

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

NO. 3.

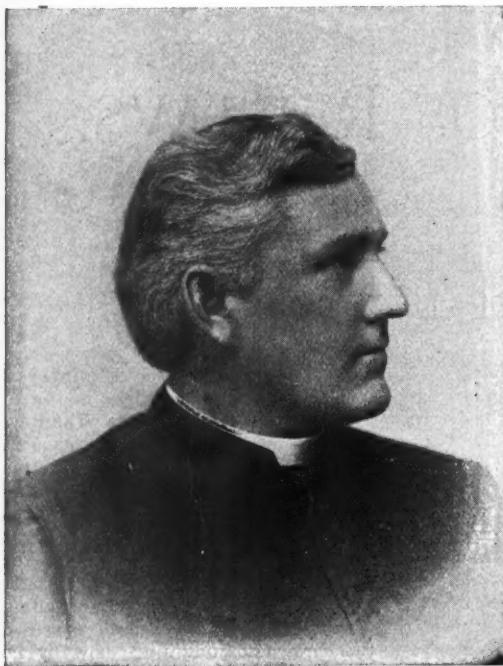
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Catholic Temperance Convention. One of the most opportune and influential happenings of the month of August was the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. It was a fortunate circumstance that New York had been determined upon last year as the place for this year's great gathering. Nobody could have foreseen the local circumstances which were destined to increase tenfold the public interest which the convention would have aroused in any ordinary New-York August. The great contest for the enforcement of the Sunday closing law in New York city was at its very height. From almost every large city and town in the United States there were coming over the wires the reports that New York's struggle to secure respect for law was acting like a magical tonic upon lax administrators, and that the friends of law and order were everywhere taking heart and moving aggressively upon the enemy. Not the least difficulty against which the New York police commissioners had been compelled to contend was the timidity of a great number of their own political friends, and the opposition of some of the strongest elements which had helped to elect the reform ticket last November. The Catholic convention, however, was the turning point. Its sessions were attended and its actions countenanced by Monsignor Satolli and Archbishops Corrigan and Ryan. Its meetings were magnificently attended and its enthusiasm was irresistible. Mayor Strong and Police Commissioner Roosevelt were given an ovation at a great evening session held in Carnegie Hall, and it quickly became evident to the time-serving politicians that the best Catholic public sentiment quite as truly as the best Protestant public sentiment of New York could be relied upon to support a law-enforcing policy. The atmosphere at once became decidedly more clear, and the success of the Sunday closing policy in New York was assured.

In Favor of Sunday Closing. Another thing was made evident by the clearly expressed sentiment of the temperance Catholics; namely, that the public demand for legislation permitting saloons to be open during certain hours is by no means so strong in New York as had been supposed. The Good Gov-

ernment clubs have declared themselves in favor of a law which will make Sunday opening a matter to be determined for itself by each locality. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, from his summer resting place in Switzerland, has written his approval of that same policy. The best newspapers, Republican and Democratic alike, and many leading politicians have also expressed their approval of local option as regards the Sunday law. It seemed for a time to be taken for granted that popular opinion in New York would be overwhelmingly in favor of Sunday liquor selling either for the whole day or for certain specified hours; but the shrewdest judges are now by no means sure that a popular vote would favor any such change. It seems altogether likely that when the Legislature meets next winter the people of New York City will have become so well convinced of the social benefits resulting from a Sunday-closing law strictly enforced, that they will be ready to support a continuance of the policy so long as Mayor Strong and the Roosevelt Police Board remain at the helm.

An Unbecoming Business. While the Catholic church officially pale every nominal Catholic engaged in the sale of liquor, it has expressed the official judgment that the sale of liquor for private gain is an "unbecoming" business for Catholic Christians to pursue; and it strongly urges adherents of the church to engage in no such calling. On the part of Irish Catholics, in particular, there is a very noticeable movement in different parts of the country to rid the streets of the disgrace of Irish names on the gilded signboards of grog-shops. In Archbishop Ireland's diocese this movement has been conspicuously successful. But even where the Catholic church is not so aggressively hostile to the saloon-keeping interest, there is an evident disposition to permit no compromise on the Sunday question, but to enforce the view that saloons ought not be open at any hour on the first day of the week. Thus at the very moment when scores of easy-going politicians of American birth and ancestry—trained in the spirit of reverence for a quiet and religiously observed Sunday—are loudly declaring that the



REV. FATHER J. M. CLEARY, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

President Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

"American Sabbath," so-called, must give way to the more liberal habits and customs of European newcomers, there are thousands of those very newcomers themselves who are protesting against a "Continental Sunday" and showing themselves more American than many Americans in their staunch preference for a conservative and strictly-kept day of rest.

The Irrepressible Temperance Movement.

The scientific historian who shall attempt to recount the true story of the temperance movement in the nineteenth century, will have a large task on his hands, and one which will be anything but dull or monotonous. At the very moment when the temperance cause has seemed to flag at one place, it has inevitably flamed up somewhere else,—generally in the midst of the supposed strongholds of its opponents. In the Northern states it used to be considered that the South was almost hopelessly given over to the intemperate use of strong drinks, and that temperance legislation below Mason and Dixon's line would be an impossibility. Yet almost every phase of the temperance movement is quite as flourishing in the South as in any part of the North; and when Prohibition lags in Iowa we have the spectacle of South Carolina sturdily experimenting with the new and hopeful idea that elimination of the element of private profit from the liquor business can accomplish

better practical results than the attempt to abolish the traffic altogether.

The New French Liquor Monopoly. Again, for a long time we have been urged to accept the view that in France, where wine-drinking is supposed to be universal, there is no temptation to use strong beverages, and the whole situation is quite the one to be desired and imitated. Yet the best leaders of French opinion and policy think nothing of the sort. So dire have become the evils of intemperance from the use of brandy, absinthe and various strong beverages, that the present administration has decided in favor of a government monopoly of all alcoholic drinks stronger than light wines and beers. The government bill has been greatly altered in its passage through the legislative chambers, but France has decided to take the entering steps which will make the manufacture and wholesale supply of strong liquors a government monopoly analogous to the tobacco monopoly. It would not be surprising if, from this beginning, France might by degrees proceed to the establishment of a system of retail control, after the pattern of the Scandinavian policy. It is not a little significant, as indicating the drift of European opinion, that nearly every conspicuous member of the present French cabinet is a total abstainer not only from the use of stronger drinks, but also from the use of wine.



REV. A. P. DOYLE, OF THE PAULIST FATHERS, NEW YORK.

A Prominent Catholic Temperance Leader.

Belgium Aroused.

The government of Belgium has been taking even a greater interest than that of France in the growing evils of intemperance and in the dangers that accrue to society from the liquor business as privately conducted. A royal investigating commission of the highest prestige is now at work in Belgium gathering testimony and preparing a report which is expected to deal radically with the whole subject. Everywhere in Europe the fact is becoming recognized that liquor selling is not only an unbecoming business, but one that is socially and politically dangerous,—requiring new and rigid regulation or else total suppression.

*Russia's
Abolition of
Private Saloons.*

By far the most important evidence of this trend of European public opinion is to be found in the action that Russia has now taken. In all the history of the modern temperance movement, no public law or decree has ever attempted any task so gigantic or of such far-reaching importance as that which Russia's new law has undertaken. For Russia has determined upon nothing less than a complete government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the liquor supply for the entire empire. Somewhat more than two years are to be allowed for the system to attain completeness. It is to be put in force in eight provinces on the first day of July, 1896, in seven other provinces on the first day of July, 1897, and throughout all the rest of the empire on the first day of January, 1898. Saloon keeping as a private business will be altogether abolished. The French attempt at a monopoly of wholesale supply has been based very largely upon considerations of public revenue. It does not appear that the new Russian policy rests so much upon financial motives as upon a desire to rid the Russian people once and for all of the demoralizing influences of the liquor traffic as privately conducted. A Russian journal, the *Viedomosti*, makes the following comments by way of an explanation which is understood to be virtually official:

"The object of government monopoly of the sale of liquor is principally to do away with the abuses of liquor dealers who take advantage of the disposition to drunkenness. To say nothing of the fact that the liquor dealers are generally also usurers who manage to enslave the population, they try to encourage drunkenness and to make a saloon a necessity to the people. They gladly deal on a credit basis and take all kinds of household goods as security. The law, to be sure, prohibits this, but it is notorious that the saloon keepers obtain most of their incomes by evading the legal restraints. Government sale, on the other hand, aims at the substitution for drunkenness of a normal consumption of liquor. Equally important is the influence of government monopoly upon the improvement of the quality of the liquor manufactured. . . . Overproduction is one of the greatest evils of capitalistic industry. The chief difficulty is in determining the amount of a given product necessary for consumption and justly distributing it among the competing manufacturers. The liquor monopoly makes the government the master of the market.

Henceforth prices of spirits will be determined, not by the competition of the distillers, but by a just estimate of the labor and risk incurred in production."

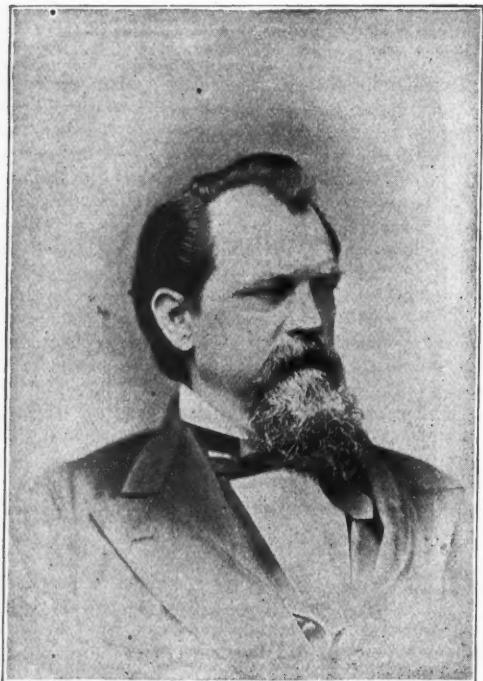
The Russian empire will have a great advantage over the officials of South Carolina in carrying out its policy of a state liquor monopoly. In Russia regulations of this kind do not meet with serious resistance. The Russian law will be enforced to the letter. It is not for Americans to approve of the autocratic form of government; but we may nevertheless be glad to see autocracy thus assert itself in behalf of the true interests of the people. The movement for political freedom in Russia has had no worse enemy than the drunkenness of the people, which has helped to keep them poor, degraded and ignorant. With the improved school system of Russia and the elimination of the village saloon keeper, we may confidently expect that the Russian peasantry will gradually become fitted for self-government. Since the abolition of serfdom, Russia has taken no step of domestic policy so important as this abolition of the private liquor traffic.

*Adequate
Penalties.*

One of the chief defects of the New York excise law is its lack of adequate penalties. The Boston law is relatively well enforced, because the detection of a licensed saloon keeper in the business of Sunday selling would carry with it an immediate cancellation of his license. There are several classes of licensees in Boston under the Massachusetts law, but the lowest annual fee is a thousand dollars. Saloon keepers do not care to run the risk of forfeiture by attempting to make Sunday sales. A similar state of affairs prevails in Philadelphia. In both of these cities the so-called "speak-easies," or unlicensed places where liquor is unlawfully sold, are quite numerous; and various other methods of evasion exist. Nevertheless, however, it is conceded that under the high license regulations and strict penalties which have existed in both places for about ten years, Sunday drunkenness has decidedly decreased, and various evils attending the liquor business have been lessened. The New York legislature will have occasion next winter to go into every phase of the question, in order to enact more effective laws than those now existing.

*Two
Southern
Events.*

Two events of national importance in the highest sense will conspire to attract great numbers of people to Georgia and Tennessee about the middle of September. One of these events is the opening of the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, the inaugural date having been fixed for September 18. The other is the dedication of the nation's new military park on the battle field of Chickamauga near Chattanooga, the exercises in connection with which are to be held on September 19 and 20. It is not very far from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and it will be entirely feasible for visitors



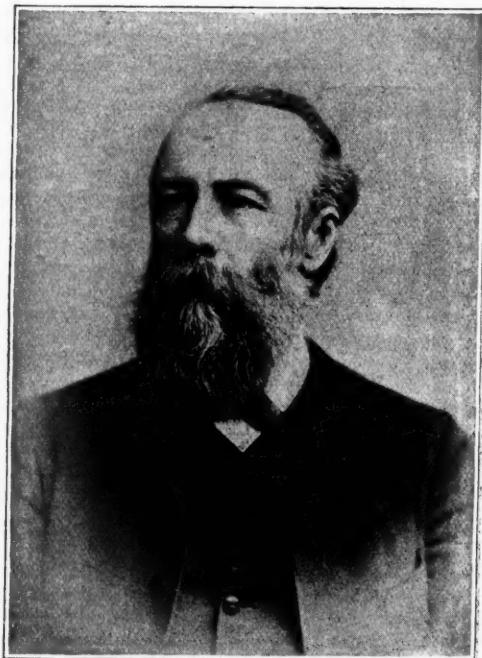
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, OF GEORGIA.

One of the Chief Orators of the Chickamauga Programme.

to witness the opening exercises at the Fair, and then reach Chattanooga in time for the noteworthy addresses and reviews of veterans that will mark the opening of the national park.

The Atlanta Exposition. The project of the Atlanta Fair has been constantly expanding in the minds of its energetic planners and sponsors; in consequence of which the thing as realized will be greater by half than the thing as originally proposed,—a remark which could not be truthfully made of many previous exposition projects. It is even asserted that this Atlanta Exposition will surpass in magnitude the Centennial of 1876. There was no thought, of course, that Atlanta should attempt to rival the wondrous creation of 1893 at Chicago, into which four hundred years of human progress was condensed at an almost fabulous expense. But Atlanta promises to surpass any other exposition ever held in the United States, and this means something exceedingly creditable. Our readers were informed of the chief features of the forthcoming Fair several months ago by so competent an authority as Mr. Clark Howell of the Atlanta *Constitution*. Happily the business outlook has greatly brightened within the past half year, and the industrial world will be disposed to regard the Atlanta Exposition as standing upon the threshold of a new era of great national prosperity. Ingenious methods have been de-

vised for making the visitor to Atlanta appreciate the magnitude of the resources of the Southern states. What has been accomplished since the war will stand out in a series of great object lessons; and the inviting opportunities that the South presents for investment and residence will be alluringly set forth. The latest triumphs of mechanical invention will be in abundant evidence, and the influence of the Fair upon industrial progress is sure to be felt through all the Southern states.



GEN. H. V. BOYNTON, OF OHIO.

Prime Mover and Historian of the Chickamauga Enterprise.

As an Educator of the People. The Centennial at Philadelphia exerted an educational influence of almost untold value upon the plain people north of Virginia and east of Indiana. The influence of the Columbian Exposition upon farmers, mechanics, and the great masses of plain American families in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, not to mention other parts of the country, will be felt in a hundred decisive ways for many years to come. In like manner, undoubtedly, the great Fair at Atlanta will be visited by scores of thousands of families who were not able to visit Chicago, and whose outlook upon life and whose appreciation of their own great country will be broadened most amazingly by a few days spent in the study of the Exposition. There ought to be many thousands of Northern visitors before the Fair is at an end, but above all things the South itself should

visit Atlanta with something like unanimity. It is to be hoped that the Exposition authorities, the Southern railway systems, and all other Southern agencies and personages of influence, will make it a prime concern to induce the largest possible number of Southern farmers to attend the Fair and take their families with them.

The Military Park. Gettysburg, Shiloh, Antietam and Chickamauga have now been designated by Congress as national military parks and reservations. Perhaps no other battle ground of the Civil War possesses greater natural attractions for the purposes of a great park than Chickamauga. From the military point of view, the fighting in the vicinity of Chattanooga was equally creditable to the blue and the grey, and it will be easy for the distinguished orators who will take part in the dedicatory programme of the present month,—some of whom participated in the armed conflict on one side and some on the other,—to give unstinted praise to the bravery and manliness of their adversaries in the great struggle more than 20 years ago. Survivors of both sides have exerted themselves, with mutual respect and good will, in the great task of giving realization to this plan of a national park at Chickamauga. The names of many men deserve to be recorded with honor for their valuable participation in the work. Fortunately, the story has been well told by General H. V. Boynton in his new volume, of which mention will be found in our department of book notes. This distinguished journalist made the original suggestion, and has been especially active in the matter from beginning to end.



REV. ANDREW MURRAY.

The Northfield Conference. During the week in August when the Catholic temperance workers were holding their convention in New York city, a very remarkable gathering of evangelical Protestant leaders and social reformers was in session at Northfield, Mass., under the general direction of Mr. D. L. Moody. Besides Mr. Moody himself, the principal speakers in the series of meetings at Northfield



REV. PREBENDARY H. W. WEBB-PEPLOE.

were the Rev. Prebendary ~~H. W. Webb-Peploe~~, D.D., of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, an Anglican churchman of the most evangelical type; the Rev. Dr. Andrew Murray, now and for many years past the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Wellington, South Africa; the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, who though a Presbyterian served as Mr. Spurgeon's successor in the pastorate of the greatest of Baptist churches. Like Archbishop Croke, who is the subject of our character sketch in this number of the REVIEW, Dr. Webb-Peploe was a mighty athlete in his younger days. He was the champion jumper and swimmer of Cambridge University. The Rev. Andrew Murray is famous throughout the English-speaking world as a writer of practical religious books of great value. He looks very much like the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and is a speaker of effectiveness and power. Dr. Torrey is a young man, but he has already become a great force in the organization of direct and undenominational religious missionary work among the poor and neglected in our American cities. He has studied theology in Germany and has a wide and varied scholarship, besides being a Christian of the muscular type who believes in athletics. The addresses and proceedings of the Northfield conference were very

sympathetically and carefully reported by some of the principal daily papers, such as the *New York Tribune*.

Moody, the Bible and the "New Puritanism." Nothing could be a greater mistake than the assumption that the study of the Bible is declining, or that the Christian faith is losing its hold as a vital force. Those who had entertained such a notion would have had their opinions shaken if they had intelligently observed the recent convention of the Christian Endeavor societies at Boston and this "conference of Christian workers" at Northfield. Mr. Moody has created a series of Bible Institutes, with headquarters at Northfield and Chicago, besides which he has established large boarding schools for boys and girls in the Northfield vicinity. These schools are conducted upon an excellent plan, every boy being taught a trade whether he is destined for a university course or not, and every girl having thorough instruction in domestic arts, such as cooking, sewing, and the like. A summer camp under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association is maintained at Northfield, and the place has become a Mecca for foreign missionaries who are at home on furlough, and for religious workers in many scattered fields. Mr. Moody was holding services not many months ago in the City of Mexico. He has been preaching in numerous places since he came back to Texas in April or May. But while thus pursuing his nomadic career as an evangelist, he is steadily developing his permanent educational institutions; and they will remain to perpetuate his wonderful career of usefulness when the fame of his power as a revivalist may have grown dim. The newspapers commenting upon the great popular hold which Mr. Moody's methods and establishments have acquired,—togethers with the astonishing success and enthusiasm of the Christian Endeavor movement, the steady progress of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the universal evidence of undenominational orders like the King's Daughters, and the many tokens of vigor shown by denominational organizations like the Epworth League, the St. Andrew's Cross, the Baptist Young People's societies, and other movements and organizations,—have applied the term of the "new puritanism" to the prevailing type of practical religious creed.

The "New Puritan" Revival in Politics. The "new puritanism" certainly relies as firmly upon the Bible as did the old; but it uses the sacred volume as a practical guide in matters of conduct rather than as the basis for metaphysical and harsh theologies. The puritanism of Cromwell's time went into politics, with an irresistible conviction of the relationship between religion and the state. The new puritanism, so-called, has this year shown the most marked tendency to concern itself with the necessity for a higher and purer civic life. Robert Ross, who was murdered at Troy last year by ruffian election repeaters at the polls, was a prominent young Chris-

tian Endeavorer, and a good specimen of the new puritan who has gone into politics not for selfish ends but for the glory of God and the honor of the commonwealth. The *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* numbers a handsome array of national and local politicians among its readers throughout the entire country. Some of these gentlemen, whether avowed agnostics or not, are in practice mere secularists. They may think that, from the point of view of the substantial news of the world, this number of their preferred magazine devotes itself in undue proportions to the presentation of religious and moral movements. But the shrewdest politicians will understand the truth much better. The high "news values" of the past month have been in the domain of morals and religion. There has never been a period of financial panic and industrial depression in the United States which has not resulted in the moral and religious quickening of the nation. The form of the great revival through which our American people have now been passing differs somewhat in its characteristics from the revivals of earlier periods of depression. This time it has made emphatic the necessity for a higher type of righteousness in the associated affairs of men.

Some Tangible Results. To sum up its tangible results would require much space, although it might be a most profitable exercise of the mind. It has helped to secure the political regeneration of New York. It has co-operated with great organized civic reform movements in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and many smaller cities. Among other things it has helped to secure the adoption by the people of Chicago of that epoch-making municipal



HON. LLOYD LOWNDES,
Republican Nominee for Governor of Maryland.

reform, the civil service law. It has had its influence in Maryland, where the best Democrats and the Independents are inclining to the support of the Republican state ticket because the Republicans

have declared for complete and thoroughgoing civil service reform, and for the thorough cleansing of the Augean stables of political corruption that have so long disgraced their beautiful state and their splendid city of Baltimore. In Texas it has sustained a sturdy young Governor in his determined enforcement of the law against prize fights. The currency question is an important one; the tariff question is one upon which honest men may differ; and Brother Moody may fairly disagree with Brother Sankey on the question of the wisdom of annexing Hawaii. But the great political battlefield of our day in the United States is the field of administrative reform. And here the militant new puritanism in politics is bound to make itself felt beyond all question. It is not a Protestant movement alone, for some of its strongest leaders are prelates in the Catholic church. Whatever it may mean in detail, it must mean in general that the worst period of political and municipal profligacy in the United States has been left behind us; and that the moral and religious elements of the country are going into questions of local and general government on the conviction that "righteousness exalteth a nation." The politicians will do well to reckon with these awakened elements of good citizenship.

The Ups and Downs of Foreign Missions. The foreign missionary movement, like every great continuous enterprise, has its times of prosperity and enthusiasm and its seasons of hardship and apathy. Unquestionably the cause has in recent years lacked something of the undoubting loyalty and ardor of support which the churches were giving it fifteen or twenty years ago. The reasons are numerous, and we shall not attempt to make a catalogue of them. Commerce and exploration have been opening up the Asiatic and African continents in a most unexampled fashion, and the Western world has invaded missionary ground with a hundred different objects and cross-purposes. In the uneasy and transitional state in which the great masses of oriental populations now find themselves, it is difficult to estimate the relative position and value of missionary work. Moreover, missionary methods have been to a large extent experimental, and changing conditions have made requisite some new points of view and some altered modes of approach. The careless assumption, however, that foreign missionary work in general has been ridiculously barren of results is not in the least justified. The statistics of native churches established and of converts enrolled form the smallest part of the evidence that the reasonable outside observer would gather in missionary fields. Medical missions and hospitals have had most extraordinary success; and Christian educational institutions, primary, collegiate and professional, are accomplishing wonders in the Turkish empire, in Japan, in India, and notably in China. It is not every missionary sent to the foreign field who has the tact and adaptability to gain the largest influence among the natives. But even where mission-

aries are somewhat lacking in mental qualities and in winning manners, they almost invariably gain the confidence of the communities where they locate by reason of the daily example they set of high personal character, of devoted family life, and of kindness and good-neighborship.

Massacres in China. In the past month there have been most distressing reports of fanatical attacks upon missionaries in China, with the loss of perhaps a dozen lives of English and Scotch men and women. But the assailants were in no sense the immediate neighbors or acquaintances of the victims. They were prejudiced and fanatical sectaries, whose minds had been poisoned against the missionaries by false rumors and who were acting under the impulse of the very strong anti-foreign feeling which the late war with Japan has produced throughout China. It is right that all the governments, including our own, whose treaties with China solemnly guarantee the safety and well-being of missionaries, should follow up the prompt measures which were instituted at the outset by England, and should require the punishment of the assassins. Nevertheless China should not be judged too harshly, and the impression should not be made that Christian missions are being forced upon China by the combined navies of Europe and America. In general the Chinese are a peaceful and a kindly race; and missionary workers must, after all, rely almost entirely upon the voluntary good will of the people among whom they live and exercise works of beneficence.

Turkey and Our Government. The good faith of the Chinese government and people are far more worthy of trust than the good faith of the government of the Turkish empire. Our own authorities at Washington have for several years been culpably negligent of the guaranteed rights of American missionaries and educators in the various Asiatic provinces of Turkey. The more carefully the facts are inquired into, the keener becomes the indignation American citizens have a right to feel against the lack of a high-spirited and intelligent policy at Washington. It does not help matters to attribute to ignorance, rather than lack of good intentions, the many negligences and false steps in the administration of our foreign affairs during several recent years. Ignorance is about the worst offence that any foreign office could be accused of. Our whole system of intercourse with foreign nations is in the most dire need of reconstruction. These remarks are not directed personally against the able and distinguished gentlemen who have filled the post of Secretary of State, nor against any individuals of either party. They apply to the whole system, diplomatic and consular, which from head to foot is amateur and haphazard, which constantly dismisses members who have acquired some experience by virtue of a period of incumbency, and constantly draws its recruits from scandalously ill

qualified sources. If these are hard words, the sting lies in the fact of their truth.

The Cuban Conflict. The Cuban patriots have gone through the form of naming the chief officials of a provisional government. Gen. Bartolome Masso is designated as provisional president of the republic of Cuba, while General Maximo Gomez is vice-president and minister of war. General Antonio Maceo is general-in-chief of the Cuban army, while Señor Gonzalo de Quesada is secretary of foreign relations, with residence in the United States. The Marquis of Santa Lucia is minister of the interior. Dr. Castillo is expected to serve as diplomatic agent of "Free Cuba," at Washington, and Señor Estrada Palma will act as the general representative of the Cuban clubs and Cuban sympathizers in the United States. The choice of various other officials was left to General Masso. The selections seem to have won the unanimous approval of the Cuban insurgents, but in due time it is expected to submit the choice of the executive government to a vote of the people. Meanwhile, the Spanish government has found itself in constantly increasing difficulties. General Campos has been obliged to call for large bodies of additional troops, and there have been serious riots in Spain through the unwillingness of the army reserves to be subjected to the deadly climate and other perils of the theatre of conflict. Spanish finances are in the most embarrassing condition, and the prospect of success for Campos and his army does not improve. The sympathy of the American people with the patriots of Cuba grows more pronounced every week, and the popular desire that our government should embrace the first decent excuse for recognizing the belligerent character of the Cubans is very evident. When Congress meets in December, American sentiment will find expression at Washington upon this and several other topics. Many serious observers of the struggle are of opinion that it may soon become the duty of the United States in the name of humanity to remonstrate against Spain's bloody and wicked policy. There are rumors of Republican uprisings in Spain itself; and stranger things may happen than the overthrow of the royal government as a reward for the attempt to exterminate the inhabitants of Cuba.

Germany and France. In Germany there has been witnessed day after day a series of great demonstrations in memory of the recurrence of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the early battles in the Franco-Prussian war. The spirit of these celebrations is not of a kind to promote improved relations between France and Germany. The French themselves have had plenty of domestic and colonial questions to occupy them, and the news of the march of the expedition which was steadily approaching the capital of the Hovas was becoming daily more absorbing as our record closed.

The Extent of the Liberal Reverse. Even if the British party managers could have accurately foreseen the number of electors who would fill in their ballot papers for the Liberals and Conservatives respectively, that would have afforded them no clue whatever as to the balance of parties in the House of Commons. It would indeed have been the most misleading factor in their calculations. The transfer of 100,000 votes, or a little over 2 per cent. of the total number voting, from the Liberals to the Conservatives, ought on strict principles of proportional representation to have converted what was a Liberal majority of forty in 1892 into a minority of five in 1895. If the Conservatives had been cursed with the burden of a granted prayer, and "One Vote One Value" had really been conceded, the 2,370,000 who voted Liberal would have returned 333 members, while the 2,407,000 electors who voted Conservative would have been represented by 337 members. We take these figures from the *Westminster Gazette*. It is extremely difficult to divide the number of electors between the parties fairly, but it would be impossible to adopt a fairer rule than that which Mr. Cook has laid down. Labor votes, except where the labor candidate was the only Home Ruler in the field, have not been counted. In the case of the uncontested elections those of the last available contest have been substituted, except in a few constituencies which have not been contested at all of late years. In these constituencies two-thirds of 75 per cent. of the electorate have been given to the side in possession, and one-third to the other. According to the statistician of the *Times* the balance of voting strength in Great Britain is as follows: Unionists, 2,267,000; Home Rulers, 2,012,000; representing a turnover of 110,000 votes from one side to the other in three years. What has happened, therefore, is that there has been a small but decided swing of the pendulum in the constituencies which have produced a change in the House of Commons altogether out of proportion to the actual shifting of force in the electorate. The Liberals have to account for a reverse; they certainly have not to account for any cataclysmal catastrophe.

Why it Has Been Exaggerated. The moral effect of the Conservative victories has been strengthened by the series of disasters which befall the leaders of the Liberal army. At no previous general election have so many officers been picked off. Sir William Harcourt was rejected at Derby, Mr. John Morley at Newcastle, Mr. Shaw Lefevre at Bradford and Mr. Arnold Morley at Nottingham. Each of the cabinet ministers had a subordinate member of the administration not of the cabinet dispatched to keep him company, as the Ashantee kings when they die are provided with an escort into the invisible world by the slaughter of their wives and followers. Of the ex-cabinet ministers only two represent English constituencies. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Asquith and Sir George Trevelyan all sit for Scotch

seats. The effect of the ministerial hecatomb was increased by the tremendous defeats which the Liberals suffered in two such vital centres as Lancashire and London. In the capital of the empire the Liberals had a net loss of fifteen seats. In Lancashire, a county of which it used to be said "what Lancashire thinks to-day England will think to-morrow," the Liberals lost eight seats net, converting a Liberal majority of three into a Conservative majority of thirteen. When the Liberals were reeling under such Thor-hammer blows of adversity, it is not so very surprising that many people should be talking as if the Liberal party had been swept off the slate altogether.

The Open Secret of the Elections. Hence we have had an extraordinary series of explanations to account for the Liberal defeat, which would be sufficient to account, not merely for the transfer of 150,000 votes from one side to the other, but for the death and burial of all the Liberal rank and file. It is a pity that those politicians who have been so busy accounting for the Liberal defeat did not recall the familiar story of the thirty-four reasons which the governor of the city had prepared to excuse the omission of a royal salute on the arrival of his sovereign, but which were abruptly cut off after the first item, which set forth he had no guns. There was no necessity to go through the rest of the thirty-three reasons, and one feels much the same when listening to the current explanations of the Liberal defeat. The first reason is quite sufficient, and there is no need to go further in accounting for the very small change of the party vote than the fact which was stated in these pages some months ago, long before the ballot boxes were opened.

John Bull's Snooze. It was remarked that John Bull was preparing to take an after-dinner nap, and that it would not matter if the archangel Gabriel were in Lord Rosebery's place, the results of the general election would not be materially different. John Bull was going to take it easy for a short time, and was absolutely impervious to the different accents of those who wanted to disturb his slumber. The sluggish and somewhat lethargic John Bull has been surfeited with the heroics of legislation for the last fifteen years, and is now in the state which one may call the lethargy of the easy chair. It is not Conservatism or devotion to the Union, or anything that can be dignified by the name of principle. It is simply the natural longing for repose which overtakes nations at irregular intervals after spells of political experiment. We need no other explanation to account for what has happened. It is a change of mood, not a change of principle.

Contributory Causes. The various secondary questions which have contributed to this change of mood may be arranged thus in their order of importance:—First, disunited Ireland; for while the Irish are quarreling among themselves you will

never convince John Bull of the necessity for Home Rule. Second, the Local Veto Bill. The British electors, not one-third of whom are teetotalers, were not "enthused" by the proposal to give a two-thirds voting majority in any locality power to confiscate the property of the "publican," while the publicans naturally fought for their lives. Third, Disestablishment. The attack on the Welsh Establishment attracted no enthusiasm outside Wales, while it galvanized into hostility the latent electioneering force of the English church. The Liberation Society as



ALAS, POOR ERIN!—UNIONIST MAJORITY, 152.
(From the Painting by Ch. Laudelle, in the Champs Elysées Salon.)

a political force has been steadily going downhill since 1871, when the Education Act, as accepted and administered by Nonconformists themselves, knocked the bottom out of the old Nonconformist contention that the State had nothing to do with the teaching of religion. Fourth, the Liberal leaders not having been able to make up their minds as to whether to end, mend, or clip the claws of the Peers, or how to carry out any of these projects, whichever of them was ultimately decided upon, could not lead the Liberal forces for a desperate attack upon the citadel of reaction. Fifth, the Indian Cotton Duties. These are said to have cost a dozen seats. Lancashire voted according to what it believed to be its commercial interests, the electors thinking much more of keeping their trade with India than of thwarting the nationalist aspirations

of Ireland. Sixth, the Independent Labor Party. Some 30,000 men, a handful representing less than 1 per cent. of the voters, desiring to force the pace at the time when John Bull wished to snooze, detached itself from the Liberal ranks and occasioned the loss of several seats. In the absolutely unbroken series of disasters which attended the whole of the Independent Labor Party's candidates, the Liberal party had the only consolation which befell it at this election. In addition to these causes, some of which are general and others local, there may be added some others which perhaps produced some effect, such as the absence of Mr. Gladstone, the lack of any palpable enthusiasm among the Liberal leaders for each other, the general feeling that as a strong Liberal majority would be out of the question, it would be better to put Lord Salisbury in with a good backing, and so forth. It is a curious thing that although all these causes catalogued above were known to be in existence before Parliament was dissolved, there were many, including some at the headquarters of the Liberal organization, who absolutely refused to recognize that the election could only end in one way; and in both organizations nobody expected they would result in a Tory majority of 152. The general calculation was that the Tories would have a majority of from thirty to fifty. Mr. Chamberlain is said to have counted upon a minimum of seventy.

Mr. Chamberlain's Position. In the contest in the country, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were the great twin brethren of the Unionist cause. Mr. Balfour, as his wont, fought with a light hand and good humor, and his usual detachment from banality and the bitterness of partisanship. Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, was the slugger of the election. No two men could be more diverse in their character and in their method of conducting controversy than the respective chiefs of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist groups. Mr. Chamberlain achieved a great personal success, and came out of the struggle as its foremost figure. He was the hero of the election. The Liberal Unionists, who in 1886 numbered 78, are now 73 strong. If they went bodily over to the opposition, Lord Salisbury would still have a majority of six. The situation curiously reproduces that in 1885, when, if the Parnellites had voted with Lord Salisbury, the Liberals would have been in a minority of four. Both in 1885 and 1895 the ministerial majority was made up by a coalition between two parties, each with distinct organizations, but working in common. In 1895 the objects and aims of the Liberal Unionists are much more in accord with those of the Conservatives than Mr. Parnell's were with the aims and objects of the Gladstonians in 1885.

What Will Lord Salisbury Do? Leaving the past, the question naturally arises as to what Lord Salisbury will do with the majority which now awaits his orders. Will he rest and be thankful, and let John Bull take his snooze, or will he attempt to carry out any extensive programme of social and political re-

form? Mr. Chamberlain's programme is unquestionably not one of the armchair. Several Unionist candidates have made profession of a desire to legislate in many directions, as may be seen, for instance, from the programme which was printed on one of the cards of Mr. Whitelaw, Unionist candidate for North-East Lanark, who adopted as his motto, "Union, not Separation":—

POLICY.

1. STRONG AND RESOLUTE FOREIGN POLICY—Without which there can be for Employer, No Trade; for Workman, No Wage.

2. NAVAL SUPREMACY—To protect our Commerce in transit to and from the market.

3. SOCIAL LEGISLATION—(a.) Provision for Old Age—no injury to Friendly Societies. (b.) Improve Workmen's Dwellings. (c.) Compensation for all Accidents. (d.) Conciliation in Trade Disputes. (e.) Increased Vigilance over and Inspection of Dangerous Trades. (f.) Fatal Accident Inquiries. (g.) Restrict Alien Pauper Immigration.

4. REFORM OF LICENSING SYSTEM.

5. REGISTRATION REFORM.

6. REFUSE TO DISESTABLISH THE CHURCH.

7. REFUSE TO INCREASE TAXATION TO PAY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

It is probable that in relation to several of these items Lord Salisbury will meet proposals to legislate by Lord Melbourne's old question, "Why cannot you let it alone?"

The Compulsion of Circumstance. In politics, as in everything else, man proposes but God disposes, and ministers will have to do not as they would, but as they must. The instinct of Lord Salisbury will unquestionably be to do as little as he possibly can, and therein he will undoubtedly be in accord with the majority of his supporters. But however reluctant he may be, he will find himself compelled to deal first with the Irish land; secondly, with the reform of procedure in Parliament; thirdly, with the question of Employers' Liability. These are questions which any government would have to deal with. He will find himself under compulsion of another kind to satisfy his supporters by making provision for subsidizing the denominational schools. Lord Salisbury, like other men, must blood his hounds, and over this question a battle will be waged which will be none the less fierce because the Liberals are doomed beforehand to hopeless defeat; for on the question of denominational schools their Irish allies cannot be depended upon. It is not likely that the government will do much about the death duties. So far as they can the ministers will go slowly, and will discover that the death duties can be so administered as to be freed from all the alarmist consequences on which they dwelt so much when Sir William Harcourt was carrying his bill through Parliament.

In the domain of social legislation, ministers will probably confine themselves to measures which have been recommended by committees and commissions, and which command the general support of all parties. Lord Salis-

bury could take a very strong line in this matter, if he chose, by adopting, in fact, the principle which is the basis of the National Social Union. If he would say frankly and strongly that in all social legislation he intended to carry out only those measures upon which all were agreed, and to leave over for the present all matters upon which there existed a serious difference of opinion, he would secure the maximum of support and the minimum of opposition. The question of the reform of the House of Lords, the redistribution of the seats in the House of Commons, and the reform of the licensing system will be let alone for the present, and possibly altogether. "One Vote One Value" was a useful cry against "One Man One Vote," but ministers will probably find that it is best to let sleeping dogs lie. Registration reform is a matter upon which both sides are practically agreed. Something must be done, and the sooner something is done the better; nor is there any need for complicating the electoral law by controversial matters such as "One Man One Vote," or "One Vote One Value." Irish local government is another matter upon which there is a general agreement that something must be done, nor is there any reason why it should be of a contentious nature. They cannot go so far as Liberals would wish, but if ministers would act in this, as in other matters, on the principle of carrying out what is agreed upon, and leaving over that which is disputed, they might secure the support of the whole House on a measure of long delayed and much needed reform.

The Armenian Horror. It is possible, perhaps even probable, that all these questions may be cast into the shade by the sudden outbreak of war or the changes which would inevitably follow the accession of a new sovereign. The horoscope of Europe points to war. *Inter arma silent leges*,—the thunder of the cannon silences Parliamentary debates on social reform. The situation in Macedonia is menacing; that in Armenia is horrible. Out of these difficulties it is possible for a bold minister, free from prejudice, to pluck the flower of safety; but it would be too much to hope that Lord Salisbury will dare to affront the senseless prejudices of his party by meeting the Armenian difficulty in the only way in which good can be done. If it were to take the initiative in proposing that Russia should have a European mandate for the occupation and the administration of the Armenian provinces, he would at one stroke deliver Armenia, conciliate Russia, and ward off the danger which threatens British interests in Egypt. Russia is now reconciled with Bulgaria, and it only needs a good Anglo-Russian agreement to settle the Armenian question. In those distant parts, where the Pasha and the Kurd are waging a war of torture and of extermination against the unfortunate Armenians, no milk-and-water proposals are of the slightest use. Let Lord Salisbury grasp the situation, invoke the intervention of Russia by a European

mandate, and everything may be done; otherwise nothing will be done, and the massacres and atrocities will go on unchecked until there is an explosion which may bring about a general war.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonies. The question of questions is what Mr. Chamberlain will do. He is not a man

to be interned in any one department, even although at the colonial office he will have free range around the world. There are, however, two or three things he could do with great advantage. By far the most serious problem that confronts England in the near future with regard to the colonies is their financial indebtedness. In the opinion of some alarmists, Newfoundland is by no means the only colony whose finances give occasional cause for great anxiety. The smash up in Newfoundland produced no appreciable effect in London. It would be very different if any of the Australian colonies were to be unable to pay their way. The policy of the Argentine brought about a fall of the Barings and precipitated a financial catastrophe from which England was extricated by the skin of her teeth through the action of the Bank of England. But the collapse in the Argentine would be as nothing compared to any serious financial difficulty affecting Australian credit. Another task on which Mr. Chamberlain is probably engaged is the drawing up of a comprehensive report based upon the material which has been accumulating of late years, concerning all the proposed railways, undeveloped trade routes, and possible markets within and without Greater Britain. Such a blue book, with maps, would afford a foundation for the British market policy, which he maintains, not without cause, is the best remedy for trade depression. At the same time, it is possible he might look out of the corner of his eye at the question of developing the home market.

Russia and Bulgaria. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was out of the country at the time when the assassination of Stambuloff occurred. There seems to be no doubt that Stambuloff's policy of antagonism to Russia has been generally condemned by the Bulgarian population. The present government is Russian in its sympathies, and a deputation, both ecclesiastical and political, was lately received by the Czar of Russia at St. Petersburg. It is not strange that Russia should claim some influence in Bulgaria, when she spent \$500,000,000 and 100,000 lives in liberating the principality. Nor is there now much reason to think that Russian influence will cease to be potent at Sofia, unless the Russians make the mistake of attempting to convert that influence into dominion. Then Bulgaria will kick. In the interests of European peace it might be desirable that Russia's power was greater rather than less. The trouble in Macedonia which is creating alarm in Europe, would be promptly suppressed if Prince Lobanoff had the same authority at Sofia that Lord Salisbury, for instance, wields at Cairo.

Geographers in Council.

The geographers of the world were last month sitting in Conference in London during the daytime and amusing themselves at night in attending receptions and all the other junkettings which a great capital can offer and geographers can accept. It is seldom that so polyglot a gathering has assembled. The Russians mustered in force, and were fortunate in having a countryman of their own, Dr. Markoff, as Assistant Secretary of the Conference. Dr. Markoff, although



DR. MARKOFF.

still comparatively a young man, is the master of eighteen languages, and by virtue of his many tongues was able to render valuable service to other guests. General Anenkov, who is as full of energy as ever; Slatin Pasha, fresh from his captivity at Khartoum; Mr. H. M. Stanley, now become an M.P. as well as an African explorer; Elisée Reclus, geographer and anarchist; Arminius Vambery, upon whose broad shoulders seems to have fallen the mantle of David Urquhart, were among the more conspicuous of the visitors who assembled at the Imperial Institute. The arrangements for the Conference were admirably carried out by the secretaries, Dr. Mill, who has just received the medal of the *Challenger* expedition, and Mr. Scott Keltie, the well-known authority on geographical questions. Balloon trips to the North Pole and Antarctic exploration were among the topics discussed by adventurous explorers.

The Elections in New South Wales. While the mother country was returning a heavy Conservative majority, New South Wales, one of the most English of the colonies, cast its vote almost as emphatically

in the opposite direction. Mr. G. H. Reid appealed to the country against a coalition headed by Sir Henry Parkes and Sir G. R. Dibbs. Sir Henry Parkes stood as an advocate of Federation first, while Sir George Dibbs stood as an out-and-out Protectionist. Mr. Reid's programme asked the constituents to send him up a majority as a protest against the Second Chamber. Mr. Reid proposed to abolish life membership, and to substitute a suspensive for absolute veto on bills sent up from the Lower House. It was also understood that he favored some form of referendum. The result of the appeal to the electors was the return of sixty-two Free Traders and forty Protectionists. The Labor Party elected twenty-three members. Mr. Reid, therefore, just missed having a clear majority over both the other sections; but as he will probably be able to make terms with the Labor Party, he will have a working majority of about forty. Sir Henry Parkes, Sir G. R. Dibbs, Mr. B. R. Wyse, and every member of Sir Henry Parkes' Federal Party were defeated at the polls; in fact, the protectionist coalition was as badly hit in its leaders in New South Wales as the Liberal party was in the English elections.

A Statue of Phillips Brooks. Our frontispiece this month will convey some idea of the adequateness and beauty of one of the most important works of portrait sculpture ever executed by an American artist. It is the bas-relief statue of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, which has now been put in its place in the Church of the Incarnation in the City of New York, and which is soon to be unveiled under impressive auspices. The figure is considerably above life size, but is so placed as to give the impression of Phillips Brooks' true height, which was six feet four inches. Although the entire work is in very low relief, projecting at no point more

HON. G. H. REID,
Premier of New South Wales.

than a few inches from the background, the figure seems to stand out with great boldness and in perfect symmetry. The sculptor, Mr. W. Clark Noble, is wholly of American training, and he has added much by this latest work to his already gratifying reputation. He is still a young man, with a brilliant future before him, and he may be assured that his fellow countrymen will be more and more ready every year to appreciate and reward work of the superb quality that this statue of Phillips Brooks exemplifies.

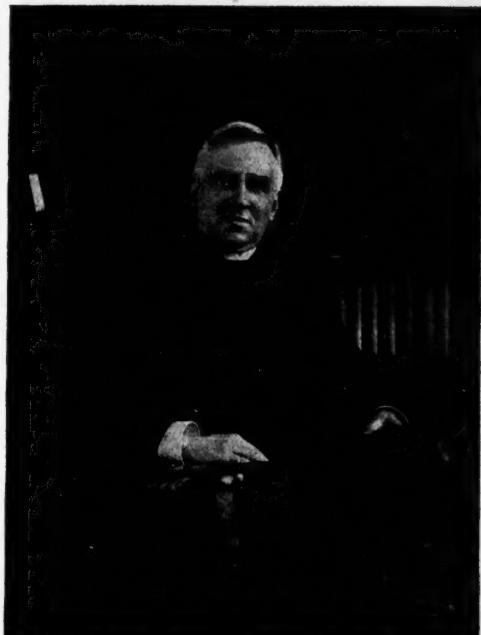
The Late Arthur Brooks.

Phillips Brooks seem to many of his admirers the foremost American of our generation, were qualities not his exclusive heritage in a family of six brothers. It is true that there was added the rare touch of genius to the talents of Phillips Brooks, and that this gift of genius lent him pre-eminence over his brethren ; but noble qualities and



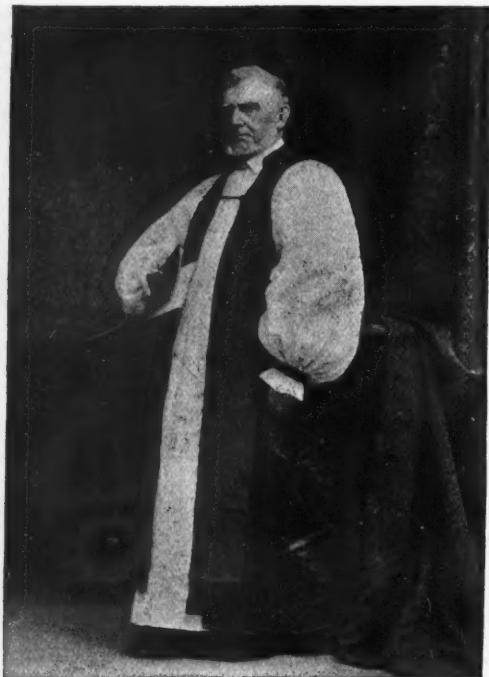
MR. W. CLARK NOBLE.

fine talents were vouchsafed to all the Brooks brothers. Four of the six became clergymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Arthur Brooks possessed many of the qualities of his more distinguished brother in equal or similar measure. He had been for twenty years a pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, New York ; and almost his last occupation before sailing for Europe on a health seeking trip early in the season, was the giving of final instructions for the erection during his absence of Mr. Noble's statue of his brother Phillips Brooks. The unveiling of the statue was to have taken place with fitting ceremonies after Dr. Arthur Brooks' an-



THE LATE DR. ARTHUR BROOKS.

ticipated return with health completely restored. But this was not to be. Dr. Arthur Brooks died while on the return voyage late in July. In his death the cause of the higher education of women loses the man who had always been the inspiring leader and real president of Barnard College. The people of New York and of the country lose a man whose patriotism was of the highest type and who was above all things a Christian citizen. The Episcopal Church loses one of its best preachers and most faithful and devoted sons. In the course of a fine editorial tribute to the worth of Arthur Brooks the *Outlook* says : " Of the company of those who seek and work for the higher life of the world, Dr. Brooks was a conspicuous leader. There was an inspiring breadth about him ; his view of life was large and catholic and noble, his view of religion fundamental and inclusive. To him religion was not a creed or a rite or an organization ; it was the life of man. Whatever was good and pure and true belonged to it ; and the richer the natural life, the wider and deeper the channel for religious impulse and activity. It was impossible for him, therefore, to touch religion without touching life in its depth and breadth ; he could not preach a redeemed life without preaching a life striving to realize its highest possibilities. A stream of aspiration and inspiration flowed from him in all his public ministrations and in his familiar talk, for what he said was but the expression of what he was. "



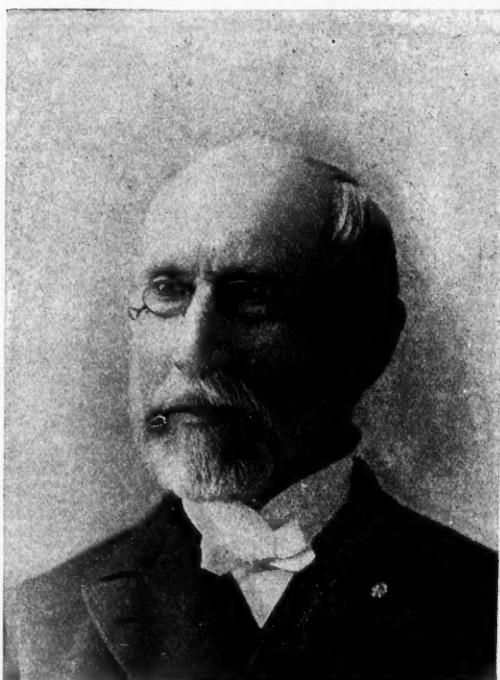
THE LATE BISHOP HOWE.

*The Death of
George F.
Root.*

Dr. George F. Root of Chicago, who died August 7th at the age of seventy-five, was the best known of all the popular musical composers that this country has produced. He entered upon his musical career at a very early age in New England, and went to Chicago at the age of forty, just before the war. He had already composed various popular songs; and above all others he was destined to be the writer of the patriotic airs and lyrics which were sung by the Northern armies on the battle field and by young and old who remained behind. "The Battle-Cry of Freedom," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," and "Just Before the Battle, Mother," are among the best remembered of the long list of his songs which were published in the patriotic glee books of the war period. After the war he was the foremost spirit in the holding of great musical conventions and institutes, and in the development of a taste for parts songs in the villages and country districts. He composed several cantatas, and published various instruction books in singing and instrumental music. It does not concern us to ask whether Dr. Root's music would endure the test of scientific criticism or not. It certainly stood the test of popular acceptance at a time when there was peculiar need of American songs. Many of his tunes are found in Sunday school and church hymn books, and not a few are as popular in England as they have been in the United States. His noble and useful life deserves to be held in most honorable memory.

*Obituary
Record.*

The obituary list of the past month contains the names of many persons of eminence and great usefulness. With others we have to record the lamented death of Justice Jackson of the United States Supreme Bench, whose patriotic appearance at Washington while ill to assist in the final disposition of the income-tax cases, will be remembered as an instance of personal sacrifice at the call of what seemed public duty. Justice Jackson was an ornament of the American bench and was equally respected by the leaders of both great parties. Ex-Justice William Strong, one of the retired members of the Supreme Bench, whose health had been failing for some time, died at Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., at the age of 87, on August 19. In the world of religious leaders there must be noted the death at a ripe old age of Bishop Howe of the Central-Pennsylvania Protestant Episcopal Diocese. This distinguished clergyman was in his 86th year. The Rev. Edward Beecher, the eldest member of the famous family of sons and daughters of Dr. Lyman Beecher, who had through all these years survived his brother Henry Ward, died at the end of July in Brooklyn in his 93d year. Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW we have referred to the sad death in his 30th year of Mr. A. C. Bernheim, one of the most active and public-spirited young philanthropists that our country has produced. And many others who have lived worthily for the service of their fellow men have passed away since our last number appeared.



THE LATE GEO. F. ROOT.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.



BEN SINOWINE, CHIEF OF THE BANNOCK HUNTERS.
(From drawing by N. Y. *World* artist.)

July 19.—Storms in the West cause loss of life and damage to crops....Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, issues a call for a boycott of national bank notes, beginning September 1....In the British Parliamentary elections the Rt. Hon. Herbert Asquith is returned from East Fifeshire....The Turks lose 600 men in a battle with the rebels on the Macedonian frontier.

July 20.—The yacht *Defender* wins in a race with the *Vigilant* off Sandy Hook....The rebellion in the department of Cauca, Colombia, is quelled....The officials of the Union Bank, at St. John's, N. F., are arrested on charges of fraud....Porte requests the powers to make fresh

representations at Sofia for the suppression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committees....German Government sends an ultimatum to Morocco, claiming full satisfaction of their rights....The Porte informs the Powers that Shakir Pasha was appointed to supervise reforms in Armenia....Spanish squadron arrives at Plymouth....Funeral of M. Stambuloff at Sofia....Servian Skuptshina adopts all the articles of the government debt conversion scheme.

July 21.—A large part of Silver City, New Mexico, is washed away by a cloud-burst....The burning of an oil mill in Chicago causes a loss of nearly \$800,000....One hundred and forty-seven persons, mostly Italian emigrants, are drowned in the Gulf of Spezzia by a collision of the Italian steamers *Maria P.* and *Ortigia*....King Oscar of Sweden invites ex-Minister Thorne, a Norwegian, to form a coalition cabinet.

July 22.—The *Defender* wins a second race with the *Vigilant*....The Canadian Parliament is prorogued, after a session of three months.

July 23.—The Illinois Legislature votes down a resolution for an investigation of bribery charges against members....Definite information is received as to the safety of the Princeton College geological expedition in the Yellowstone National Park....Sir William Vernon Harcourt is elected to the British House of Commons from West Monmouthshire, by a reduced majority....A demonstration against the Belgian Sectarian Education bill is made by Radicals and Socialists

at Brussels....The Wesleyan Conference is opened at Plymouth, Eng.

July 24.—U. S. troops are ordered to the scene of the Bannock Indian disturbance in Wyoming....There is a rise of five cents a bushel in wheat in Chicago....Secretary Herbert makes important changes in assignments to duty in the U. S. Navy....The city council of Omaha, Neb., orders an investigation of the Fire and Police Commission....Japan demands \$37,500,000 of China as compensation for the abandonment of the Liao-Tung territory....In the New South Wales Parliamentary elections ex-Premier Sir Henry Parkes is defeated by Premier Reid in Sydney....The Liberals elect Augustine Birrell to the

British Parliament ; the sixteen Scotch Peers chosen to sit in the new Parliament are all Unionists....Amnesty granted to Armenian political prisoners, excepting those



THE REV. DR. D. J. WALLER,
President of the English Wesleyan Conference.

arraigned for offenses under the common law....H.M.S. *Powerful* launched at Barrow, and christened by the Duchess of Devonshire.

July 25.—U. S. troops leave Nebraska for the seat of the Bannock Indian trouble in Wyoming....In the New South Wales Parliamentary elections the government receives a large majority ; 62 of the members-elect favor free trade, and 44 protection....Brazilians protest against the British occupation of Trinidad....Ministerial statement in the Italian Chamber with regard to Abyssinia....Queensland budget statement submitted.

July 26.—A monument erected by the State of Iowa to commemorate the Indian massacre of 1857 is dedicated at Arnold Park....Clergy-men and philanthropic workers in the lower part of New York City commend the action of the Police Board in enforcing the Sunday liquor law....The sixth International Geographical Congress is opened in London, Eng....An explosion of fire-damp in a Westphalia mine causes the death of more than 30 miners....Troops leave Sofia for the Macedonian frontier....French Council of State declares as illegal meetings of the clergy protesting against the tax on monastic property.

July 27.—Governor Culberson of Texas, issues a proclamation forbidding prize-fighting....Leaders in the Chi-

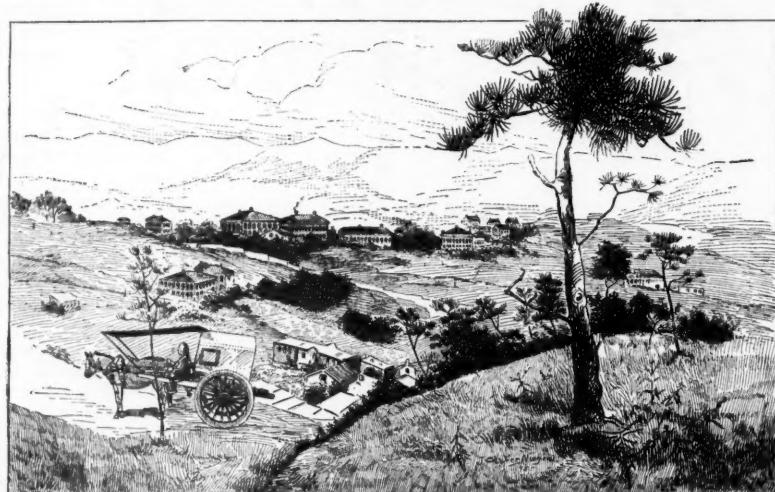
cago election frauds are sentenced to fines and imprisonment....Great Britain protests against the cession of certain territory by China to France....Dr. Farrar installed as Dean of Canterbury....Brazilian Senate adopts a declaration asserting its rights over Trinidad....French Government sends a cruiser to Tangier.

July 28.—Tailors in New York City to the number of 15,000 go on strike....A train carrying Japanese soldiers back from China is derailed and thrown into the sea, near Kobe, Japan, and 140 of the soldiers are drowned....In the elections for members of the Councils General of France, the Republicans gain upward of thirty seats....Demonstration in Brussels against the Education bill.

July 29.—The Horr-Harvey debate on the silver question in Chicago is closed....A national league of colored women is formed in Boston....The Norwegian Storting refuses a grant for the personal expenses of the Minister to Stockholm....The Geographical Congress calls for exploration of the Antarctic regions....Ameer formally ratifies the Indo-Afghan frontier line between Chamar and Domandi.

July 30.—Disastrous cloud-bursts are reported in New Mexico and Colorado ; many persons are drowned....During a stormy session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the Radicals and socialists, refusing to vote for an appropriation to the Minister of the Interior, leave the Chamber....The government of Siam agrees to recognize the neutrality of the Red Cross in time of war....Victorian and New Zealand budget statements are submitted....Governor of Cairo apologizes for the hooting of British troops by a native mob during a military funeral.

July 31.—Maryland Democrats nominate John E. Hurst for Governor....The Grand Jury finds indictments against six Chicago election judges....The *Defender* again wins over the *Vigilant* in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club from New London to Newport....The final result of the British Parliamentary elections is as follows : Conservatives, 340 ; Liberal-Unionists, 71 ; Liberals, 177 ; McCarthyites, 70 ; Parnellites, 12.



By permission *Christian Herald*.

MISSION BUILDINGS NEAR FOO CHOW, CHINA.



Art Repro Co

THE FUTURE KING OF ENGLAND,
(from a photograph taken on his first birthday.)

August 1.—The U. S. troops arrive at the scene of the Bannock Indian disturbances in Wyoming....The Grand Jury finds indictments against the Sheriff of New York, and other officials, for carelessness and negligence in permitting the escape of prisoners on July 4....Orders are received in France for fresh troops to go to Madagascar....General Campos issues a decree prohibiting the printing of Cuban war news without official approval.

August 2.—Ohio Populists nominate Jacob S. Coxey for Governor....The U. S. cruiser *Columbia* arrives at New York from Southampton, having made the trip in less than seven days, at an average speed of 18.53 knots an hour....The special session of the Illinois Legislature adjourns....New Police Commissioners are appointed in Omaha, Neb., by the Attorney-General and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings....The coal miners' strike is ended by the operators conceding the demands

of the miners....Fourteen miners are drowned by the flooding of a coal mine near Saltcoats, Scotland....The old and well-known bank of Bingen Brothers, in Genoa, Italy, fails....The rains interfere with military operations in Cuba.

August 3.—An investigation of the killing of Bannock Indian prisoners by white settlers in Wyoming is begun....The *Defender* defeats both *Vigilant* and *Volunteer* in the run of the New York Yacht Club squadron....A massacre of Christians is reported at Kucheng, China....In the course of riots at Tabreez, Persia, caused by the high price of bread, the soldiers fire on and kill twenty persons....The Prince of Wales opens the new dry dock at Southampton, Eng....Sectarian education in Belgium is made compulsory by the adoption of the new school bill.

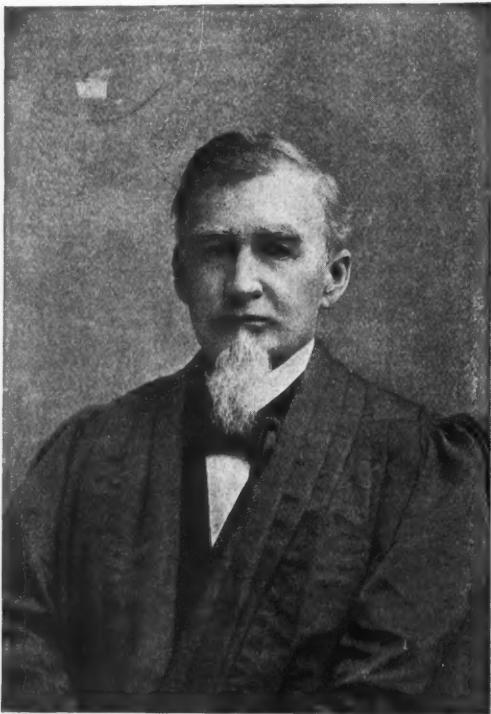
August 4.—A riot at Spring Valley, Ill., between Italian miners and negro miners results in the killing of one Italian and the serious injury of many negroes....Sprague, Wash., suffers from a destructive fire which destroys the Northern Pacific car-shops....The New York and Brooklyn Bridge cars are stopped, to allow alterations in the New York terminal station....A Roman Catholic service is held for the first time in the chapel at Chautauqua.

August 5.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Westinghouse Electric Company, representing a combined capital of \$20,000,000, form a working partnership....The Brockway gang of counterfeiters is caught in New Jersey....Louis Stern, a citizen of New York, is convicted of insulting a Bavarian official at Kissingen, and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 600 marks.

August 6.—The Missouri Silver Democratic Convention declares for free coinage at 16 to 1....The race conflict at Spring Valley, Ill., continues....The *Defender* wins the race with the *Vigilant* for the Drexel Cup at Newport....Mr. Gladstone speaks on the Armenian question at Chester, Eng....Captain-General Martinez Campos arrives at Havana, Cuba....The Hodgkins prize (\$10,000) for discoveries relating to atmospheric air is awarded to Lord Rayleigh and Prof. William Ramsey, of London, the discoverers of argon.

August 7.—Iowa Democrats nominate Judge W. F. Babb for Governor; free coinage is defeated in the convention....The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America begins the celebration of its silver jubilee in New York City....Mississippi Democrats nominate ex-Senator A. J. McLaurin for Governor....The white miners at Spring Valley, Ill., cease their war on the negroes, and return to work....Hsu-Yung-Yi, Chief Minister of China, is dismissed from office.

August 8.—The fall of part of the flooring of a new office building in New York City causes the death of fifteen workmen employed on the structure and the serious injury of several others....The Italian miners at Spring Valley, Ill., refuse to stand by their agreement to keep peace with the negroes....The British steamer *Catterthun* founders near Sydney, N. S. W., and 54 lives are lost.



THE LATE JUSTICE JACKSON.

August 9.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union adjourns after passing resolutions urging Catholics to abstain from the liquor business and favoring Sunday closing of saloons....Troops are called out to quell rioting at Esseg, Slavonia...Carlist and Republican Deputies of Spain are pledged to oppose the payment of the Mora claim.

August 10.—The tailors' strike in New York City is declared off, the contractors having conceded all demands....Spain and Japan fix the boundary line between the Philippine Islands and Formosa....Celebrations to commemorate the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 are held throughout Germany....The Admiralty Court, in the case of the North German Lloyds against the owners of the *Crathie*, by which the *Elbe* was sunk in collision, renders a verdict for the plaintiff.

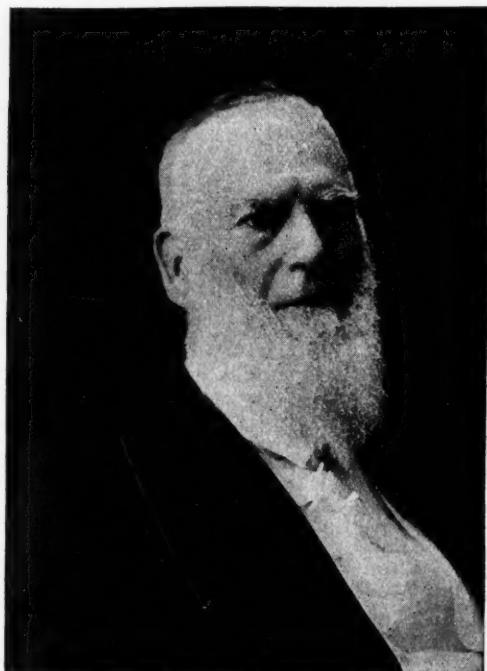
August 12.—Fire in Philadelphia renders nearly 200 people homeless....Close of the Northfield Conference....The new British Parliament is opened, Speaker Gully of the House of Commons being re-elected....Minister Denby receives assurances that American missionaries in China will be protected....Seventy alleged nihilists are arrested in a restaurant in Odessa.

August 13.—The American Library Association meets at Denver....The Belmont-Morgan bond syndicate deposits gold to increase the U. S. Treasury reserve....The Spanish Government decides to pay the Mora claim in lump sum, without interest, in September....A commission begins an investigation of the Chinese massacre of Christians; five men are arrested.

August 14.—Free Silver Democrats hold a conference in Washington....The defaulting ex-Treasurer of South Dakota, W. W. Taylor, is sentenced to five years in the penitentiary....The property of the Whiskey Trust is sold at public auction to the reorganization committee for \$9,800,000....German veterans of the Franco-Prussian war are forbidden to cross the French frontier to decorate the graves of German soldiers....Emperor William of Germany visits the English lake region....A ship with yellow fever on board arrives at St. John, N. B., from the West Indies.

August 15.—Maryland Republicans nominate Lloyd Lowndes for Governor....The Queen's speech is read in the British Parliament; Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner, an anti-Parnellite member of the British House of Commons, is suspended for disobedience of the Chair....The Queen Regent of Spain reviews troops leaving for Cuba....A Venezuelan gunboat fires on the British flag.

August 16.—The U. S. cruiser *Marblehead* sails from England for Beirut, Syria, to protect Americans in Asia Minor....The appointment of Matt W. Ransom as U. S. Minister to Mexico is declared unconstitutional on the



THE LATE HON. JOHN D. CATON, OF ILLINOIS.

ground that the salary of the office was increased by Congress while he was a member of the Senate....Four thousand persons are made homeless by the burning of a

town in Poland....Timothy Healy is censured by the McCarthyites in the British House of Commons for attacking John Dillon in a speech, and called to order by the Speaker....Viscount Wolseley succeeds the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.The International Peace Congress at Brussels ends its sessions.

August 17.—The Cunarder *Etruria* completes the run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in five days 22 hours 28 minutes....Republicans in Spain start uprisings against the Government....The commission to investigate the massacre of missionaries by Chinese arrives at Kucheng.

August 18.—The yacht *Valkyrie III* arrives at New York from Scotland....Thousands of pilgrims journey to Lourdes....The foundation stone of the monument to the German Emperor William I is laid in Berlin.

August 19.—More than twenty people lose their lives in a Denver hotel fire caused by a boiler explosion....The Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor of Kentucky open the campaign with a joint debate at Louisville....Clothing makers in and about New York City strike for a ten-hour day....German veterans celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte. The first test vote in the new British Parliament stands 217 to 63....The International Co-operative Congress is opened in London....China refuses to allow British and American consuls to inquire into the Kucheng massacres.

August 20.—The American Line steamship *St. Louis* averages more than 22 knots an hour in an official trial run in the English Channel....The explosion of a furnace at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Pa., kills



THE LATE FRANK M. PIXLEY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

eight men and injures many others....An agreement is signed at Washington by which the Mora claim is to be settled by Spain on the basis of \$1,500,000, on September 15 next, the claimant waiving all demands for interest....

Elections are held in South Carolina for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to meet on September 10 next....The mill workers of Dundee, Scotland, strike for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages.

OBITUARY.

July 19.—Dr. Ernest Henri Baillon, the French naturalist.

July 21.—John R. Cof roth, a successful Indiana lawyer.M. Georges Patinot, editor in-chief of the *Journal des Debats* of Paris.



THE LATE RICHARD M. HUNT.
(From a plaster medallion by Karl Bitter.)

July 22.—Ex-Gov. Alexander Hamilton Rice, of Massachusetts....Dr. Rudolph von Gneist, professor of jurisprudence in the University of Berlin....Charles Cardale Babington, professor of botany at Cambridge University.Paul Alfred Curzon, the French painter.

July 23.—Benjamin Pierce Cheney, prominent in the development of the express business.

July 24.—Abram C. Bernheim, of New York City, active in philanthropic work....Charles G. Shanks, a well-known newspaper man, of Albany, N. Y....Charles Frederick Abney-Hastings, first Baron Donington....Rev. Daniel Lee, a missionary in Kansas in 1832.

July 25.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Bishop of Winchester, Eng.

July 26.—Ex-Congressman Thomas Davis of Providence, R. I....Charles J. Sheffield, a prominent citizen of Cleveland, Ohio....James Constantine Pilling, ethnologist of the U. S. Geological Survey.

July 27.—Pierre Bottineau, a famous Minnesota pioneer....Rev. Joshua Vaughan Himes of Elk Point, S. D., a leading Adventist....The Earl of Verulam.

July 28.—Rev. Edward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y....Col. Alfred M. Wood, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y....Col. Frederick W. Tourtelotte, a Chicago lawyer....Judge Henry W. Hoffman, of Cumberland, Md....Judge George F. Blanke, of Chicago.

July 29.—John Barber Minor, professor of law for fifty years in the University of Virginia....Pierre Léon Gustave Mennier, one of the editors of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New York City....Sir John Tomes.

July 30.—John Dean Caton, one of Chicago's oldest citizens, formerly a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court....R. B. Gillespie, Chief of Public Lands Division, U. S. General Land Office....Francis M. Coldwell, ex-member of the British Parliament....General Keith Fraser.

July 31.—The Rt. Rev. Mark Anthony De Wolf Howe, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Central Pennsylvania....Richard Morris Hunt, the American architect.

August 1.—Prof. Heinrich von Sybel, the German historian....Julius A. Taylor, U. S. District-Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee....Ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien, of Boston, Mass.

August 2.—Joseph Thompson, the African explorer....Daniel G. Hatch, Chief of Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

August 4.—Ebenezer Kellogg Wright, president of the National Park Bank, of New York City....Charles Dunlap, general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.

August 5.—Frederick Engels, the socialist....Charles Hubbs Foster, one of the oldest of American playwrights....Joseph Derenbourg, a distinguished Orientalist of Paris....Gabriel Auguste Ancelet, the French architect.

August 6.—Henry Hooper Miles, late Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction of Quebec....George Frederick Root, the composer of many popular war songs....General Sherman, Foreign Secretary of Liberia.

August 7.—Rev. Dr. John H. Duryea, a leading clergyman of the Reformed Church....Very Rev. James Hughes, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hartford, Conn.

August 8.—Rev. Dr. James Hepburn Hargis, a prominent Methodist clergyman of Philadelphia....Dr. Henry M. Caldwell, of Birmingham, Ala....Captain Rascom Myrick, of Americus, Ga....Christophe Thivrier, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies....Justice Howell E. Jackson, of the U. S. Supreme Court....William Haight, Assistant U. S. District-Attorney of Los Angeles, Cal....Charles Northend, of New Britain, Conn., a writer of school text-books.

August 9.—George Stephens, professor of English language and literature in the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

August 11.—Col. William B. Wright, a Confederate veteran, of San Antonio, Texas....State Senator Solon Thacher, of Lawrence, Kansas....Frank M. Pixley, a veteran San Francisco journalist and politician.

August 13.—Rev. Dr. William Dean, first Baptist missionary to China and Siam.

August 14.—Baron Bernhard Christian Tauchnitz, the celebrated publisher, of Leipzig, Germany....Thomas Hovenden, the artist....Rev. Dr. W. T. Richardson, of Richmond, Va., editor of the *Central Presbyterian*.

August 15.—Peter F. Rothermel, the artist....Gen. J. D. Imboden, a famous Confederate cavalry officer....Mathieu Auguste Geffroy, French historian.

August 16.—Ex-Senator Samuel Bell Maxey, of Texas....William Arthur Dickinson, treasurer of Amherst College.

August 17.—Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, Protestant Episcopal clergyman, of Troy, N. Y.

August 18.—Ex-Judge Theodore Miller, of the New York Court of Appeals....John Miller Wilcox, editor of the Cleveland *Penny Press*....Rev. Dr. George Cornish, for nearly forty years professor of classical literature in McGill University, Montreal.

August 19.—Ex-Justice William Strong, of the U. S. Supreme Court....Leonard W. Volk, the Chicago sculptor.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

OPENING OF THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

The Cotton States and International Exposition will be formally opened to the public September 18. By that date all the important buildings will have been completed, and most of the exhibits will be in place.

Following is the programme of exercises: "Salute to Atlanta" (composed by Victor Herbert), Gilmore's band; prayer; introductory address by President Collier; address on behalf of the Women's Board, by Mrs. Thompson; address of welcome on behalf of the State of Georgia, by Governor Atkinson; address of welcome on behalf of the City of Atlanta, by Mayor King; chorus; oration; chorus; benediction; starting of the machinery by President Cleveland from "Gray Gables;" national salute. The name of the orator of the day cannot yet be announced.

INTERNATIONAL DEEP WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

The first annual convention of the International Deep Waterways Association will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 24-26. Papers will be presented and discussions held on the following topics: "International Comity," "Progress of the Deep Waterway Movement," "Economics of Deep Water Transportation," "Ultimate Effect of Deep Water from the Great Lakes to the Sea on the Iron, Coal, Lumber, Grain and Flour, Cattle and Meat Business, on Ship Building, Carrying Trade, Railway Traffic, Lakeboard and Seaboard Cities, Agricultural Interests, etc.," "Ultimate Development of Interior Water Transportation" and allied subjects.

The officers of the Association for the current year are: International president, O. A. Howland, M.P.P., Toronto; U. S. vice-president, L. E. Cooley, C. E., Chicago; Canadian vice-president, James Fisher, Q. C., M.P.P., Winnipeg; executive secretary, Hon. Frank A. Flower, Wisconsin; treasurer, Capt. J. S. Dunham, Chicago.

The executive board consists of A. L. Crocker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank A. Flower, West Superior, Wis.; Capt. J. S. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.; James Combee, Port Arthur, Ont.; Hon. H. W. Seymour, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; R. R. Dobell, Quebec; Thomas H. Canfield, Burlington, Vt.; D. B. Smith, Toledo, Ohio; Charles E. Wheeler, Cleveland, Ohio; John D. Chipman, St. Stephen, N. B.; Hon. I. M. Stephenson, Marquette, Wis.; Wm. C. Sherwood, Duluth, Minn.; Edwin H. Abbot, Boston, Mass.; D. R. McGinnis, St. Paul, Minn., and the president and vice-presidents of the Association, *ex-officio*.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

September 7 is the day set for the first race for the *America's* cup, which is challenged by Lord Dunraven's *Va Kyrie III*. The race will be sailed over the course of the New York Yacht Club.

THE RESULTS OF THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION, 1895.

THE VOTES POLLED.

The following table giving the number of votes polled for Liberals and Conservatives at the four last elections:

Liberals and Nationalists.		Conservatives and Unionists.		Majority in votes.		Majority in members.	
1885	2,456,736	1,943,316	L	513,420	L	168	
1886	1,341,629	1,417,854	C	76,225	C	118	
1892	2,461,874	2,256,049	L	205,825	L	40	
1895	2,369,917	2,406,898	C	36,981	C	152	

The next table gives the number of votes polled for both parties in London, England, Wales and Scotland at the last election. The figures for Ireland are not yet to hand. Those for 1892 are given:

	L. and N.	C. and L. U.
London	167,150	250,146
England	1,472,561	1,692,259
Wales	125,353	92,129
Scotland	247,519	233,021
Great Britain	2,012,583	2,267,555
Ireland (1892)	363,617	143,777

THE MEMBERS RETURNED.

The United Kingdom and its component parts are represented after the election of July, 1895, as follows:

UNITED KINGDOM.			GREAT BRITAIN.		
U....	{ Conservative... 340	411	U....	{ Conservatives... 323	390
Lib. Unionist.	71		Lib. Unionists.	67	
Liberal.	177		Liberal...	176	
H. R.	{ Anti-Parnellite 70	259	Lib. { Anti-Parnellite 1	177	
	Parnellite....	12			
	Total.....	670		Total.....	567
	Unionist majority.	152		Unionist majority.	213
	ENGLAND.			WALES.	
U....	{ Conservatives... 296	349	U....	{ Liberal..... 22	22
Lib. Unionists.	53		Conservatives..	7	
Liberal.	115		Lib. Unionists.	1	8
Lib.	{ Anti-Parnellite 1	116		Total.....	30
	Total.....	465		Liberal majority..	14
	Unionist majority.	233		IRELAND.	
	SCOTLAND.		N....	{ Anti-Parnellite 69	82
U....	{ Liberal..... 39	39		Parnellite.... 12	
	Conservative... 20	33		Liberal..... 1	1
	Lib. Unionist.. 13		U....	{ Conservative... 4	21
	Total.....	72		Lib. Unionist.. 4	21
	Liberal majority..	6		Total.....	103
	Home Rule majority.	61			

The table given below shows the state of the parties at the last four elections:

	1885		1886		1892		1895	
	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.
London	23	36	11	48	23	36	8	51
Boroughs	89	78	50	117	71	96	43	124
Counties	134	100	64	170	103	131	65	169
Total for England	247	218	126	239	197	268	116	349
Wales	27	3	23	7	28	2	22	8
Scotland	62	10	43	29	50	22	39	33
Total for Great Britain	336	231	192	275	275	282	177	390
Ireland	85	18	84	19	80	23	82	21
Total for the United Kingdom	421	249	276	294	355	315	269	411

The Parnellites and Nationalists are included under the Liberal head. They returned to the last four Parliaments:

	1885	1886	1892	1895
Nationalists	86	85	72	70
Parnellites	—	—	9	12

The Liberal Unionists, who are included under the

Conservative heading, had the following members in the last three Parliaments:

	1886.	1892.	1895.
London	2	1	3
Boroughs	19	12	23
Counties	34	17	27
Wales	3	1	3
Scotland	17	11	14
Ireland	2	4	4
Totals	77	45	73

GAINS AND LOSSES.

The following are the numbers of seats gained by the various parties:

	L.	N.	P.	L.	U.	C.
London	..	..	..	1	12	12
English Boroughs	9	..	..	12	25	25
English Counties	4	..	..	11	30	30
Wales	..	..	..	2	4	4
Scotland	5	..	..	4	9	9
Ireland	1	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	10	1	..	30	80	80
	20				110	

UNIONIST GAINS.

The following 82 seats were won by the Conservatives. All are singles, except Derby and Oldham, where two seats were gained:

Argyleshire, Ayr. Burghs, Bedford, Bethnal-green, N.E., Boston, Bradford, Bradford, W., Bucks, N., Camberwell, N., Cambridgeshire (Chesterton), Cambridgeshire (Newmarket), Cambridgeshire (Wisebech), Cardiff District, Cheshire, Crewe, Coventry, Cumberland (Egremont), Derby, Derbyshire, S., Dumfartshire, Elgin and Nairn, Essex (Malden), Finsbury, E., Finsbury, Central, Glamorgan, S., Glasgow, St. Rollox, Glasgow, College, Gloucestershire (Cirencester), Gloucestershire (Stroud), Hackney, S., Halifax, Hull, E., Kensington, N., Kilmarnock Burghs, Lambeth (Kennington), Lancashire (Darwen), Lancashire (Eccles), Lancashire (Gorton), Lancashire (Ince), Lancashire (Lancaster), Lancashire (Middleton), Lancashire (Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth), Manchester, S. W., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northampton, Northants (Mid.), Northants, S., Norwich, Nottingham, E., Oldham, Oxfordshire (Banbury), Oxfordshire (Woodstock), Pembroke District, Radnorshire, Reading, Rochdale, Roxburghshire, Saltford, N., Shoreditch (Haggerston), Somerset (Frome), Somerset, N., Southwark (Bermondsey), Stirlingshire, Stockport, Suffolk (Stowmarket), Suffolk (Woodbridge), Sunderland, Swanssea, Town, Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley), Tower Hamlets (Limehouse), Tower Hamlets (St. George's), Walsall, Warwickshire (Rugby), West Ham, N., West Ham, S., Whitehaven, Wilts (Devizes), Wilts (Westbury), Yarmouth (Great), Yorkshire (Doncaster), Yorkshire (Otley).

The Liberal Unionists won twenty-eight seats:

Ayrshire, S., Beds, Biggleswade, Bradford, Central, Bristol, N., Carmarthen District, Cornwall (Camborne), Darlington, Devon (Barnstaple), Durham, S. E., Edinburgh, S., Falkirk Burghs, Gloucester, Hartlepool, Inverness Burghs, Lambeth, N., Lancashire (Heywood), Lancashire (N. Lonsdale), Lincoln, Lincolnshire (Spalding), Liverpool Exchange, Manchester, S., Petersborough, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, Wilts (Cricklade), Worcestershire, N., Yorkshire (Shipley), Yorkshire, (Skipton).

LIBERAL GAINS.

The Liberals captured twenty seats from the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. These seats are given below:

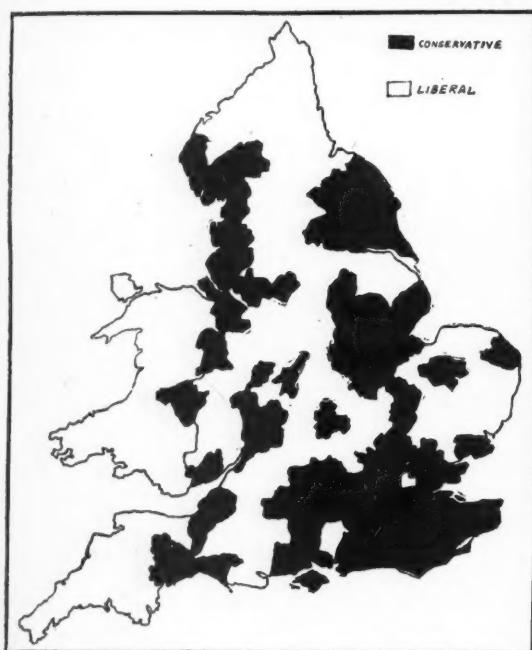
From Conservatives.

Bolton, Falmouth, Forfarshire, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Lanark, N. W., Lancashire (Prestwich), Lincolnshire (Brigg), Linlithgowshire, Londonderry City, Perth, Plymouth, Scarborough, Stockton, Tyrone, N.

From Liberal Unionists.

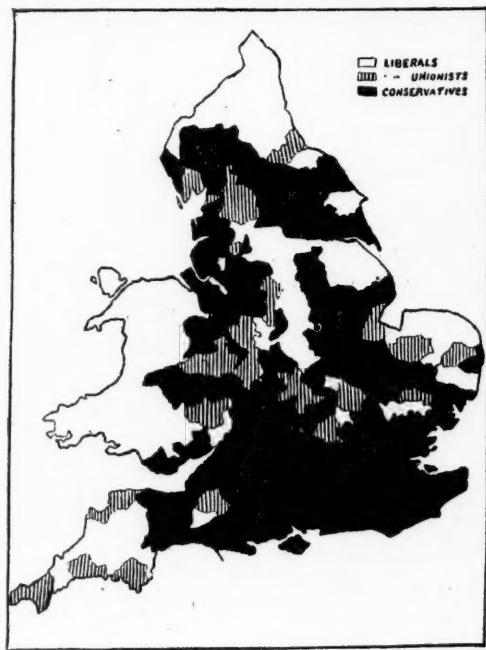
Dumfriesshire, Grimsby, Norfolk (Mid), Nottingham, W., Staffordshire, Lichfield.

The Liberal Unionists gave up Berry, Hythe and North St. Pancras to the Conservatives, who in their turn ceded Wakefield and West Marylebone to their allies.



IN 1885.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIONS: THE COUNTIES.

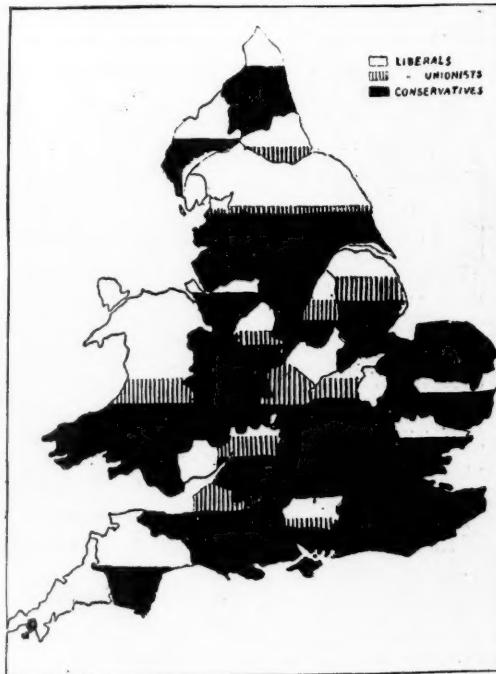


IN 1895.



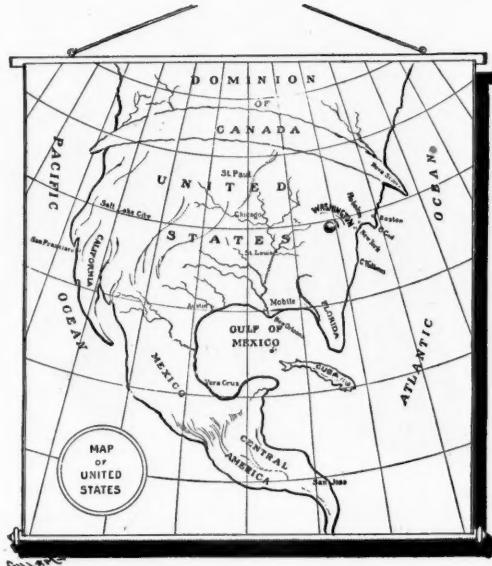
IN 1885.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIONS: THE BOROUGHS.



IN 1895.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE TROUBLE IN CUBA.
UNCLE SAM: "I've had my eye on that morsel for a long time; guess I'll have to take it in."—From *Judge* (New York).



"When we get in again we'll KEEP WIDE OPEN, and SHUT UP THE CHURCHES—see!"—From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



HE COMES ACROSS THE SEA.
John Bull, he comes across the sea—
A welcome warm we tender
To him and Valkyrie III,
But we've got our Defender!
Valkyrie III, as we've reckoned,
Will have a chance to come in—second.
From *Judge* (New York).



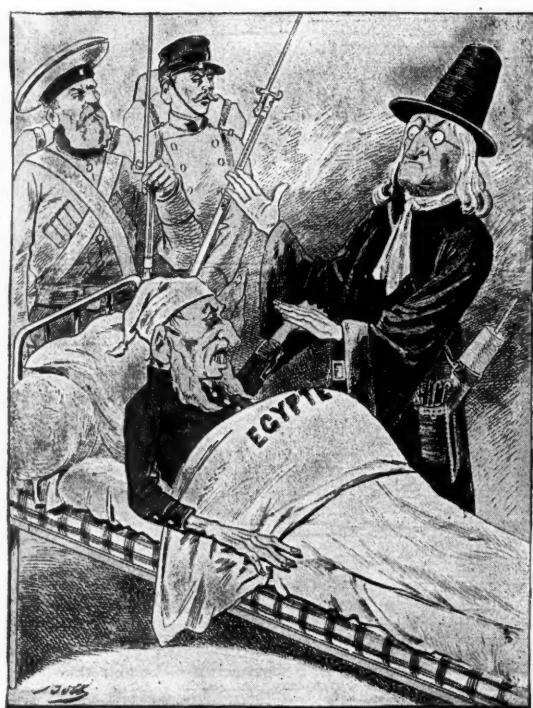
TWO CARTOONS BY THOMAS NAST ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LIQUOR LAW.



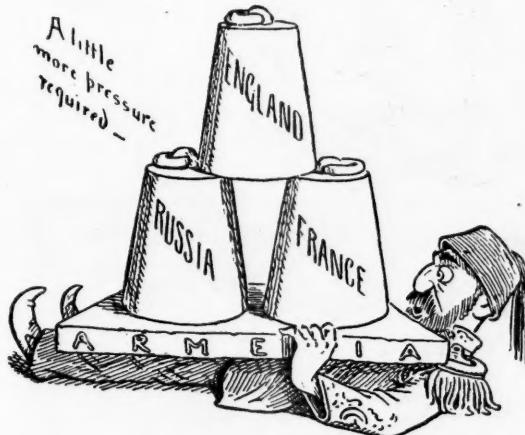
JOHN BULL: "Look here; we've had enough of your palaver! Are you going to let the girl go, or have we got to make you?"
From *Punch* (London).



TOAD'S PRIDE.
DR. ARENDT, THE LITTLE METALLIST: "Sirs, the eyes of Europe are on us to-day."
From *Ulk* (Berlin).



EGYPTO-GASTRITIS.
JOHN BULL: "Oh, doctor, I have been very ill."
DOCTOR: "Yes; you require a drastic remedy, and there are two comrades ready to administer it to you."
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



From *Judy* (London).



From *Moonshine* (London).



REDMOND TO THE JUNTO OF FOUR: "TIP US A COPPER, YER HONOR."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



THE RADICAL CAMPAIGN.
From *Moonshine* (London).



AT THE GOLD MINES.
Ingenious Britannic proceeding for extraction—without pain to the precious metal.
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

THE POSTER IN POLITICS.

A SUGGESTION FOR OUR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES OF 1896 FROM THE RECENT ENGLISH ELECTIONS.



"FOR QUEEN AND FOR COUNTRY."

THE librarian of the British Museum has issued a special appeal to all candidates in the recent English elections to forward to him for preservation in the archives of that great national library copies of bills, placards and pictures which they have issued for the purpose of influencing electors. Such a collection will undoubtedly be valuable to the future historian, and a glance at this literature, which came into existence during the English political campaign of 1895, may serve as a suggestion to the politicians who are making American

history and who so far have not availed themselves as extensively as our English relations of this form of appeal to the voter. The most noteworthy instance of the use of the poster in this country was during our presidential campaign of 1892, when several effective "protection," "free-trade," and "force bill" cartoons were sent out by the National Democratic and Republican committees. These exerted a powerful influence in many quarters, especially the "force bill" poster in the South.

A whole volume of Congressional eloquence may be condensed into a single placard. One effective picture in glaring color or bold black and white may bring home a political lesson or point a moral far better than all the oratory of the platform or all the appeals of the pulpit. Mural literature has a great advantage over other propaganda. Like wisdom in the Book of Proverbs, the placard cries aloud in the main thoroughfares. It stands at the corners of the streets. It forces itself upon your attention the moment you stir outside your doors. Men can afford to read newspapers, they can absolutely abjure the public meeting, they can bundle the newspapers into the gutter, but unless they shut their eyes they cannot prevent themselves from seeing the pictures, cartoons, and caricatures with which the party bill-sticker may cover the available walls which he must pass when he takes his walks abroad. Mr. Carlyle has told us how in the hot fever of the French Revolution the newspapers preferred the circulation which they obtained by means of the bill-sticker to the circulation secured

by the ordinary method of subscription. It would be possible to construct from the placards and pictures issued during the recent English election a very faithful and accurate picture of the condition of the mind of England when the last appeal was made to the country.

Whatever may be the case in regard to argument, it must be admitted that the Tories had the best of the contest so far as pictures and illustrations went. In South Wales, for instance, the Liberals showed hardly any pictures at all, and in most places the balance of pictorial

argument was distinctly favorable to the Tories. There was not much originality one way or the other. The political artist harps for the most part on a very few and familiar notes. One of the most frequent forms of electoral placard was that of the portrait of the candidates, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, or Sir William Harcourt. Both Liberals and Tories made use of the Union Jack. In Glasgow the Unionist candidates issued cards with their own portraits surrounded by the Union Jack, and with the royal arms at foot. One popular but very commonplace device is that which represents the party leader as Saint George or some valiant knight slaying a dragon, which according to the politics of the author is either Radicalism or Reaction, the same dragon doing equally well for either Tories or Liberals. It is only the label which requires to be altered. Mr. Gladstone made a much more heroic knight in armor than Lord Salisbury; but even Lord Salisbury makes a very respectable figure, as is shown in the cartoon which we reproduce on the preceding page, which might have been labeled "Behold the Conquering Hero Comes." Such pictures are not so much weapons of electoral warfare as standards under which the faithful can go forth to battle.

The chief interest in mural literature is in those pictures which endeavor to influence votes. The first place must be given by general consent to a very effective placard, containing companion pictures, which was issued by the Unionists. Nothing could be more simple, more artless than this poster, which stood the Unionists in such good stead. It will be seen from the reduced copies which we reproduce here, the pictures represent a workingman's home in prosperity and in adversity. In one the workman comes home to find his table well laden with good cheer, and is welcomed by a happy wife and chubby child. In the other a workman sits beside an empty cupboard, surrounded by his starving family. There is nothing political in the pictures. They represent scenes with one of which the workman is unfortunately only too familiar. They were used for political purposes by the Unionists, who represented the prosperous home, with plenty on the table, as the result of Unionist policy; while the picture of squalor and misery was boldly labeled so as to make it represent the results of the Liberal administration. There was nothing in the world to prevent the Liberals from issuing exactly the same pictures labeled the other way. It would have been just as true in one case as in the other, for no one in his senses will contend that want never invades an English workman's home under either Liberal or Tory administration. Lack of work and distress are never absent from certain sections of the population, nor do they time their coming according to the ascendancy of this or that party at St. Stephen's. Nevertheless, there seems to be a general agreement among electioneering authorities of England that this bold and impudent placard, or rather the bold and impudent appropriation of these



companion pictures by the Unionists, gained them many votes, especially in South Wales.

There were many effective placards intended to illustrate the advantages of maintaining the Union or the disadvantages of Home Rule. One of the most effective and brightly-colored of these was issued in Glasgow, representing three soldiers—a young Guardsman, a Highlander, and one of the Connaught Rangers—standing side by side in defense of the Union Jack.

For the most part the mural literature of the last English political campaign was printed in black and white, but color was largely used by the Conservatives. A series of more or less effective cartoons by Tom Merry were issued from Conservative headquarters, being supplied to Unionist Associations at the rate of \$2.50 a hundred. From the Liberal headquarters no pictures were issued of any kind. The National Liberal Club, on the other hand, succeeded in producing in a few days half a million broad-sheets in various colors. Some of the Liberal posters were pictures of Mr. Gladstone and other Liberal leaders. Three of the pictures deserve special mention. The most effective of all the Liberal cartoons put upon the walls during the election was that repre-

senting the "Massacre of the Innocents," in which the various members of the House of Lords are represented as the soldiers of King Herod butchering the various legislative bantlings of the Liberal Ministry. There is humor and somewhat more of originality in this picture than there is in any of the others issued during the election. St. George and the Dragon was another effective cartoon; while a third, representing an Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman and Welshman meeting in friendly hand-grasp round the Union Jack, was produced as a set-off to the cartoon of the three soldiers.

Mr. Chamberlain figured conspicuously in the literature of the bill-board. But it is noticeable that he figured almost exclusively upon Liberal posters. The Tories and Liberal Unionists do not seem to have thought that his portrait was one to conjure with. The Liberals, on the other hand, have rather overdone their caricatures of Mr. Chamberlain. Departing for a moment from mural literature to that of caricature in general, we should notice here the contributions made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Westminster Gazette* to pictorial electioneering. The *Pall Mall Gazette* brought out "The

Wreck of Rosebery," which contains a great deal of third rate stuff with two or three very effective cartoons, which we reproduce. But the *Westminster* unquestionably took the palm by its cartoons for the crisis, of which it brought out a series of over two dozen. The pencil, pen and fertile brain of Mr Carruthers Gould seldom achieved a greater triumph than in the success with which he hit off from day to day the salient features of the contest. Mr. Gould has seldom done anything better than these cartoons. From of old he had a perfect passion for delineating Mr Chamberlain's somewhat hard and unprepossessing features, and he reveled in the opportunity which this election gave him of depicting Mr. Chamberlain in every conceivable position. For genuine humor and original force there are few who excel those in which he represents the union of the Parson, the Publican and the Peer, entitled, "United we stand, divided we fall," or that other cartoon representing Lord Salisbury before and after his absorption by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gould may certainly lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has contributed as much as any man to make Mr. Chamberlain the leader of the hour, and to fix attention upon the Liberal Unionist leader to the exclusion of any other figure in the electoral battle.

From Inverness the most effective placard issued in the election was a plain bit of printing, which we reproduce here:

WHAT THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT HAVE DONE SINCE 1892.

1892.

Came into Office.
Made Peers.
Made Promises.

1893.

Home Rule Fiasco.
Made more Peers.
Made more Promises.

1894.

Passed a Local Government Act.
Increased the Death Duties.
Won the Derby.
Lost their Leader.
Made more Peers.
Made more Promises.

1895.

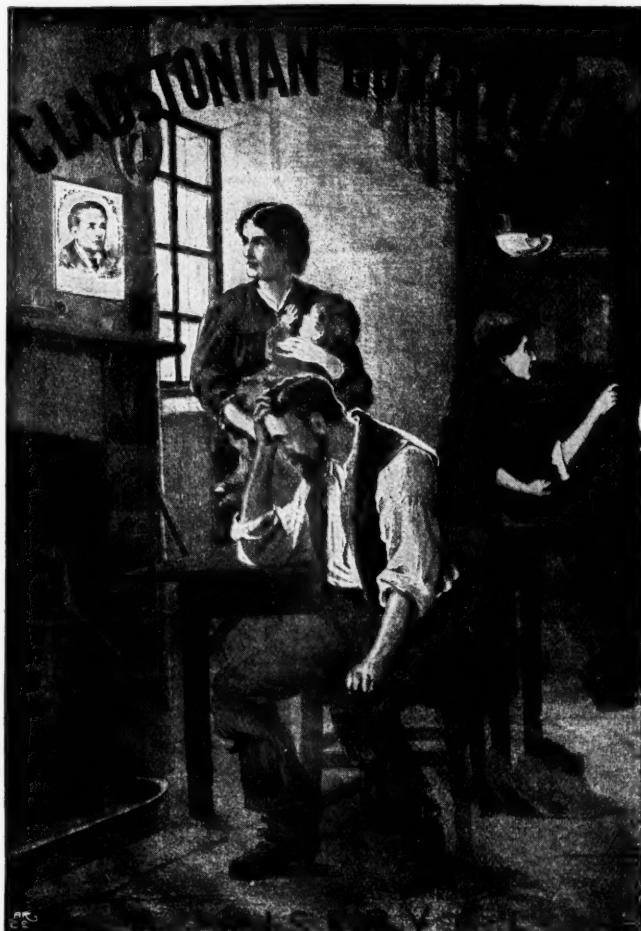
Again won the Derby.
Made still more Peers.
Made still more Promises.
Resigned.

TOTAL.

1 Act, 2 Derbys,
15 Peers,
Promises innumerable.

Among the humors of the election must be mentioned the fact that in East Fife the Tories were so confident of the defeat of Mr. Asquith that they actually prepared and printed huge placards, as follows: "Glorious Unionist victory. Triumphant return of Mr. Gilmore. Defeat of ex-Home Secretary."

On the whole, the mural literature of this election seems to have been singularly free from offensive denunciation and mendacious statements, or anything that could be described as hitting below the belt. The British bill-sticker has very few sins to answer for.



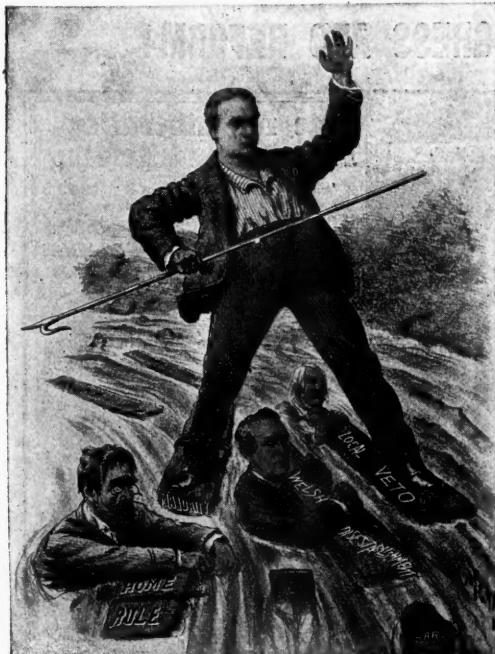
LIBERAL ELECTORS

DON'T BE MISLED
AS TO WHO WILL DRIVE
THE
**TORY
COACH**
LIBERAL UNIONISTS
WILL BE USED FOR
TORY PURPOSES.





GENERAL ELECTION STEEPECHASE.



THE ROTTEN RAFT
Broken up at Last.



TWO TO ONE.
JOHN BULL, JR.: Why does Mr. Harcourt hang out that funny sign, Daddy?

JOHN BULL: Because, my son, it is TWO TO ONE his pledges will never be redeemed.

CARTOONS FROM THE CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

ARE WE TO GOVERN OR BE GOVERNED!



VOTE FOR LIBERALISM, PROGRESS AND REFORM!

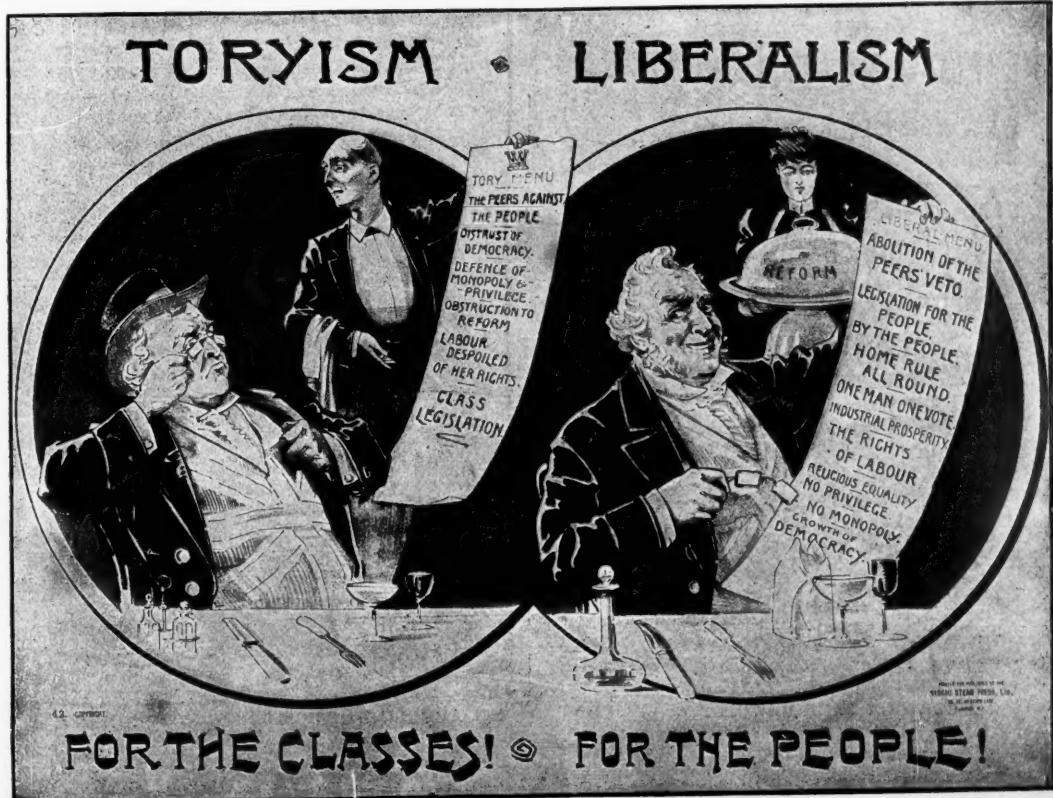
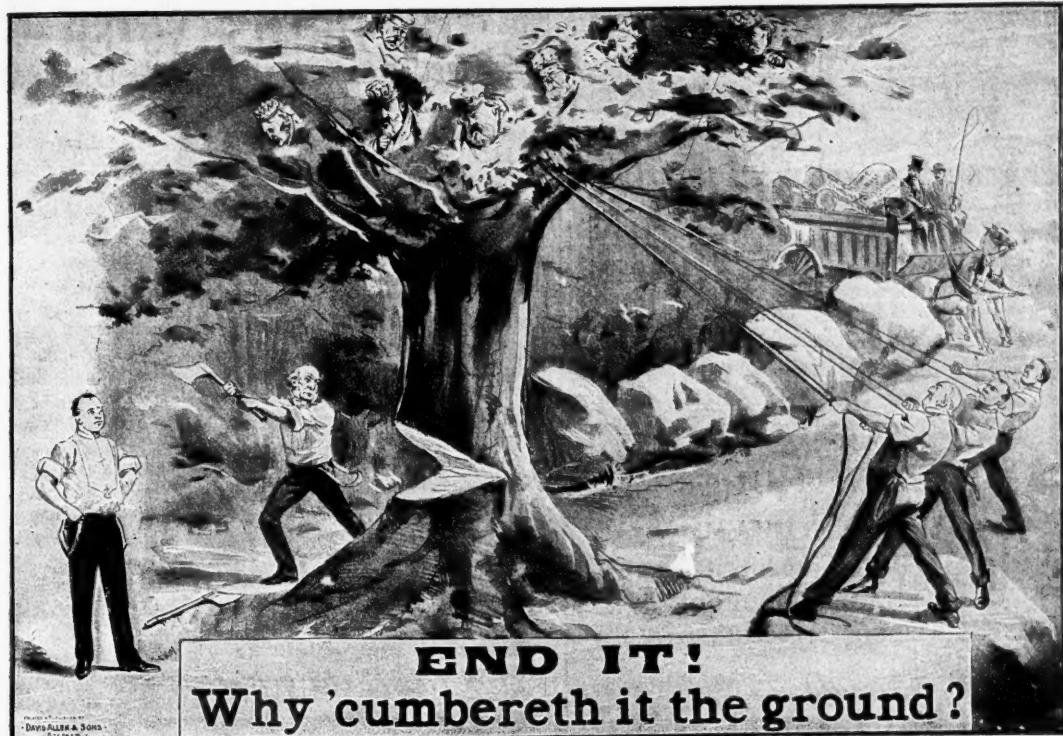
**ELECTORS! VOTE
FOR
REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT**

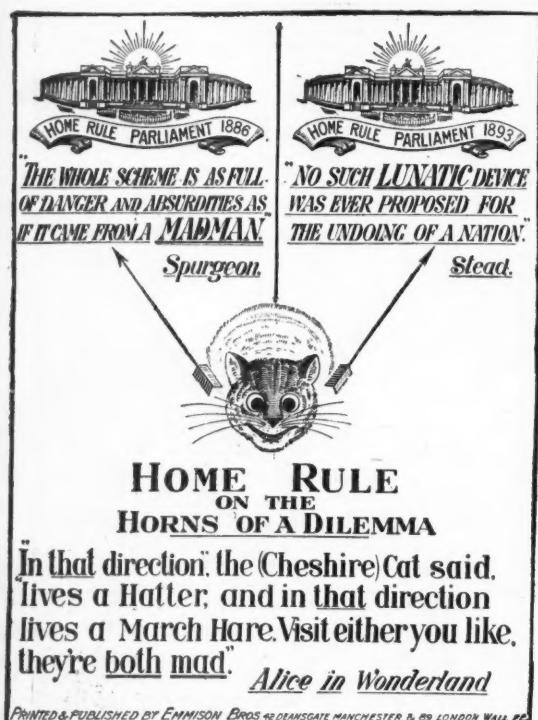
Insist that the Progressive and Humane Legislation of the People's Representatives shall not be thwarted by the House of Lords, who are, and always have been, the Hereditary Enemies of Reform.

**Vote for Liberalism,
Progress, and Reform.**

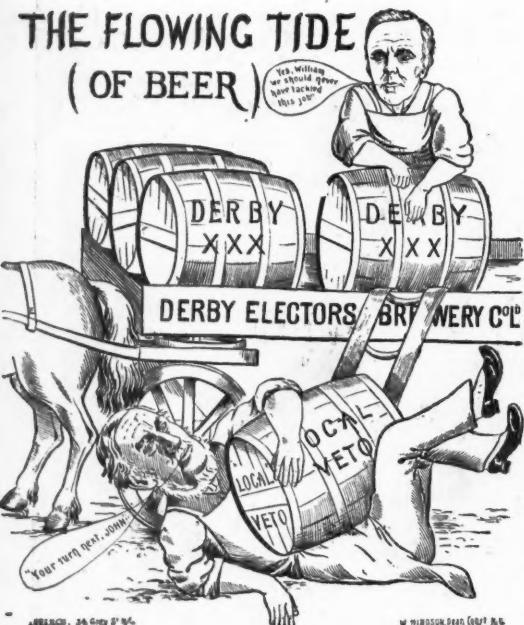
"The Principle of Toryism is mistrust of the People, qualified by fear; the Principle of Liberalism is trust in the People, qualified by Prudence."







PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY EMMISON BROS 42 DEANSGATE MANCHESTER & 89 LONDON WALL EC



A CARTOON FROM NEWCASTLE.

THE BRITISH VOTER

Staggering under the burden of the Liquor Traffic



When this Elector gets sense—hell chuck it!

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY TAYLOR, GARNETT, EVANS & CO. MANCHESTER



MR. ARNOLD WHITE IN SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.

NIKOLA TESLA AND THE ELECTRICAL OUTLOOK.

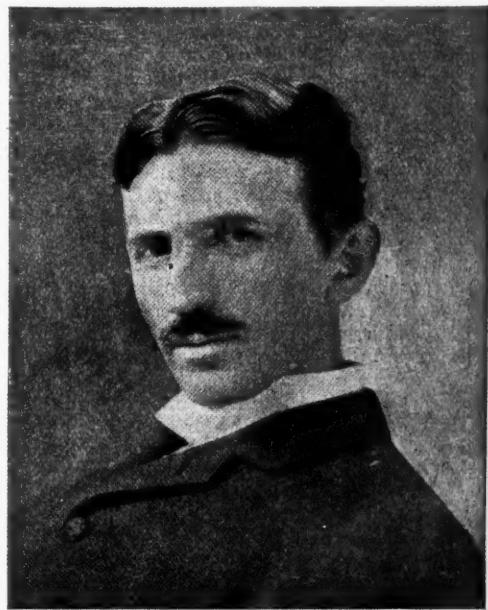
THE NEW DEVELOPMENT IN POWER TRANSMISSION.

WHEN Nikola Tesla last gave to the world the results of his explorations into the field of electricity, the predictions which he ventured as to the possibilities of his discoveries were skeptically received. That was two years ago, in a lecture which he delivered before the Electrical Congress in session at the World's Fair. "His work is brilliant, but of what use is it?" said one of Europe's leading savants when Mr. Tesla had finished; and in this exclamatory interrogation the learned scientist voiced the general opinion of the whole Congress. Mr. Tesla was regarded as a theorist and his inventions as impracticable.

A few weeks ago we witnessed one of the triumphs of this industrial age, the yoking into service of old Niagara herself. While this event is yet news, there comes the announcement that one of our great electrical companies has formed a business alliance with the largest locomotive works in the country, with the view of substituting electricity for steam on our railroads. These two projects are themselves an answer to the question asked by the incredulous savant: Of what use is Mr. Tesla's brilliant work? for neither of them would at this time have been practically possible but for his discovery known as the "rotating magnetic field," which opened the way to the conversion (by means of the alternating, as against the direct current) of electrical into mechanical energy and the economical transmission of power through long distances. This discovery forms the basis of the Niagara Company's attempt to utilize on a large scale that enormous power which for centuries has been running to waste and thus to turn machinery in towns and cities so far away as Buffalo, 20 miles distant, and perhaps New York and Chicago. And it underlies the hardly less bold venture of the Westinghouse and Baldwin companies to drive a through railway express by electricity. It is not too much to say that the Tesla motor is behind all the large attempts at power transmission by electricity which are being made throughout the country, not only in the fields of manufacture and transportation, but also in mining, irrigation and farming.

The "rotating magnetic field" was discovered by Mr. Tesla over ten years ago, when the problems engaging the attention of the electrical world were the furnishing of light and the transmission of sound. The advantages of the alternating current as applied to lighting were already recognized, but no attempt had been made to adapt it to motor work if, indeed, it had been seriously thought of. The direct current then in use was difficult to transform and not practicable for long distances. Mr. Tesla was at least the first to conceive an effective method of utilizing the undulating current. As every one knows, a small piece of soft iron, when placed close

to an ordinary magnet (or bar of iron around which is passing an electric current), will be drawn to the magnet and adhere motionless to it. It occurred to Mr. Tesla that if instead of a bar of iron he should take an iron ring and use two alternating currents, so regulated that one would be positive in value when the other was negative, he could, by means of wires wrapped alternately about the ring,



NIKOLA TESLA.

produce a magnetic current which would travel around the ring in accordance with the frequency of the alternations in the electric currents. His theory worked in practice and he thus had a magnet the north and south poles of which revolved while the magnet itself remained stationary. A piece of iron pivoted at its centre and placed within the magnetic field of the ring, and concentric to it, would, therefore, be revolved by the changing poles of the magnetized ring. In this way Mr. Tesla was able to convert electrical into mechanical energy much more simply, economically and effectively than it had been possible to do it by the direct current. It was now only necessary to pass alternating currents around the axle of a wheel in order to set in motion the machinery of a mill or drive a railway engine.

For transmission purposes, as well as in transforming electrical into mechanical energy, Mr. Tesla was soon able to demonstrate the superiority of the

undulating over the direct current. It will be sufficient here to say that by means of his motor, which is only a development of his ring magnet, power may be sent long distances with but small loss. The magnitude of the field opened up by the Tesla motor will be apparent when it is considered that ten years ago it was not economically possible to transmit power more than a few hundred feet away from the source of production, while to-day its transmission is no longer a question of state of the art, but one of capital only. As early as 1891, Mr. Tesla's method was successfully employed in the experiment of sending 100 horse-power 109 miles from Lauffen to the Frankfort exposition grounds. In Southern California there has been in operation for two or three years a plant which transmits power equivalent to 10,000 volts from a waterfall to a sub-station at Pomona, 13½ miles distant, and San Bernardino, 28 miles away; and there is now being projected, also in California, an enterprise which will involve an outlay of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 for supplying motors in San Francisco and adjacent cities with 20,000 horse-power from the outlet of Clear Lake, 75 miles to the north. Mr. Tesla believes that it is easily possible at the present time to place 100,000 horse-power on a line at Niagara and deliver it to New York or Chicago, with a loss in energy of less than 25 per cent.; and it would seem that the Cataract Construction Company is also persuaded that this is within the limits of practical achievement.

The alliance of the Westinghouse and Baldwin companies is in line with the policy recommended by Dr. Lewis Duncan in his address on the substitution of electricity for steam in railway practice, delivered last June at the Niagara meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers—that of making electricity an ally instead of an enemy of steam. This union of large railway and electric interests would seem to mark the beginning of a new era in traction, coming as it does along with the substitution of electricity for steam by the Old Colony road on its Nantucket Division out of Boston; the adoption of an electric instead of a steam engine by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for use in hauling heavy express and freight trains through the long tunnel underneath the city of Baltimore, and the installation of an electric line by the Pennsylvania Road from Mt. Holly to Burlington. The purpose of the Westinghouse Baldwin combination, as officially announced, is to develop the possibilities of the Tesla motor as applied to railroad service. It is declared that with this motor, power is assured sufficient to draw cars at the rate of 150 miles an hour. This is perhaps the possible speed under favorable conditions of road and equipment rather than the rate likely to be attained in every day travel.

The method of electric traction in use on the three roads named is the trolley, the power being supplied to the motor or motor cars from the central station by means of wires. It is the same system that is in general use upon our electric street railways, except that the alternating instead of the direct current is

employed, the direct, as has already been noted, not being practicable in long distance transmission. The trolley, either the overhead or the underground, is the only method that has so far been demonstrated as suitable to general railroad practice. By means of the Tesla motor it is now regarded by conservative railway men and electricians entirely possible to run trains under this system, say from New York to Philadelphia, or through multiplication of the power stations from Boston to Washington, or even across the continent from New York to San Francisco. But whether or not it would be feasible at the present time for our large companies to change from steam to electricity, in part or throughout, is another question. These are transition days for electric traction and it is not probable that any of them is at present willing to go to the expense of equipping electrically a considerable part of its line with a system which may soon be rendered obsolete by some new method.

Perhaps we already have this new and superior method of traction in the combination steam and electrical engine upon which Mr. Tesla has been at work for many months. The invention has been taken over by the Westinghouse Company and it is probable that it is this application of the Tesla motor that the new alliance is to develop. This engine is designed to do away with the use of the unpopular and well-abused trolley. Instead of drawing its power by wire from a central station, the engine generates its own power by converting steam into electric energy and then into mechanical. By this transformation a large per cent. of the power that is now wasted in steam locomotion is conserved. From the same amount of fuel Mr. Tesla has demonstrated, experimentally, that he can easily obtain twice as much effective energy, and under favorable conditions three times as much. He effects this saving by means of a "mechanical and electrical oscillator,"—an engine which is in itself a dynamo, and which operates with small frictional losses. The principle of this mechanism rests on the law of vibrations. With the machine electrical currents may be transmitted of a perfectly constant period and at an absolutely certain rate, and so regulated as to drive with precision an engine or a watch; thus, in railroad practice, overcoming the wear and tear to which cars are now subject by the continual change in steam pressure. The Tesla "oscillator" is really a power station on wheels, instead of a locomotive designed to draw a train of cars. The power which it generates is communicated to the wheels of the cars as well as to its own. This is accomplished by applying the principle of the "rotating magnetic field" in simply passing alternating currents around each axle. Thus an even, steady motion is attained and favorable conditions afforded for high rate of speed.

Nikola Tesla, who is thus helping so effectively to solve one of the great industrial problems of our day, the economical transmission of power, is still a young man in the very vigor of life. His work has only begun.

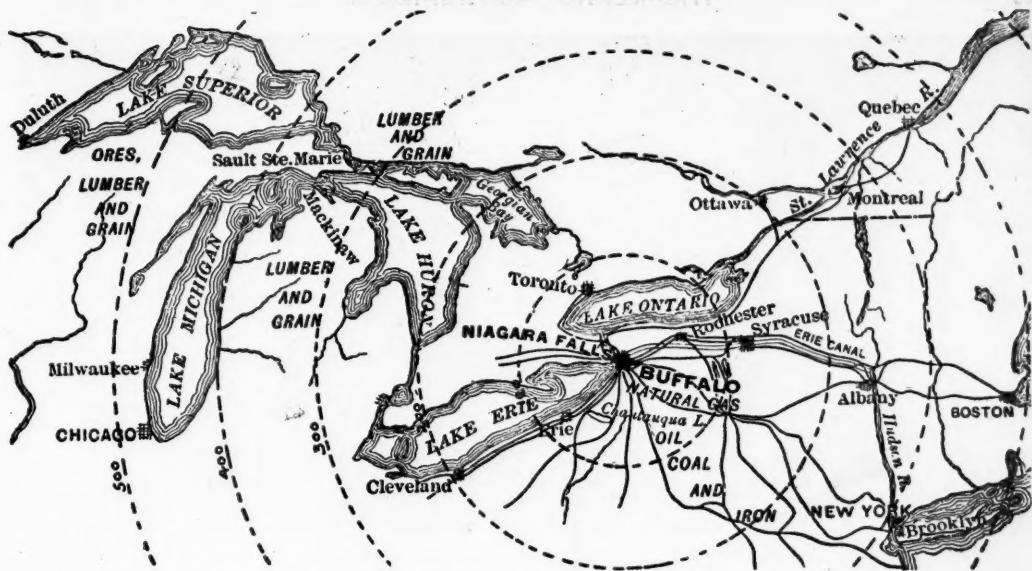


FIG. 1.—AREA OF POSSIBLE POWER TRANSMISSION FROM NIAGARA.

INDUSTRIAL NIAGARA.

BY ARTHUR VAUGHAN ABBOTT, C.E.

FOR the past five years the best engineering talent in the world has been engaged in the attempt to utilize and apply commercially a portion of the water power of Niagara Falls. Not only does this enterprise attract scientific attention from the magnitude and difficulty of the problems presented for solution, but the effect of its success or failure on the economic questions of manufacture over a large surrounding territory, and, indirectly, the bearing that successful power transmission will have on the factories of the world, concentrates a peculiar degree of attention.

To utilize Niagara Falls has been an engineering dream for two hundred years, as in some respects no other waterfall in the world possesses such exceptional advantages. With Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie as reservoirs, covering 95,000 square miles of area and collecting drainage from 300,000 square miles of our continent, a water supply is assured beyond the possibility of the severest drought to affect. Over the Niagara escarpment it is estimated that 300,000 cubic feet of water plunge downward 150 feet in each second of time, expending upward of 10,000,000 horse-power—an amount of energy more than equivalent to that which could be developed from the total daily coal output of the world. Topographically, however, it is difficult to appropriate any of this flow of force. Water wheels must be placed at the level of the bottom of the fall, but here the river rushes through so narrow a gorge as to preclude the possibility of advantageous mill sites. Power there is in abundance, but unless de-

mand can be created for a very large amount the necessary improvement expense required to obtain mill locations is prohibited.

Ten years ago it was impossible, commercially, to transmit power more than a few hundred feet away from the site of its production. It was equally impractical to use in manufacturing *at Niagara* itself so large an amount of power as would be required to justify the cost of improvement. For though there are fine transportation facilities both by rail and water, yet the immediate environment neither produces much raw material nor affords an extensive market, and freight rates on material would soon overbalance the possible benefits from cheap power. Electrical discoveries have entirely changed the problem, and with this subtle form of energy as a servant it is now remuneratively possible to distribute power over hundreds of miles from its source. The design of the Cataract Construction Company, looking to the utilization of 100,000 horse-power, embraces such a combination as will enable it to deliver *at Niagara* all the power that there can be profitably used, and in addition, electrical machinery sufficient to serve all the adjacent territory with energy by transmission. The Niagara enterprise is therefore appropriately divided into two parts: First, such development as is requisite to secure power from the falls. Second, the necessary apparatus and transmission lines to distribute the energy thus obtained to distant cities.

To obtain ample and desirable building sites with adequate foundations for such purposes, combined

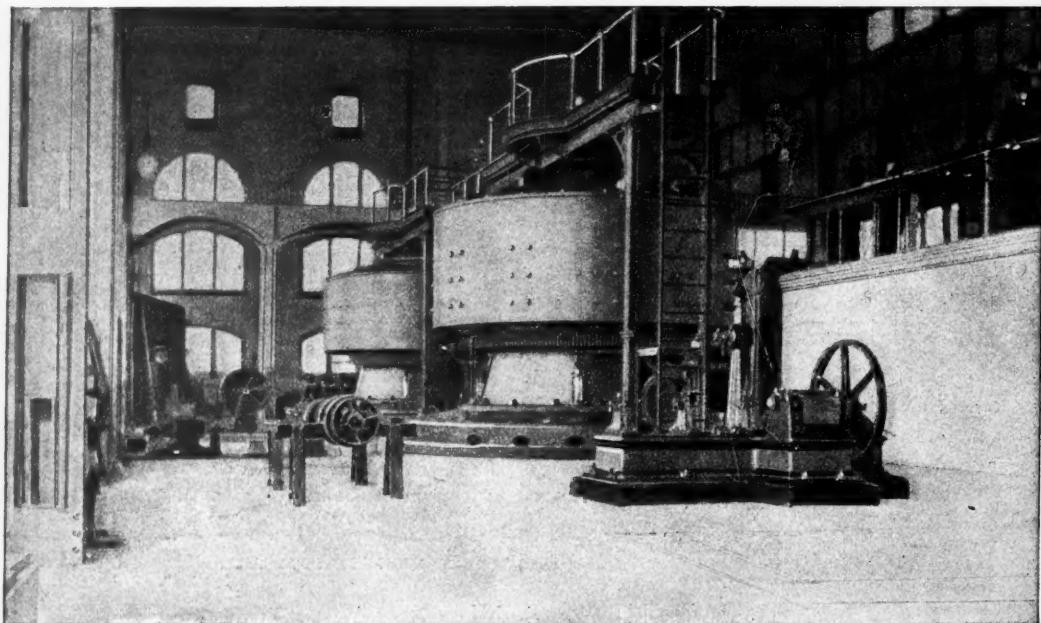


FIG. 2.—INTERIOR OF POWER HOUSE.

with access to rail and water shipping facilities, it was decided to locate the plant about a mile and a quarter east of the new suspension bridge, at the upper level of the river.

In Fig. 6 the general relation of the plant to the river and city of Niagara, together with an outline in section of the hydraulic improvements, is indicated. An ample supply of water is carried to the power house by means of a canal 12 feet deep, 250 feet wide, extending inland in a northeasterly direction a distance of 1,700 feet from the river. In order to place the wheels at the level of the bottom of the fall an enormous wheel pit is excavated 178 feet downward into the rock, from the bottom of which a tunnel 386 square feet in cross section extends 700 feet westerly entirely around the Falls, opening into the river near the American end of the new suspension bridge, thus providing the necessary tail race facilities. Manufactories desiring to locate at Niagara can obtain from the Cataract Company mill sites and water privileges, including the use of the great tunnel tail race. The Niagara Falls Paper Company has already established a large mill upon this basis, and with its own wheels is developing upward of 2,000 horse-power. It is confidently expected that other available mill sites will be rapidly acquired, and that a large manufacturing town will be the result of a few years' growth.

With most commendable foresight the Cataract Company has secured a tract of land which, under the supervision of the best civil engineering talent of America, has been laid out as a model village. An extensive and complete system of sub-drainage

is introduced, combined with ample and modern systems of sewage and water supply. The streets are carefully macadamized, nicely sidewalked and thoroughly supplied with electric light and young shade trees. A large number of cottages well plumbed and equipped with baths and electric light are at the disposal of employees at moderate rentals of from \$10 to \$30 per month, including water and light. A good school, town hall and public library are also among its attractions, while two electric railways connect the village with Niagara Falls. A general view of the main street in "Echota" is given in Fig. 4.

While the industrial development of the immediate vicinity of Niagara is attractive, both from an engineering and an economical aspect, the chief interest in the enterprise centres in the solution of power transmission problems. For this purpose the Cataract Company have constructed alongside of the canal a magnificent power station containing the necessary wheels and electric machinery.

Fig. 3 shows the power station looking northward along the canal, embracing the main station building on the left, the bridge in the centre and the transformer house on the right.

Unfortunately the illustrations convey but a meagre idea of the massive and substantial character of the structures. All of the buildings, as well as the flank walls of the canal, are of dimension limestone masonry, solidly laid in Portland cement, the large sized blocks used conveying the idea of and securing in reality work of the most permanent character. The power house proper, situated on the

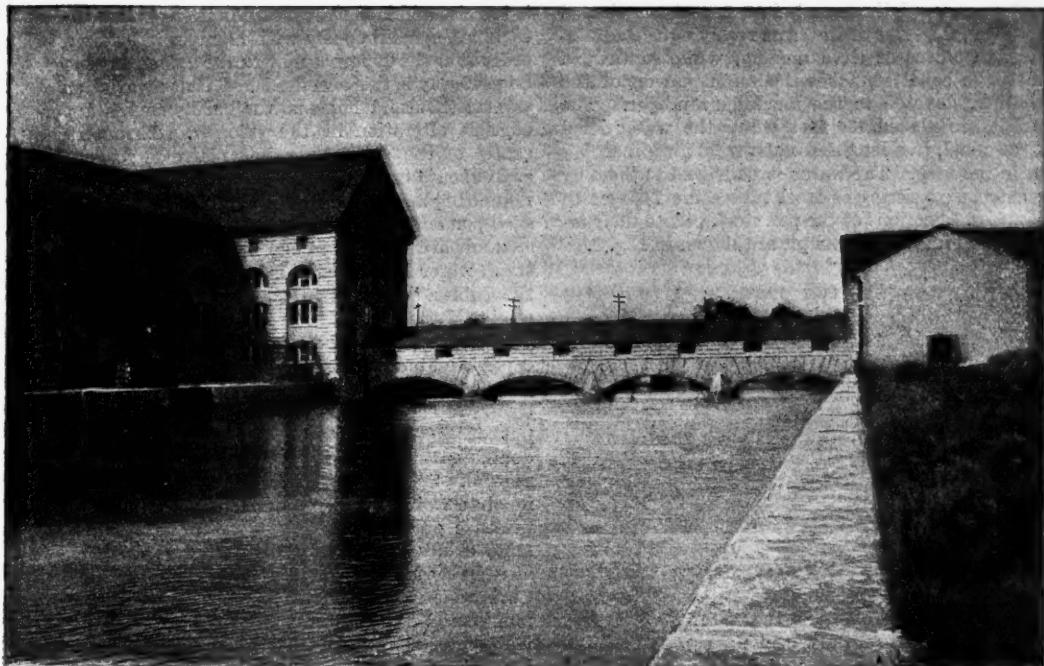


FIG. 3.—POWER STATION AND CANAL AT "ECHOTA."



FIG. 4.—MAIN STREET OF "ECHOTA."

western side of the canal, is a cruciform shaped structure, the arms of the cross receiving the administration offices of the company, while southward along the canal stretches the main portion of the building, devoted to the machinery proper. The wheels are placed 136 feet below the water level of the canal, in a long and narrow longitudinal slot cut in the rock. The water is conveyed to them by pen stocks consisting of steel tube some $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Sections of the pen stock before their introduction into the wheel pit are shown in Fig. 5.

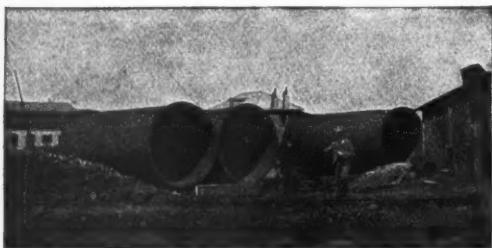


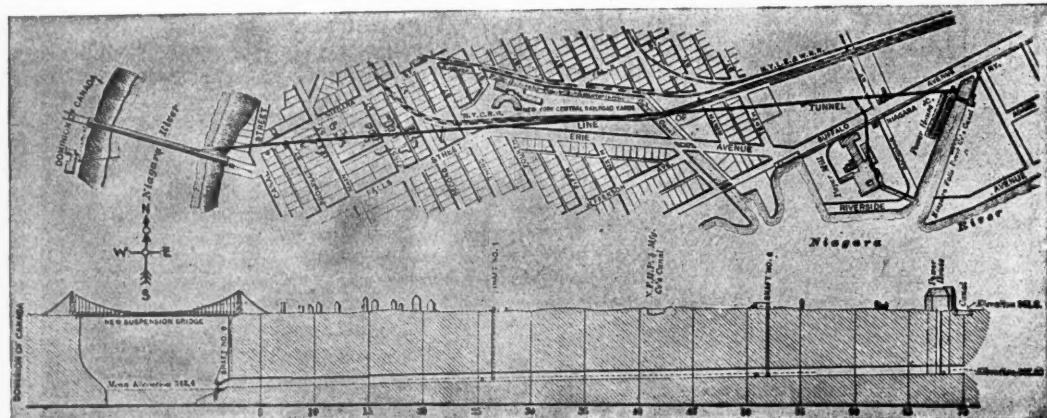
FIG. 5.—SECTION OF PEN STOCK.

After passing the wheels the water finds its way from the bottom of the wheel pit through the tail race tunnel into the river below the Falls. From each wheel a vertical shaft of steel tube 36 inches in diameter extends upward, and is directly attached to a huge dynamo placed on the floor of the station. The interior of the building with two of the dynamos is shown in Fig. 2, and presents a singularly simple appearance when it is considered that each of the machines will deliver 5,000 horse-power. The generators are alternating current dynamos intended for an output of 2,000 ampères at a pressure of 2,000 volts. Directly beside each of the generators is located the regulating mechanism, the office of which

is to raise and lower the gate admitting water to the turbines, synchronously with changes in loading, in order that the dynamos may run at a constant speed. So perfectly is this accomplished that a variation of several thousand horse-power hardly causes a perceptible alteration in the velocity. Through the centre of the station a raised platform forms the switchboard carrying the necessary instruments and regulating appurtenances essential to the control of such ponderous machinery. The cavity beneath the switchboard opens into the bridge extending to the transformer house, and forms an outlet to receive the cables that will in the future distribute the electrical energy.

The present power station is designed for the reception of ten turbines, each of which with its appropriate generator will deliver 5,000 horse-power of electrical energy, thus providing an immediate output of 5,000 horse-power, with arrangements for doubling this capacity as rapidly as demand shall require. Such current as may be needed in the immediate vicinity will be distributed at the dynamo pressure of 2,000 volts, by means of carefully insulated cables carried in underground conduits; and already the Pittsburgh Reduction Company and the Carborundum Company have erected works for the manufacture of aluminum and the reduction of refractory ores by electricity that will consume some 4,000 horse-power.

The vital problem is the transmission of power to distant cities. For this purpose it is necessary, in order to attain requisite economy, to raise the electrical pressure to 20,000 or even 50,000 volts, and to build the most perfect and substantial transmission lines. This part of the plant is as yet entirely incomplete, though the designs have been prepared with the greatest care and forethought. As the Niagara plant has received the attention of the best engineering talent in the world, and as the work has been prosecuted so slowly and thoroughly that experience



By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.

FIG. 6.—PLAN AND SECTION OF NIAGARA IMPROVEMENT.

is able to rectify errors as they occur, scientific success is assured. So it is the commercial aspect that is at once the most interesting and problematical. To what distance from Niagara can the Cataract Company deliver power, in competition with steam?

If success in long distance power transmission shall be achieved by the Niagara experiment, a host of competitive power supply stations will spring into existence wherever there is an available water supply or favorable fuel location, such as the coal mining regions or oil and gas fields. Though the Niagara plant has little to fear from a rival waterfall, the probable competition with power derived from large steam central stations promises to be serious, particularly in the manufacturing cities located within a radii of 150 to 300 miles. At present no such central power supply stations exist, although their advent seems imminent. Consequently the only data on which to predicate the cost of power to such installations is the experience derivable from the largest and most carefully administered steam mills. With coal varying from \$2 to \$2.50 per ton, an allowance of 10 per cent. for interest and dividends on invested capital, and assuming the most careful executive administration, it seems probable that a large, continuously operating steam central station with a daily average output of 15,000 to 20,000 horse-power could produce electricity at the

rate of \$45 to \$55 per horse-power annum. The Niagara Company have offered to sell electricity at the Falls station at \$18 per horse-power annum; this figure doubtless including what the company considers a profitable margin. In each case a horse-power is to be delivered for 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Obviously the difference between \$45 and \$18, or \$27, may be expended to cover losses in transmission and profit on the necessary capital invested in transmission lines and still permit the Niagara Company to compete on an equal basis with the best designed central station. This difference is a very wide margin, and would seem to afford so large a radius of distribution as to easily absorb all the energy that the Cataract Company could dispense. Our more sanguine electrical engineers predict that at no distant day even New York and Chicago may be thus supplied. Steam experts, possibly a little jealous of their electrical *confrères*, positively declare 150 or 175 miles to be the commercial limit of power transmission.

Scientific exploitation constantly verifies the adage that it is the unexpected that occurs. So in the future it is not impossible that transmission plants of various kinds may from the winds and waters furnish an overflowing supply of energy, thus forever setting at rest the minds of those who fear an exhaustion of the coal fields.

WIND AS A MOTIVE POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY FRANK WALDO, PH.D.

SINCE the introduction of steam, and still later electricity, as a motive power it has become the custom to treat with something like contempt the great natural motors waterfall and wind. It is true that a few waterfalls on river rapids are still made use of in turning machinery, and recently great interest has been excited by the plans for harnessing a little of Niagara's mighty power. As for the wind power, in one great branch of its application, the propulsion of vessels, it has been superseded by artificial forces except in those cases where time is of little consequence. It would be more poetical than truthful to state that this gradual decline in the use of wind power has been as gradually made good by its increased application in another direction—because it has only been within the last few years that the marvelous increase has taken place which now exists in the number of wind wheels in actual use. I may also add that this increase is due to the improvement in wind machines made by our American manufacturers.

Of course, the windmill is an ancient institution, and the traveler in the low countries of Europe is

struck by the great number which he sees in operation. Their great size and elevated exposures render them very prominent features of the flat landscapes. The occasional sight of the smaller and very much more compact wind wheels in our own country leads one to think that the idea of utilizing the wind power is slowly finding its way from the older countries to our newer land.

Such was my own impression; and it was not until I began to make a special study of the subject that anything like a true idea was reached of the question of the windmill as a motive power.

There are in the United States over one hundred firms engaged in the manufacture of wind wheels. I have seen no definite statement of the total number of wheels manufactured annually, but it must be very large. A late statement in an advertisement records the sale of over twenty thousand wheels by a single firm in one year. It would probably not be excessive to estimate the total number of wheels at present in use at upward of half a million; and the annual increase must at any rate be over fifty thousand.

I located on a chart the places where there were firms who manufactured wind wheels, and found that probably 60 per cent. were within 200 miles of Chicago. Only about eight firms were east of Ohio, and there were about half a dozen on the Pacific Coast.

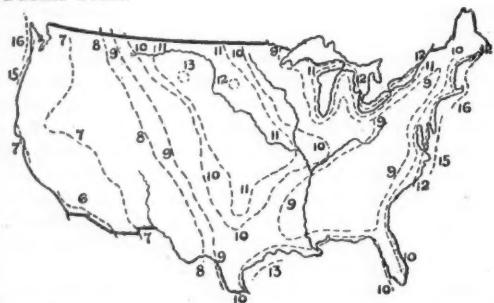


CHART 1.—LINES OF EQUAL WIND VELOCITIES. MILES PER HOUR. MONTH OF JANUARY. WELL EXPOSED STATIONS.

The uses to which wind wheels are put are numerous. Perhaps the most important of the present applications is the working of water pumps and raising water either for storage, domestic purposes or for irrigation. It also takes the place of horse power on the farm, for cutting wood and feed and for churning and grinding grain. The railroads sometimes use wind wheels for pumping water into tanks, but the extent of such use is much overestimated. Some roads have only a few in operation, and then the makers advertise that their wheels are in use on these roads. There can be no doubt that the utilization of the wind power by means of wheels as a pumping force will be the main method by which our arid regions in the West will be reclaimed by irrigation. There is another field which will be opened up in the near future, and this is the accumulation of electrical energy, when a convenient storage system shall have been put into the market.

In making use of any form of power one of the first questions to be determined is the amount of the force available for application, and next, its constancy; and although the proverbial variability of the winds would seem to indicate that in this case the answers to these questions would be of little value, a careful inquiry into the matter shows that in reality both questions can be answered with considerable accuracy. At present, however, only relative values can be dealt with because our knowledge of some of the purely experimental data which is requisite is so uncertain as to prevent a satisfactory conversion of wind velocities into terms of actual power.

I shall now give a little sketch of the inquiries already instituted, and at the same time will point out some very desirable matters for future investigation.

We have had collected by the United States Signal Service and Weather Bureau the most valuable series of observations of wind velocities made for any land. The continuous records, extending over a period of, in some cases, more than twenty years, are available for more than the two hundred stations which are fairly well distributed over the whole of the United States. The average amount of wind for any given hour, or day, or month, or season, during a period of a number of years, can be determined from this data for the country as a whole or for any specified regions. By noting down on a map of the United States the average wind velocities for any chosen period (say for the whole year), by putting the figures denoting the miles per hour of wind adjacent to the respective stations of observation, it is seen at once that in many cases whole regions have quite similar amounts of wind, but in looking over such a map we find a great diversity for various sections of the country. If now the usual process adopted in such cases is followed out, and stations having equal amounts of wind are connected by lines drawn on the map, regions of various similar wind velocities are clearly marked out and an inspection of the map will show the regions of least and greatest wind and the gradations on passing from one to the other. Such maps have been prepared for

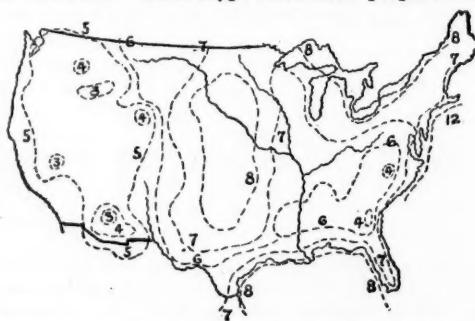


CHART 2.—LINES OF EQUAL WIND VELOCITIES. MILES PER HOUR. MONTH OF JANUARY. LOW EXPOSED STATIONS.

the different months of the year and for the year itself. There is, however, one very unsatisfactory feature in them which must be mentioned. It is well known that the various local conditions at the places of observation, which we term the environment of the station, greatly influence the results obtained. This is particularly true concerning observations of wind velocities, which increase very rapidly with the altitude for the first few hundred feet above the earth's surface, also over a water surface the lower air currents are much more rapid than those over a land surface.

I think that at about 400 feet above these surfaces the wind velocities do not differ much, and if we put the amount of wind movement for this altitude at five units, then at (say) 50 feet above the water on the

open ocean, it will be four; on the exposed seashore, three; on the tops of the highest buildings, two; on the low buildings and, say 20 or 30 feet from the ground, one.

I have therefore given on charts of the United States the average wind velocities for the whole country as they are found: First (say) on the roofs of moderate-sized buildings, and, second (say) on the tops of the highest city buildings. Since brevity is necessary here, I have given the wind conditions in the midwinter month of January and the mid-summer month of July—although there is somewhat more wind in March than in January and slightly less in August than in July. The regions of greatest and least wind can be seen by inspecting the charts. At places along the line marked 8, for instance, the average wind velocity is 8 miles per hour—that is, the total amount of wind for the month divided by the total number of hours in the month gives 8.

It is seen from charts 1, 2, 3 and 4 that the wind velocities on the great plains are nearly as great in summer as in winter, which is most advantageous, since the use of wind power, especially for pumping water, is most frequent at the season of crop growing.

These charts show fairly well the average wind in the windiest and calmest seasons of the year. As a matter of fact there is a regular progressive change in the amount of wind from one month to another—an increase during the fall and early winter and a decrease during the late spring and early summer months.

There is likewise a diurnal change in the wind velocities. They are least in the early morning hours and increase until about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they begin to decrease again. In cloudy weather and over water surfaces this diurnal change is slightest, while it is greatest in clear weather and over dry continental regions. I have shown in charts 5 and 6 the amount which the wind, at the windiest hour of the afternoon, exceeds the wind at the calmest hour of night. Of course these are average values. The differences are usually greatest in summer and least in winter. In some places this diurnal



CHART 4.—LINES OF EQUAL WIND VELOCITIES. MILES PER HOUR. MONTH OF JULY. LOW EXPOSED STATIONS.

increase of wind is enormous, as, for instance, at San Francisco and South West Texas, where the average afternoon wind in summer is over 10 miles per hour stronger than the early morning wind.

Where the wind velocity varies thus from 25 to 100 per cent. of its average amount during the twenty four hours of the day it is seen that this regular change becomes a very important factor in the question of wind power. Fortunately the strongest winds are in the daytime, when wind wheels are most likely to be in use.

But not all of the wind is *effective* wind. It requires wind of about five miles per hour to move a wheel at all; consequently when the wind velocities are under this amount the wheel cannot be used. Also in very strong winds some of the force must be lost because the wheel would not stand the strain put on it. Many wheels are self-regulating and expose only part of their surface to very strong winds. No reliable estimates have been made as to the proportion of the whole time that wind wheels are not available owing to deficient wind.

The wind direction is also of importance in this matter because those winds coming from the west and north are usually stronger than those from the east and south. For the greater part of the United States the prevailing direction of the wind is from the west, but the extreme Southern part extends into the hemispherical region, where the winds are mainly from the east. The Northern part of the United States is most frequently traversed by areas of barometric maxima (anti-cyclones) and barometric minima (cyclones), and consequently there are there much more rapid changes and shifting of the wind than in the Southern part.

While wind wheels are usually made self-adjustable to the wind direction for any point of compass by means of a heavy vane, yet it has been recently proposed to set up large non-adjustable wind wheels somewhat after the fashion of the stern wheels on the Western steamboats, the axis of the wheel being arranged transversely to the prevailing wind direction. Of course the return half of the wheel would have to enter a box or be so otherwise protected that

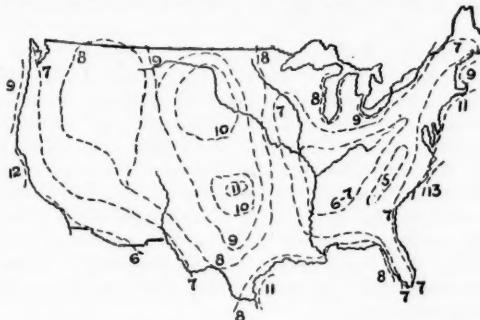


CHART 3.—LINES OF EQUAL WIND VELOCITIES. MILES PER HOUR. MONTH OF JULY. WELL EXPOSED STATIONS.

the wind should not strike it. If such a wheel is made to revolve horizontally around a vertical axis it could be placed in a fixed position and the light shelter box could be made adjustable for any side, so that the wind from any direction could be utilized. In fact, such a box screen or shield could be made automatically adjustable by having it revolve around a vertical spindle at its centre and by being controlled by a large long-tailed arrow wind vane. Such a wind wheel, and a very effective one, too, could be made at home at the cost of the material and labor.

So far I have confined myself to the presentation of the average wind velocities (in miles per hour) for the various regions of the United States, to the exclusion, however, of all observations made on mountain tops or even on high hills. I had hoped to be able to supplement this by making a more or less accurate estimate of the actual amount of work which could be accomplished by these wind velocities as I have found them distributed. While this result has not been attained—owing to inadequate data concerning the amount of work which wind wheels can do under various wind conditions—yet a study of the question has resulted in the bringing together of a number of interesting facts concerning this practically important subject.

It is, however, safe to state the relation between the wind velocity and its force on a plate exposed squarely to the wind. Many experimenters have busied themselves with this problem, but I have used the results obtained by Professor Marvin of the United States Weather Bureau, and which have been adopted by that bureau. The following little conversion table is based on the experiments made by Marvin, chiefly on Mount Washington:

Wind velocity. Miles per hour.	For barometric pres- sure 30 inches. Corresponding pres- sure in pounds per square foot.
1.....	0.004
10.....	0.40
20.....	1.60
30.....	3.60
40.....	6.40
50.....	10.00

At such high altitudes as Denver these pressures would be reduced by 20 per cent., due to decrease of air density with altitudes. The density of the air varies also with changes in the temperature, the results given in the table being for a temperature of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. For other temperatures slight corrections must be applied to the results given in the table. In a marked case of extremes of temperature, such as occurs in Dakota and Montana, the summer temperature may reach 100 degrees Fahrenheit, in which case the pressures of the wind given in the table would have to be divided

by 1.10; while for a winter temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit below zero the numbers in the table would have to be divided by 0.80. This shows how the actual power of the wind may vary 30 per cent. for the same wind velocity in one locality as the result of changes in temperature alone.

There is a somewhat approximate method which I had hoped might be used in connection with the estimation of the actual amount of work done by wind wheels. Inquiries were instituted among the various wind wheel manufacturers in order to find out if any of the users of their wheels had had the curiosity to keep a record of the work done by their wheels during any considerable length of time, such as a month or even a year. If a considerable number of such records could be obtained from various sections of the country, and especially from the immediate neighborhood of stations for which we have wind data, we should have material by means of which the average wind velocities mentioned above could be expressed in terms of work. Not a single such complete record could be found, although half a million wheels were in use. A few fragmentary reports of occasional work done by wind wheels were received, some of which I will mention merely to show what they accomplish.

In Texas a wheel 12 feet in diameter raised from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons of water per month to a height of 50 feet. In Wisconsin a wheel 10 feet in diameter raised 50 barrels of water per day to a height of 50 feet. In Iowa a 10-foot wheel raised water 40 feet in sufficient quantity for 300 cattle. A 16-foot wheel in Missouri has ground 20 bushels of corn in one hour. A 10-foot wheel in Nebraska raises 1,000 gallons of water per day to a height of 70 feet.

A case deserving more notice is one reported by P. H. James of Cortland, Neb. He used a wheel 10 feet in diameter for pumping water a distance of 130 feet through a 2-inch pipe. Most of the available wind was used. On one day 100 barrels were pumped in eleven hours. The interesting feature is the record kept of water pumped for over a year, which is as follows: January, 1,500 barrels; February, 1,500; March, 2,000; April, 2,500; May, 2,500; June, 2,500; July, 2,500; August, 2,500; September, 2,500; October, 2,000; November, 2,000; December, 1,500. How much could have been pumped had all the wind been utilized it is impossible to say, but the pumping of 25,000 barrels in a year's time is certainly a practical demonstration of the usefulness of these wheels. It is to be hoped that that wished for experimental work will soon be done, so that the amount of available wind power, or rather, the work that can be accomplished by using wind as a motor, can be determined for any region of the United States for which we have wind observations.

THE VALUE OF WEATHER FORECASTS TO AGRICULTURE AND INLAND COMMERCE.

BY PROF. MARK W. HARRINGTON.

THE American official meteorological service was established a quarter of a century ago for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. From the first it was evident that the new service could give valuable aid to open water commerce, but as time passed it became more and more evident that corresponding assistance was not given to agriculture and inland commerce. From time to time efforts were made to remedy this weakness, but with so little success that eventually (July 1, 1891) Congress placed the meteorological service in the Department of Agriculture, with instructions to devote especial attention to the industries which that department represented.

This requirement presented several new problems and rendered some of the old ones more complex. Aside from fogs, the systematic study and forecast of which has as yet been hardly broached, the matter of prime importance to the navigator of open water is the occurrence of heavy winds. By giving masters of vessels, while in port or near shore, timely warning of an approaching heavy storm a positive and valuable service was performed for them. By attentive study of the aspect of the sky and long experience the shrewd skipper can give a close guess as to the weather for several hours in advance. The weather map as interpreted by the experienced forecaster enables him to do better, and extends his vision into the future weather four or five times as far as he can see for himself. The wind is the most simple and mechanical element of a storm, and its future force and direction can be predicted with more precision than can the other elements.

On the other hand, the farmer has much broader interests in the weather. He wishes to foresee, not only high winds but also the rainfall and snow, the temperature changes and sometime the cloudiness.

Of these the most important is the rainfall in the crop season, when even a small amount may be of great importance. The amount, the time of beginning, the duration and the character of fall (whether heavy or light), are all of importance to him. Hence arises the great interest to the farmer of local storms. The navigator wants timely warning of even general storms; the farmer of the local storms of the warm season. These are thunder storms, squalls, hailstorms, tornadoes, cloudbursts and similar phenomena when intense, common showers when mild. They are at most only a few miles in diameter and of a few hours' duration. They are so local in character that they may wet a neighbor's fields but not his own; may wet his hayfield but not his cornfield.

They often begin and end suddenly and give warning in the clouds only a short time before they come on. In general the more intense they are the smaller their size and shorter their duration. Their origin and mechanism is very obscure. On the other hand, general storms are hundreds of miles in diameter and last for several days; they come on and pass over slowly; their structure and mechanism are well known, especially at the earth's surface; and the more intense they are the longer is their life, the more definite their path and the more regular their motion. Forecasts for good strong general storms are incomparably easier to make than those for local storms. For the former a verification of predictions of 95 per cent. can be attained with comparative ease, and for some of the great storms of the last few years the record of verification has approximated close to 100 per cent. For local storms, on the other hand, definite forecasts for the next day are, with our present knowledge, impracticable; only the general atmospheric conditions favorable to their formation can be predicted (except as mentioned later), and this can be done only for a large area—the quarter, for instance, of a State like Illinois or Mississippi.

Quite as difficult is the prediction of the exact time, place and character of a rain in either a general or local storm. That rain will fall within such an area as that mentioned above and that this will occur within the next 24 or 36 hours makes a safe prediction when indicated by the weather map, but this is not precise enough as to details. It does not enable the farmer to decide whether or not he will cut his grass, or the raisin grower cut his grapes. Small changes of temperature are equally difficult of forecast, especially at stations where the weather is not under the control of some general storm. Yet these are of public interest. On whether it will be warmer or colder, as shown by the morning paper, depend my decisions as to whether I shall take up the outdoor or indoor duties for the day, what clothing I shall wear, whether I shall take my journey today or put it off, and other similar matters belonging to the occupations of all men, whether farmers or not. If the unhappy forecaster could be permitted to omit such small matters from his predictions his lot would be a more fortunate one and his record higher; with what he calls a "flat" weather map—*i.e.*, one without marked centres of weather disturbance—before him, he can have small hope of making a record for himself or doing a great service to the public. His expectations rise only when he sees well marked "laws" on his map, and if he is so

happy as to find that since his previous study a well marked and intense general storm has entered his area, he foresees several days of both a high percentage of verification and a high percentage of public usefulness. It is fortunate that the greatest public service can be performed in warnings of the most severe storms, and that it is just here that the forecast official can do his best work.

So far it has been chiefly a question of the needs of the farmer in weather forecasts, but those of the multifarious forms of inland industry are, on the whole, much the same, though differing for each individual industry or traffic. The street railways must be forewarned of ice storms and heavy falls of snow, and once forewarned they may be forearmed. General railway and river traffic must be forewarned of floods; the shipper of fresh meats or fruits must be informed of prospective changes of temperature; the maker of fine pottery must know before firing of the probable course of the humidity of the air while his kilns are burning; and so on for almost all kinds of business. The weather grips deeply into each, often in the most unexpected ways. In the intense rivalry of modern commercial methods it may easily happen that an intelligent appreciation of the use of weather forecasts by a business man may make to him the difference between success and failure. To illustrate: One would think that in the stock market, where bulls and bears rule supreme, questions of wet and dry, or hot and cold would not be of much importance, but, as a matter of fact, I am told that the market is buoyant in pleasant weather and depressed in unpleasant. Prices tend upward on a sunny day in spring or a cool day in summer, but downward in the reverse weather. A shrewd use of the weather forecasts by a broker would, therefore, probably give him an advantage of a few points, both in buying and selling, and, other things equal, this would be a guarantee of ultimate success.

To fulfill, therefore, its entire possibility of service to the public and meet the demands of Congress the Weather Bureau must forecast with accuracy not only great storms and heavy winds, but also local storms, rain, snow, changes of temperature, whether large or small, cloudiness and even humidity changes. This is a very difficult task, fairly impossible in the present state of our knowledge; but this does not exhaust the requirements. There remains the timely distribution of the forecasts, when once made, to those who need them. Simple as this seems, the necessity that the distribution shall be timely—that is, shall be made in a few hours at most—makes it a problem capable at best of only partial solution. The navigator can be easily reached at all ports by telegraph, and along the coast he can be reached wherever there is a lighthouse, or lightship, or life saving station, or even a prominent headland. The urban and suburban population can be reached through the daily newspapers, and under present arrangements this permits an effective distribution

wherever the daily is received on the day of issue. All points along railways, all towns and villages connected with the great centres by telegraph or telephone, and even all isolated dwellings with telephone connections, can be reached in time and are so reached whenever their interest in weather forecasts are great enough to cause them to ask for them. In cases of emergency they are even sent to the latter though not asked for. There remains all that part of the population which is "ten miles from a lemon"—out of reach of railway, telegraph or telephone. This forms a surprisingly large part of the rural population and is chiefly devoted to agriculture.

The last are relatively isolated and inaccessible, but quite a proportion of even these are reached by a variety of devices adapted to the locality. Where several country post offices are dependent on a central office in a town with telegraphic or telephonic facilities, they can be, and often are reached, provided there is a prompt daily mail delivered the day it is sent out from the central office, and provided that the postmaster or some other public spirited person will undertake the work. By a series of simple rubber stamps he transfers to bulletins the forecast telegraphed him from some central office. The bulletins are sent out with the mails and posted at their destination. From 20 to 40 country offices can thus be served from a central distributing point. When this method does not serve others have been tried with varying success. Flags visible within a radius of a mile or two, whistles from stationary engines with a code of signals audible at distances of from four to eight miles, less often rockets or cannon signaling to still greater distances, and at very important points the search light, have carried the forecasts to points otherwise inaccessible, but none of them is unobjectionable. Many other methods have been suggested, but the true solution probably lies in the rural extension of the telephone and trolley. That this will come eventually can hardly be doubted, and when it comes the average farmer will be as accessible to important news as the resident of the town or city.

The solution of the problem of distribution of forecasts is, then, in sight and will come in the wake of highly probable industrial development, which is not likely to be long delayed. The improvement of the forecasts to cover the weak points mentioned is a more difficult matter. The difficulties are in part in the subject itself, but they are also in part an illusion due to some prevalent associations with "science." To some "science" is a monster of frightful mien, bristling with differential equations, parallelograms, paradoxes and other dreadful sesquipedalian things. To others it is like religion, unpractical, and the scientific man who can do the most difficult thing in the world—viz., extend the bounds of human knowledge—and the most honest—viz., devote himself to truth for her own sake—is assumed to be an incompetent incapa-

pable of running business affairs. Others think that scientific work is not a function of government, their logic apparently being as follows: Some science is without practical application, therefore no science should be fostered by government. They might as well say the Quakers are religious and believe in non-resistance, hence no religious man should be admitted to the army.

The fact is, all these bugaboos are due to vague and ill-defined mentation, and they disappear as soon as we define "science." Science is systematized knowledge and scientific men are those who are devoted to its increase and application. Insert in any argument against science in the place of this word the definition above and its absurdity is at once apparent.

Now, in meteorology the weather map has played, and is still playing, an important part, but as a means of adding to our knowledge and forming a true study of atmospheric changes its usefulness is almost exhausted. Further advance is necessary if we are to successfully forecast local storms, fogs, rain, snow, hail, moderate temperature changes and the like, but this advance is probable only by the efforts of competent scientific students, chiefly physicists and mathematicians. There must be the opportunity for some Galileo, Kepler, Copernicus

and Newton if we are to lift the art of weather forecasting from its present ptolemaic stage into the stage of true theory as they lifted astronomy. The opportunities needed can probably be furnished only by government, because the present establishment is a governmental one and its services will be needed in the work, and also because meteorology is a general terrestrial science, and, like geology, is too great for private resources. The time involved in such investigations as are needed is entirely uncertain. Some of the improvements, the forecast of fog, for instance, would come very easily. A single year of systematic investigation by a competent person with proper assistance and an expenditure of perhaps \$5,000 would probably accomplish it. Others, as the true and complete theory of local storms, might not be completed for a century. I have estimated that three competent physicists, left to pursue their investigations for ten years without disquiet and given proper encouragement and assistance, would probably be able to so improve our art of weather forecasting as to satisfy all ordinary requirements. The cost would perhaps be \$10,000 per year, but the resulting benefit would be a thousand or ten thousand times that annually. The prospective benefits are so enormous that even greater risks would be justifiable.

FROM THE GREAT LAKES TO THE SEA.

BY E. V. SMALLEY.

A GREAT army of men is now busy harvesting one of the largest grain crops ever produced in the United States. Only very general estimates could now be made of the bulk of this crop, but it is safe to say that it has never been very much exceeded, if at all, by any of the remarkable crops of former years. The prevailing prices,—especially for wheat, which is our only important breadstuff export,—are somewhat better than last year, perhaps an average of 10 cents a bushel better than the lowest range of prices. This gain in price is of very great importance to the farmer who has succeeded in reducing his cost of production to correspond with the extremely low prices ruling for the past three years and who can now count upon the gain in price as a net profit. The influence of this great crop and of the better prices is already felt as one of the chief factors in the new business revival. That the revival of business is an actual and permanent fact is shown by many significant signs. Bank clearings in all the interior cities are considerably greater in volume than they were at this period of 1894, and in some cities they show an increase week after week from 20 to 30 per cent. The traffic movement on all the principal trunk lines of railroad displays a very

substantial increase over last year. Evidently, people are beginning to move about again on errands of business and pleasure, and their consumption of merchandise is steadily approximating to the normal standard. Manufacturing industries of all kinds are beginning to be active and are employing an increased number of operatives at a general advance of wages of about 10 per cent over the low water mark of the hard times.

It is plain to all observers of the business conditions of the country that we are at the beginning of a new era of general activity, with enlarged enterprise and a new increase of wealth. In this era greater attention than ever before will be paid to the economies of transportation, from the fact that our great staple export crops are now obliged to meet in the markets of the world with new and powerful elements of competition. The wheat of the Argentine Republic competes in the markets of Europe with the wheat of Minnesota and Kansas; and the cotton from the irrigated lands of the Nile and from the fields of India is already a factor in the fixing of the price of the cotton of our own Southern States. The time of careless expenditure in production has gone by, and every fraction of a cent saved on the

cost of transporting our staples to our own seaboard and the seaports of Europe has become a matter of great importance.

There will assemble at Cleveland on the 24th of September, for a three days' session, a convention called by the International Deep Waterways Association. The purpose of the gathering is to discuss means and methods for extending toward the tide-water of the Atlantic the deep water channel already completed from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior and from Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan, to Buffalo at the foot of Lake Erie. The International Deep Waterways Association is an organization formed last October, at a convention held in Toronto, under a call issued by the Municipal Council of that city. The president is a Canadian lawyer, Mr. Howland, and there is a vice-president from each of the States and Provinces bordering upon the great lakes. The Toronto convention was the lineal successor of similar meetings which have been held during the past ten or fifteen years in the lake cities and on one occasion as far west as St. Paul. In its earlier stages the deep waterways movement confined its energies to the obtaining from Congress of appropriations for establishing channels of sufficient depth to admit the passage of vessels drawing twenty feet of water through or around the various obstacles lying between Lake Superior and Lake Erie. These obstacles were the Falls of the Sault Ste. Marie River, which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron, the shallows in the Haymarket channel on the lower course of the Ste. Marie River, the shallow water in Lake St. Clair and the ledge of rock which runs across the Detroit River at Limekiln crossing. All these obstacles have been overcome and our heavy lake carriers, loaded down to a draught of twenty feet, can now sail without difficulty from Duluth and from Chicago to the port of Buffalo, a distance in either case of about one thousand miles. We have, therefore, in the heart of the American continent, a vast system of water communication, reaching out one arm almost to the grain fields of Northern Minnesota and Manitoba and the other to that great centre of manufacturing and commerce, the phenomenal city of Chicago, which now ranks second in population among American cities.

Through this mid-continental waterway passes a commerce of greater magnitude than all the coast-wise commerce of all the States fronting upon the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. There is no waterway in the world that compares with it for amount of tonnage transported. Even the commerce that goes in and out of Lake Superior is of itself of such vast proportions that the tonnage of the vessels passing through the locks at the Sault exceeds by nearly 50 per cent. the tonnage that goes through the Suez Canal. People who live upon the Atlantic rim of the continent and who look upon Chicago as a long way off, can have no adequate conception of the great agricultural and general industrial development which has been achieved by the Northwestern

States during the past two decades. The settlement of the prairies which lie beyond the Mississippi, the opening of the iron mines of Northern Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and Northern Minnesota, the expansion of the lumbering industry, the building of thousands of miles of railway lines and the growth of a multitude of towns and cities, have all combined to produce a commercial movement which increases so rapidly from year to year that even the enthusiastic business men of the West are themselves amazed at its prodigious strides. Scarcely were the new locks at the Sault completed when it was evident that their capacity would be overtaxed within a very few years, and the government is now constructing a new canal, with locks of greatly increased size, parallel to the old one. As soon as the movement of grain and iron ore eastward and of coal westward fairly begins in the month of May, there is an uninterrupted procession of steamers, sail craft, barges and whalebacks going through the Sault locks. Night and day the procession moves without cessation, and there is always a fleet above and below the locks composed of vessels waiting their turn to go through. Nowhere on the globe can there be seen such an impressive movement of shipping.

The people of the States bordering upon the great lakes, who contribute to this vast commercial movement, number about one-fifth of the entire population of the United States. It has been the dream of many years with them to extend the deep water channel of the great lakes eastward, until it shall reach the Atlantic Ocean. Nothing stands in the way but the expense, and that is not sufficiently great to permanently check the impulse of our growing and wealthy mid-continental population to reach the sea with their ships. When we read that Russia is about to begin a system of canals and of the canalization of rivers which will have a total length of one thousand miles and will unite the waters of the Baltic with those of the Black Sea, we certainly should not be afraid of a project involving an expenditure of perhaps \$150,000,000, which will admit the commerce of the world, in seagoing ships, to the centre of the American continent.

The present situation is briefly this. Our lake commerce is bottled up at Buffalo. There our grain must be placed into elevators and transferred to the small boats of the Erie Canal, which are hauled by mule power to Albany, where they are gathered into fleets and towed to New York City by steam. The Canadians have made a courageous and persistent effort to divert the grain movement from New York Harbor to Montreal. Nearly half a century ago they built the original Welland Canal and blasted shallow canals through the rocks around the rapids in the St. Lawrence River. They have since deepened the Welland Canal to fourteen feet and enlarged its locks and they are now engaged in deepening the St. Lawrence canals to a like depth. This is patriotic, but it is of doubtful wisdom. Very little grain now goes through the Welland Canal for transfer to barges at Kingston, which are towed

through the shallow St. Lawrence canals to Montreal. The striking feature of the commerce of the great lakes during the past ten years has been the constant increase in the size of the vessels constructed. The ships launched this year at Cleveland and Detroit surpass all those now afloat in their tonnage capacity. Their draft is the maximum of twenty feet, beyond which it is impossible to go until there is a further deepening of the channels which overcome the obstructions at the points that I have before mentioned. Already there is a loud demand from the cities along the lakes for a twenty-six foot channel from Duluth to Buffalo. The Welland Canal is out of date. Small vessels, such as can pass through its locks, cannot compete with the huge lake carriers put into service in recent years.

The Cleveland convention will do well if it concentrates its influence to obtain from Congress an appropriation sufficient to construct the twenty-six foot canal around Niagara Falls on the American side of the boundary. There will, of course, be a discussion of routes from Lake Ontario to the sea; the Canadians will be on hand, ardently advocating the St. Lawrence route. A canal from Oswego to the Hudson by way of the Mohawk will have its champions, and so will the project known as the Caughnawaga route, which leaves the St. Lawrence at Lake St. Francis, runs across a level country to Lake Champlain and reaches the Hudson by the enlargement of the old Whitehall Canal. The engineers' estimates of the cost of these two proposed waterways and the commercial arguments in favor of one and the other will be of great interest. There may also appear some advocates of the enlargement of the Erie Canal to a sufficient width and depth to admit the passage of our big lake craft, but the general opinion among competent engineers is that the great cost would throw this project out of court, even if it could be shown that there is a sufficient water supply on the summit levels to furnish the locks of a ship canal. After all the papers are read and the talk is over, the wise course for the convention to pursue, in my opinion, will be to centre its efforts on the Niagara Ship Canal. Let us get into Lake Ontario first and afterward decide upon the plan for going on to the sea. The further enlargement of the Welland Canal is out of the question, for the reason that it would cost more to give it a depth of twenty-six feet and to modernize its locks than it would cost to build a new canal on the American side of Niagara. The lockage system of the Welland is what is known as the marine stairway plan,—that is to say, it consists of a multitude of locks, each lifting or lowering a vessel only about fifteen feet. The modern method, as recently adopted by the French, is to use great hydraulic lifts which raise a vessel eighty feet. A considerable saving of time and expense is effected by this new system. We learn from the experience of Chicago in constructing her great drainage canal that the remarkable improvements devised by inventors and engineers for excavating and removing material have lessened

the cost of canal construction nearly one-half. We are assured by competent engineering authority that the Niagara Ship Canal can be built for \$26,000,000. The old estimates were more than twice that sum. Supposing that five years will be occupied by its construction, an appropriation of about \$5,000,000 a year will be sufficient and will not be a heavy burden upon the resources of the General Government.

When our Northwestern grain fleet reaches Lake Ontario its cargoes can be transferred at Oswego to canal boats destined for New York Harbor and at Kingston to the cargoes that are towed down to Montreal. The next and last step will be to prolong the deep channel to the tidewater of the Atlantic. Whether Montreal or New York shall be the final objective point is a question that does not vitally interest us in the West, but which does greatly concern the City of New York. The Dominion of Canada has already strained her credit for internal improvements and is heavily burdened with debt, but she certainly would not see the great commercial prize of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, destined for foreign markets, already as far on its way as Lake Ontario, without making an effort to secure this prize for Montreal. If New York City should then remain as indifferent as now to the deep waterways movement, relying upon a two feet deepening of the old Erie Canal to retain her possession of the grain trade, she might receive a serious and irreparable blow. It is by no means probable, however, that she would remain indifferent. Let us once get into Lake Ontario with our big steamers, whalebacks and barges, and we are confident that New York will find a way to bring them to her own wharves. The ultimate result will probably be two open routes to the sea, one to Montreal and the other to New York Bay.

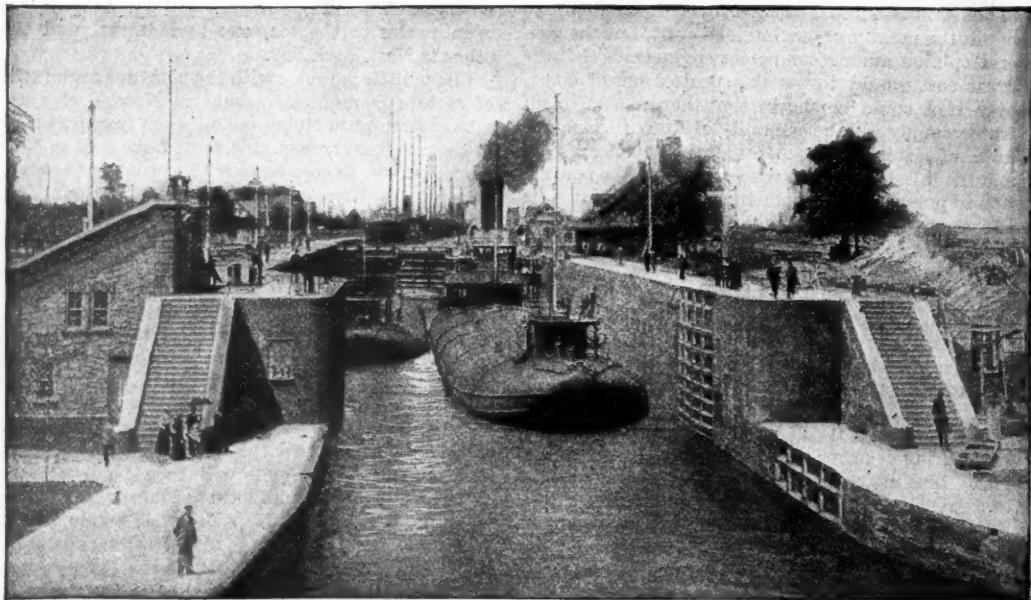
I have little patience with the picayune arguments of certain commercial organs in New York City, which attempt to cipher out a loss on transportation of cargoes in unbroken bulk from Lake Erie to New York Harbor, as compared with the cost of hauling through the Erie Canal. The old Erie Canal is a sort of a fetish with many New York merchants. It was a great thing in the days of their fathers and they are not willing to admit that the world has moved since then. The people of the State of New York are to vote next November on the question of spending \$9,000,000 to add two feet to the depth of the Erie Canal and to make some enlargement in its locks. If they are wise they will vote down the proposition. By the time the improvement is completed we hope to be in Lake Ontario with our steamers drawing twenty feet of water; the western half of the Erie Canal will then be practically valueless. Only a small local business will be done upon it. The State of New York had better save its \$9,000,000 for future use in aid of a ship canal from Lake Ontario to New York Harbor. The people of the Northwest have no desire to ship their grain to Europe from the port of Montreal. They fully appreciate the obstacles to commerce at a port which

is ice bound for three or four months of the year. Furthermore, they have a patriotic preference for a channel of commerce that will run through American territory and reach an American seaport. They are determined, however, that their enormous grain surplus, which must seek a market in Europe, shall reach the sea in the same vessels into which it is loaded at Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and Superior. They will not consent that it shall forever be delayed at Buffalo, pay tribute to the warehousemen and transfer agents of that city and that it shall always go forward from Buffalo to New York by the ancient and out of date method of the tow path and the mule.

New York City is rich, strong and self-satisfied. It feels entirely secure in its position as the chief seaboard mart and harbor of North America. Its merchants have thus far shown but small interest in the efforts of the West to deepen the channels of the great lakes and cheapen the cost of transporting grain to the seaboard. It would be the part of wisdom for New York now to realize that the West is also strong and that the demand of the Western people for an open channel to the Atlantic is a reasonable one. It is not purely a question of saving two or three cents on the carriage of a bushel of grain to Liverpool; the issue is one of far greater significance and magnitude. It is whether the sea-going commerce of the world shall be admitted to the heart of the American continent. Does New York City desire to be the portal through which this commerce will pass? If so, it certainly be-hooves the commercial organizations of the great

metropolis to send delegates to the International Deep Waterways Convention, which meets in Cleveland on the 24th of September.

In the new era of business activity and national prosperity to which I have alluded in the opening paragraph of this article, other important transportation projects will also command general attention. We may reasonably expect to see the Nicaragua Canal completed during the next decade, either as a private affair or as a national enterprise. When it is finished the wheat of the Pacific coast, which must now take the long voyage around the Horn, crossing twice the tropical seas, will go to Europe by a route less than one-half the distance of the present one, and the abundant lumber of the great fir forests of Oregon and Washington will be landed on the wharves of our Atlantic seacoast cities. Further improvement will be demanded of Congress for the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributary rivers and we may also expect to see a number of important interior canal projects brought to the front, such as one for connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, and the one for making a waterway across the level plateau of Northern Minnesota from the Red River valley to the head of Lake Superior. In this article I have purposely confined myself to a discussion of the question of prolonging the waterway of the great lakes to the Atlantic Coast, believing that that far outranks all other plans of waterway construction in its importance to the further development of the central regions of the North American continent.

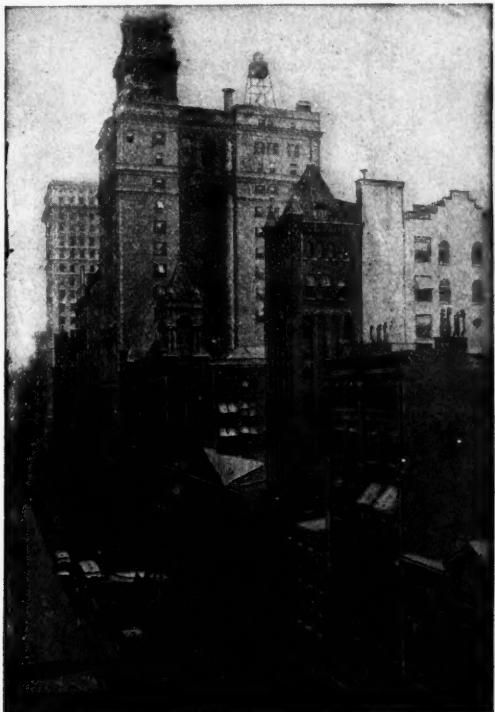


"WHALEBACK" PASSING THROUGH THE LOCK AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

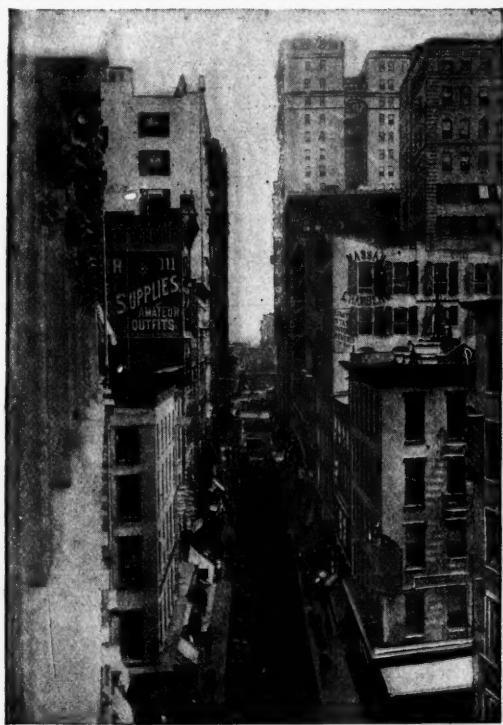
THE CARELESS CONSTRUCTION AND WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

BY LOUIS WINDMÜLLER.

OUR consular reports demonstrate that loss of life and property by fire is far less abroad than it is here, although American firemen are considered superior. A chief cause is the hasty and reckless construction of dwellings, instances of which I had occasion to observe when I first moved to Long Island. As I left for my office in the morning a frame was erected and a wretched family occupied the structure not yet fairly inclosed before my return home in the evening of the same day. Some of these shanties could not resist the shock of the first storm and were abandoned. I remember several which were blown down the next day. To others paint had given a respectable appearance. Remaining where first built their ignitable presence threatens to-day the populated ward of a new city with destruction. While our towns were not generally thus created, frame houses preponderate in all of them, but they alone do not furnish inflammable material. The manager of a fire insurance company noticed a peculiar odor in his office. Not trusting



THE TALLEST BUILDING ON BROADWAY (NEW YORK).



HOW NASSAU STREET (NEW YORK) IS DARKENED.

his own nose he employed the nostrils of his clerks to ascertain the origin. They located the spot whence the smell emanated, broke open the wall and discovered a flue, running through charred wooden laths, which might have kindled the building. Instead of using brick, as agreed, the contractor had endangered one of the finest "fire proof" structures of that time, in the financial centre of our city, to save a few dollars.

Four years ago the Taylor Building, on Park place, once considered "fire proof," was consumed by fire and collapsed at noon, while filled with workingmen. A jury considered the case three weeks, elicited the fact that the house was unfit to bear the machinery which had been placed in it, but could not find anybody to blame for the death of sixty human beings, whose charred remains had been delved from the ruins! At the time of this writing, news comes that a "first-class" eight-story building collapsed while in course of erection on West Broadway, burying



THE MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO (TWENTY STORIES HIGH).

sixteen persons in the ruins. Among the numerous explanations the most suggestive is that the flooring was not even strong enough to bear the building material placed on it. It is difficult to foretell the final result of the investigation of this new disaster, but reports seem to agree that the structure had been placed upon unsafe foundations, which reasonable expenditure could have made safe. Tall office buildings called "sky scrapers," which existed only in Chicago a few years ago, have sprung up like mushrooms everywhere, and are becoming so numerous that they darken the thoroughfares of our cities. This inordinate cupidity of land owners to the detriment of their neighbors should not be tolerated and may lead to further disasters. The hidden steel beams of these colossal structures are liable to be corroded by rust. While considered safe now, it remains to be seen if they will be always so, especially when allowed to be used for other purposes. Already offices in older buildings of this class are begging for tenants in every large city between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean. Their height should by law be restricted.* Their owners ought to be restrained from burdening the floors with presses, for their vibration must shake the structures until they become as dangerous as the one on Park place. It may be instructive to describe here the demands made by experts on structures over eighty feet high:

*It is now twelve stories, or 130 feet, by recent enactment in the State of Illinois.

a. Only fire proof material to be used; all columns, girders and beams which support weight to be encased in such material and an air space left between the iron and outside lining.

b. For wood substitute wherever possible tile or concrete in the floors, marble, iron or other uninflammable material in the wainscoting, sills and trimmings.

c. Granite and cut stone, not having sufficient fire-resisting qualities, may be used for facing, but not as supporting material.

In the case of an ordinary building on Orchard street, which recently collapsed while in course of erection, a verdict was rendered that "to save expense certain contractors were criminally violating the building law and inspectors did not do their duty." Pale brick and poor mortar had been used.



THE ABSTRACT BUILDING, CHICAGO (SEVENTEEN STORIES HIGH).

Walls that were to carry concentrated loads at certain points crumbled away, fell and killed four men. Corresponding indictments were found by a conscientious grand jury, but I am not aware that the contractors were punished for the crime.

Few persons realize the inflammable condition of houses erected in conformity with present laws. Partitions hollow inside, generally open on top, so as to constitute veritable flues, with floors equally defective, divide the interior of nine-tenths of all dwellings in the country, so that in case of fire it is next to impossible to confine it to the locality where it originates. The annual loss caused by this recklessness is estimated at \$50,000,-

000, while the cost of filling partitions with cheap material, as is customary in Europe, would be trifling. Builders should by law be compelled to adopt this system.

The use of wooden dumb-waiters also is dangerous. One of these caused the death of ex-Secretary Belknap's wife. The mysterious fires which have occurred in many flat houses on the West Side must be attributed to their flimsy construction and carelessness. As some criminals have been caught with property stolen from there on their persons, arson may also have been committed to hide guilt.

In Germany everybody considers it his duty to guard against fire. I treasure, amongst the memories of my childhood, the recollection of a tall patrolman, wearing a helmet and armed with a halberd. This *Nachtwächter* blew his long horn ten times as he passed our street at that hour of the night. With stentorian voice he called on every citizen to beware of fire and light. Then we left our studies and looked after stoves and fire places in every room. The person on whose premises a fire breaks out is gener-



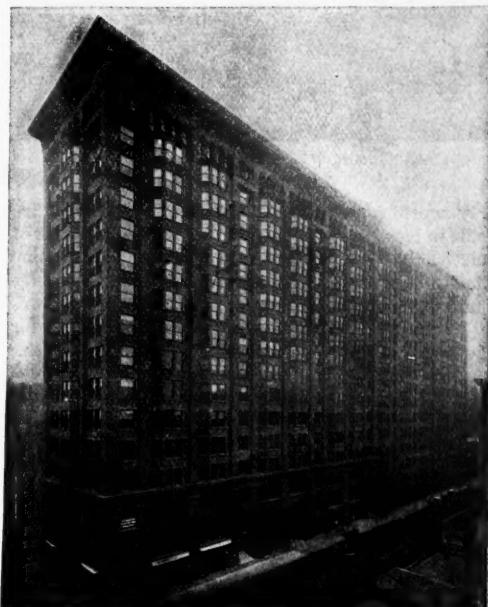
THE GERMAN NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Hört, ihr Herren, und laszt euch sagen, Unsere glock hat zehn geschlagen.

ally placed under arrest and suspected of having committed a misdemeanor until he convinces the magistrate that due diligence had been used to prevent disaster. Only one fire occurred during the first fifteen years of my life where I was born.

When property is consumed by fire in this country owners usually first consider what percentage of

the insured value they may recover. A merchant who finds himself embarrassed by debts incurred for merchandise which he cannot sell, but which is fully insured, is apt to wish it might burn. Too often this wish becomes the father of a crime, especially when opportunity offers temptation. This was demonstrated during a recent trial. A man, whom I will call Isaac, kept a clothing establishment on



THE MONADNOCK BUILDING, CHICAGO (SIXTEEN STORIES HIGH).

Canal street. Gauner, the insurance broker, of Broome street, dropped in to buy a coat he did not pay for. As he allowed himself to be dunned, Gauner noticed his creditor's distress for money and extracted from him the confession that he was in financial difficulties. Gauner then showed Isaac how he could extricate himself. His goods were only insured for \$4,000. Gauner would procure a further policy for \$3,000, engage a "reliable" man to burn his store, and Gauner could then collect for Isaac as much as he needed. After some parley a bargain was concluded by the payment of \$75 in cash and Isaac's note for \$75, payable when the money was obtained. The store was burned, but the note has not been paid; instead of getting \$7,000, Gauner was sentenced to prison.*

Isaac belongs to a peculiar class of people, who hallucinate that it is less dishonorable to swindle insurers than creditors. While incendiaries of other extraction are in the habit of carrying out their schemes themselves, these hire others to do their

*Similar disclosures will doubtless be made when a number of persons since arrested on suspicion are brought to justice.



CONTRIVANCES OF FIRE-BUGS.

dirty work for them. There are fifteen chief fire fiends in New York alone, who, for a consideration of from \$25 to \$500, will be glad to undertake it. Some obtain besides a commission of ten per cent. Amount of compensation and methods vary according to circumstances. A small stock of clothing, for instance, will be saturated with benzene or turpentine and a burning kerosene lamp placed over it. To this the firebrand ties a string, one end of which, weighted with bait, he drops out of a window where cats congregate. After he has left the tenement a cat will smell the meat and pull the string; the lamp upsets and ignites the goods. That the lives of other tenants are placed in jeopardy is not taken into consideration. In a large store the man so engaged will ostensibly leave the premises, together with the proprietor and porter, when being closed for the night. At the door the incendiary suddenly remembers that he has forgotten something and requests the porter to wait until he fetches it. He will then quickly turn on the gas without lighting it, place a burning taper where the escaping fluid must reach the flame and go away. The following explosion seldom leaves traces of its cause behind.

As much is paid sometimes by insurers for goods which were not burned as for those which were. A manufacturer in New England lost, some time ago, goods to the value of \$30,000, and intended to claim no more, although he was insured for a greater amount. Before he could notify the companies an adjuster called and offered to pay \$40,000 for the loss if the manufacturer would agree to swear to anything the adjuster proposed. The contract was made. The adjuster claimed and received \$80,000; after spending about \$10,000 in bribing agents of the insuring companies he made a profit of \$30,000. Swindles of such magnitude do not often occur, but it is no secret that losses of underwriters are increased by rascally collusion between adjusters of the assured and their own employees. More care should be exercised in adjusting doubtful claims. Insurers ought to be prohibited by law, as they now are in Germany, from paying a suspicious fire loss until a judicial examination has taken place. Man-

agers of insurance companies pretend to be too busy to devote time to an investigation and the prosecution of criminals. When claims are presented they have reason to suspect as fraudulent they are too eager to buy them, especially when it is difficult to obtain sufficient evidence of fraud, and holders are willing to accept a nominal sum. Underwriters should remember that by following this course they not only compound a felony, but encourage arson. Fire losses ascribed to incendiaryism alone are estimated at \$30,000,000; the annual loss from all sources has exceeded \$150,000,000. It is in the interest of every insurer of property to reduce this waste, because he must contribute to its replacement by higher premiums, which are twice as large as in any other civilized community. Much of it is due to a faulty construction of buildings. In Germany a special police watches over their erection and examines the material placed in them; a board, representing the Fire Department and local government, has absolute power to order changes while the house is in course of erection, and it must not be utilized until it has been judicially approved as a whole when completed.

It may seem difficult to exercise a similar supervision over the great number of houses which are constantly building in our large cities, but Berlin has grown since the French war more rapidly than any one of them, and accidents such as I have enumerated are a rare occurrence there.

We also encounter danger in frequent changes of the ownership of buildings and in their utilization for a purpose different from the one for which they had been constructed; life and property has, in many cases, been destroyed in consequence. This risk could be avoided by a law which prohibits a change in the use of any structure without the consent of the authorities.

The most simple remedy would be if owners were to employ for the construction of their houses honest men, who care for their name and reputation more than the gain they get by an evasion of their agreement, and our courts should be more severe in punishing offenders whose dereliction has caused disaster.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF IRELAND'S POPULAR PRELATE.

A PRELIMINARY MEDITATION.

IT was a beautiful night in June when I last crossed from Holyhead to Kingston. The picturesque and varied outline of the Welsh hills were fading behind me, while still over the waters gleamed the beacon lights from the towers which the Brethren of the Trinity House have strown along the margin of the deep. There was hardly a ripple on the waters, and the motion of the steamer was scarcely perceptible save for the vibration of her paddles. Overhead and far behind streamed the sooty plumes of rolling smoke, the folds now and then shot with sparks of fire, like threads of gold in a raven plume. I was almost alone on deck—alone with the stars and the waves and the fast receding coast line, with its mountainous background, from which the revolving lamps stretched long ribbons of silver across the water. To the southward a sailing ship, with every stitch of canvas spread, seemed to lie like “a painted ship upon a painted ocean.” And every moment the steamer was carrying us swiftly further and further into the vast expanse that stretched before us—a vague watery waste, unrimmed by aught save the sky, on the other side of which lay our destined haven.

The beauty and solitude of the scene naturally disposed to meditation. And as I paced the deck watching the attenuation of the silver riband of light and the dimmer and dimmer outline of the strand where the lighthouses glowed like the eyes of sentinels, vigilant and sleepless for the safety of the seas, it seemed as if I were seeing in a glass darkly a picture of the world of men and of the Catholic Church. Humanity, like the westward bound steamer spurning the waves with restless paddle, sweeps onward to the open sea, there to navigate without aid of lighthouse or landmark. Far behind us, receding more and more in the dim eternity of past time, stand the tall and stately lighthouses, with their lamps still trimmed and burning, which the Catholic Church in ancient times reared in the name of Trinity for the safety of the wave-tossed mariner. The lights dwindled and disappeared in the distance, but still for those nearer the shore they glow with unflickering brilliance, tended with sedulous care by those who watch while others sleep, that navigation may be safe and the sailor may gain his harbor unharmed by shoal or rock.

I was on my way to Ireland, the most faithful and most western outpost of the Papacy in Europe. And as I thought of the history of the Isle of the Saints, and remembered that the Archbishop whom I was going to interview was the successor of prelates who, from the days of St. Patrick even until

now, had kept the lights of the Grace of God burning for century after century in the midst of the Irish race, I did not marvel at the devotion of the Celt to the night-watchmen of the Pope. Who is there who can see a lighthouse at night or the revolving gleam from the anchored lightship without feeling the soul stirred within him at the thought that all round our shores there is not a point or promontory, a harbor or a shoal, where this night, and every night, week in and week out, year after year, there are not stout and stalwart men waking when others sleep, toiling when others rest, to keep burning bright and clear the great lamps which warn the mariners of invisible danger, or mark with streams of silver or crimson light the channel to the port?

And if we feel this about these hired men of the Trinity House, how much more must we be thrilled by the spectacle of an ancient Catholic bishopric, that spiritual lighthouse reared by the Pontiff of another Trinity House for the guidance of humanity in its stormy voyage across the sea of life? The whole planet is studded with these light points. There is no land, no speech, no isle of the sea where their light does not stream forth upon the hearths and the homes of the children of men. From of old time it has been so. It is so to-day. Wars, persecution, martyrdom, the bitter pangs of penury, the more dangerous temptations of power and of wealth—all these have come and gone, and come and go, and still the light streams on. Cobwebs sometimes cloud the windows, and here and there, sometimes for a generation or a century, the custodian of the lamp may wax slothful. Then the light is dimmed for a time, and the narrow sea becomes unsafe. But after a time the Elder Brethren of the spiritual Trinity House that stands on the Seven Hills takes note of the circumstance, the negligent keeper is removed, once more the light streams forth in its pristine splendor, and the heart of the observer on the solitary deck rejoices and is glad.

Of course, we may wish—to follow the metaphor—that the Elder Brethren would introduce modern improvements—would, for instance, substitute electricity for oil, and replace the somewhat cloudy and thick pane of mediæval glass by the more transparent product of modern glass makers. But these are details. We have to take things as they are, to judge mortal men and the institutions which they have evolved as they exist, resultants as they are of millenniums of storm and stress, of experiment and of evolution. And that being so, it would seem to be ungracious and ungrateful not to recognize the inestimable services which the Holy Father and his lighthouse men have rendered and are rendering to the human race. Some of us

may think that we could do the work better if we had the chance. Most of us, no doubt, believe we could suggest improvements in detail or in doctrine. Not to us, but to him, Providence or Evolution has intrusted the custody and supervision of the spiritual lighthouses of the Catholic world ; and although we may think his lamps antiquated and their candle-power below the mark, he has at least always kept them burning.

I was on my way to Thurles, where Archbishop Croke's Jubilee was to be celebrated on July 16, and the occasion naturally suggested many of the foregoing reflections. Is it not for the benefit of every one that in the heart of Catholic Tipperary there should have been established from of old, on the rock of Cashel, this lighthouse of the Lord ? From the days of St. Patrick down to the Reformation, at least, what better was there in the world for the guidance and inspiration of sinful men ? And since the Reformation, when the purer Gospel was defiled by alliance with massacre and corruption worse than bloodshed, it would be hard to say that the native denizens of the diocese would have profited by any procurable substitute for the prelates who preceded Dr. Croke. Certainly if this light which has been kept burning from generation to generation had been extinguished in thick darkness, the Irish race would not, as now, bear the palm for chastity throughout the world, nor would Ireland to-day be a crimeless land. And that these things are, so it seems to me, we do well to give God thanks with a whole heart.

All this, of course, will grieve many devout souls who regard the Pope at Rome as the vicegerent of the devil, and who will mourn and wonder at the strange perversity which makes one who is outside the Church ignore the many crimes and infamies which have defiled the Catholic Church, its Borgias and its Alvas, its Inquisition and its intolerance, Smithfield fires and confessional abuses. But I do not ignore the clouds because I rejoice in the light of the sun.

I was much interested during my midnight vigil on shipboard in watching a solitary sea gull that followed the steamer. Contrary to the habits of any other seagull I have ever seen, this night bird persisted in flying in the thickest of the smoke that streamed fuliginous from the funnels of our boat. How he kept his plumage white I cannot imagine ; nor except it was for the sake of the warmth can I conceive his reason for hovering in the fiery soot-flakes and volumes of smoke. But so it was. And as I marveled, I thought that seagull was merely imitating a multitude of very excellent people who, with a whole universe of radiant beauty and limpid purity to revel in, perversely persist in spending their lives in a world darkened by perpetual contemplation of the vices and weakness, the shortcomings and crimes of the Catholic Church. It would be better, no doubt, if there were no smoke, either in churches or on steamers ; but to mistake the smoke for the steamer is not wise.

I. THE TRAINING OF A PRELATE.

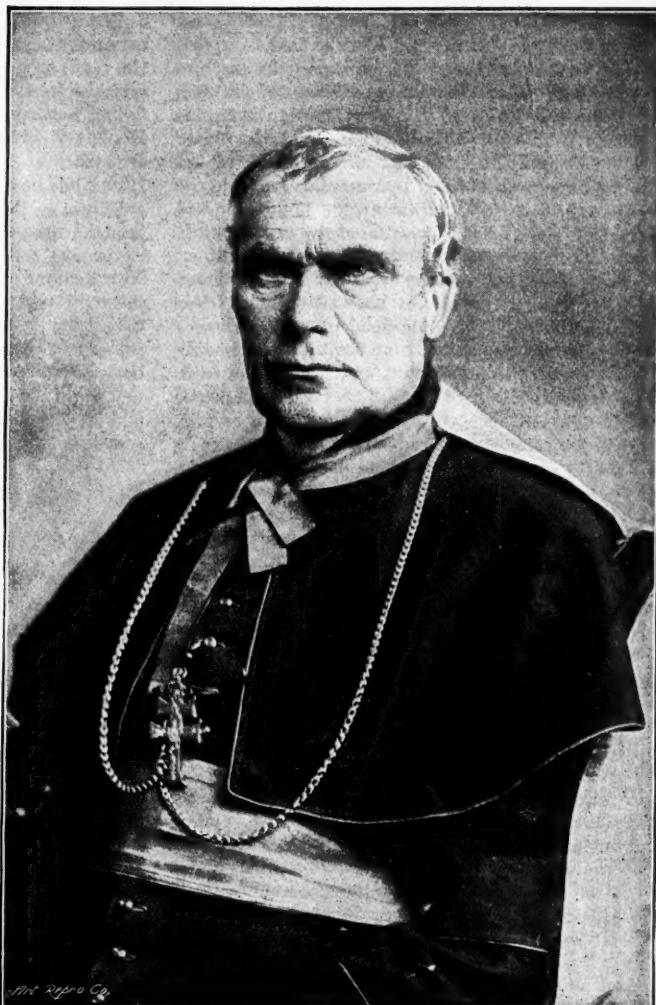
A little more than fifty years ago a slight fracas arose outside the barrier of a French provincial town. Two young Irish students who had paid for seats in a diligence, by which they were making their way to Rome, found themselves victimized by a rascally conductor. During their temporary absence from the vehicle, while the horses were being changed and the passengers were refreshing the inner man, the conductor had sold one of their seats to a countryman of his own, and when the two students came to take their places they were informed that one would have to sit upon the knees of the other for the next stage, which the lying rascal added would be very short. The students, although unfamiliar with the language, resented this arrangement, and appealed to a fellow countryman, a young theological student like themselves, who was resident at the time in the town. He being proficient in the language, and in no way loath to prevent cheating, insisted upon the ejection of the intruder from his friend's seat. The conductor, gathering together some stablemen, blustered and swore, and finally began to hustle the young Irishman. Thereupon the Irishman in question struck out from the shoulder, and the blustering conductor fell all of a heap. Smarting with pain, and furious at his discomfiture, he scrambled to his feet clamoring for vengeance. No sooner, however, had he gained his feet than down he went like a ninepin from another of the sledge hammer blows of the young athlete. Again he rushed, and rushed at his foe only to drop in his tracks ; and this time he fell to rise no more. The gendarmes hurried up, and the further discussion of the question was adjourned till next morning, when the court sat and dismissed the case. The young Irishman who had thus felled the rascally conductor three times running, none of his allies daring to interfere, turned out to be one Croke, a young collegian from County Cork, famous in those days for his indomitable courage and his prowess as an athlete. He was always fighting, and as invariably coming off the conqueror. The hero of a hundred battles in his native county, he made short work of the pugnacious and irascible Frenchmen and Belgians who rashly challenged him to combat.

That student who was so ready with his fists, and so capable of holding his own against all comers half a century ago, is now Archbishop of Cashel, the foremost figure in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in Ireland. His jubilee—that is to say, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as bishop—was celebrated in July, but it is probable among all the crowding memories that such an occasion brings back to the mind after three score years and ten of busy life, there are few episodes upon which the Archbishop reflects with such complacency as the memory of that little affair with the conductor of the diligence.

It was, indeed, an instance typical of the man, containing within itself, as in a microcosm, the germs

of all his future career. For on that occasion Dr. Croke stood alone, defending those who were unable to defend themselves, and dealing out with clenched fist telling blows against the foreigner who had dared to swindle his weaker fellow countrymen. That is what Dr. Croke has been doing all his life. And if it be—and I would not venture to deny—that something of the fierce joy of the strife throbs in his veins, that may be regarded as one of the benevolent compensations which Nature offers as a reward for those who greatly dare and greatly do.

It must be five or six years since Cardinal Manning urged me to lose no opportunity of making the acquaintance of Dr. Croke. "The Archbishop of Cashel," said the Cardinal in accents full of loving admiration, "is a saint;" and he added many expressions of affection which showed that he loved him as his own brother. The very day before he died, as he lay on his deathbed, he said to Canon Ryan, rector of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, "Give my love to Dr. Croke, and tell him we have always been two honest Radicals." On another occasion when the Archbishop was being somewhat severely called to task at the Vatican for something which displeased some of the Tory wire pullers who infest the precincts of St. Peter's chair, the Cardinal wrote a letter the gist of which was briefly this: "If you are interested to know, my sentiments are just those of Archbishop Croke." This constant association of Dr. Croke and Cardinal Manning had led me, not unnaturally, to picture to myself an Archbishop of Cashel who somewhat resembled the sainted ascetic, the frail, emaciated body, within whose form there was more spirit than either flesh or blood, who for so many years was virtually Archbishop of all England. Imagine, then, my great amazement, on entering the Palace at Thurles, to find myself confronted by a stout stalwart man, about six feet in height, who might not have been more than sixty years of age, and who was still in the possession of an unimpaired physique, and rejoicing in thews and sinews which might safely be backed to down any member of the Irish Parliamentary party, Parnellite or McCarthyite, who ventured to try conclusions with him at a bout of fisticuffs. Here, indeed, was no pale ascetic, no emaciated en-



ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

thusiast. The Cardinal's saint was an Irish saint of the true breed of St. Patrick, full of physical vitality, keenly interested in the world and all its affairs. An ecclesiastic, indeed, to his finger tips; but an intensely human man, with a genial sympathy with the sports and pastimes of mankind. Measured by the almanac, Dr. Croke has passed his three score years and ten, but in his heart he is still as much a boy as ever, full of interest in sports and athletics, delighting to recall the memories of the earlier days when he was the champion athlete of the Irish race, swift of foot and stout of heart, with the proud exultation of one who, whether at hockey or football, in leaping and jumping, or in combats which were waged with fists or blackthorn, never came off second best.

We talked of many things in the long and pleas-

ant conversations which we had at Thurles, but first and before anything else we talked of sport. Of Cardinal Manning, of course, there was much to be said ; but one of his first expressions of enthusiastic approval referred not to Manning, but to his successor. The Archbishop had noted the letter which Cardinal Vaughan had written, sending his subscription to the Grace Testimonial, and rejoiced exceedingly that the Cardinal Archbishop had shown so true and keen an appreciation of the cricket king. From this it was an easy transition to a talk about the days when Dr. Croke was a boy. It is a theme upon which a volume might be written, and I was seriously upbraided by some residents at Thurles for not having devoted more time to filling my budget with stories of the Archbishop's prowess as an athlete. He is still president of the Gaelic Athletic Association, and recently took an opportunity which local circumstances rendered both natural and fitting to publicly testify his patronage of the association, which a brother bishop had just banned with bell, book and candle, as a secret society almost as treasonable as the Fenian brotherhood. Traditions of a famous long jump of his are still current in the diocese. Once, when bathing in the Loire, without training or any preparation, he jumped 19 feet 6 inches forward and backward. On another occasion he made a wager at the dinner table that on leaving the room he would run a mile in four minutes, then, without stopping to take breath, would walk three miles in twenty minutes, coming back over the four miles in twenty-four minutes and entering the drawing room after he had covered four miles out and four miles back in forty-eight minutes. The wager was accepted. Young Croke there and then started, and in less than forty-eight minutes returned, winning the wager with a minute or two still in hand.

One of the conspicuous ornaments on the walls of the spacious and airy library in St. Patrick's college is an illuminated address recording the meeting of the League of the Cross at Thurles. The Archbishop, as becomes an athlete, is a strong and sturdy advocate of temperance. He confirms no child in the diocese of Cashel who does not take a solemn pledge not to touch, taste or handle the accursed thing in the shape of alcohol. But although in this respect His Grace is a temperance man after Cardinal Manning's own heart, he is too much of an Irishman of the old school to frown at the mixing of a glass of hot punch after dinner, or to enforce the strict teetotalism which Cardinal Manning regarded as one of the first of the Christian virtues. A genial man he is, charming in society, a delightful host, a teller of good stories, and one who, on occasion, does not shrink from singing a song after dinner, when that is the mood of the moment and his guests are mellow with music and good fellowship.

Canon Lidden used sometimes to lament that he had been born too late in the century to have an opportunity of learning to ride the bicycle. Dr. Croke, in spite of his three score years and ten, is quite capable of taking to cycling with the zeal and zest of

a young man. At present, however, his only cycling experience dates back nearly thirty or forty years. In the very early days of the wheel he enjoyed a run on a tricycle in the Bois de Bologne. He is more at home, however, in the saddle than on the wheel. He is not given to hunting, although, like every Irishman, he has ridden to hounds, but most of his riding has been done in the discharge of his episcopal duties. When appointed Bishop of New Zealand he almost lived on horseback, and to this day he praises with delight the easy-going lop of his New Zealand steeds. On one occasion he rode seventy-seven miles in ten hours on one horse, without stopping to bait his horse on the way. An occasional drink of water and a snack of grass was all the creature had between start and finish. When he reached his journey's end the stableman simply removed the saddle and bridle, and, giving the horse a kick in the ribs, sent it out to feed for itself in an adjacent pasture.

II. THE IRISHMAN ABROAD.

It is a noticeable fact that Archbishop Croke, the most typical of all Irishmen, has spent no small fraction of his life abroad. The son of a Protestant mother, he was early in life taken in hand by a Catholic uncle, and brought up in the faith of the Catholic Church in the county of Cork. But before he was out of his teens he was sent abroad to France to be educated for the priesthood, and for several years he first studied and then taught in the various colleges with which Irish piety has studded the Continent ; from whence he was brought back to Ireland by the death of his brother, an event which is fixed in the Archbishop's memory by the recollection of meeting the wraith or phantom of his deceased brother the first night he slept in the chamber in which the body had laid.

After this we again find him outside Ireland as a professor at a foreign college, from whence he was shortly afterward promoted to the Irish College at Rome. Notwithstanding fulfilling these important functions abroad, he passed through every grade of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. There is no post in the Catholic Church, from a curate to an archbishop, that he has not filled. He has been curate, parish priest, administrator, dean, bishop and archbishop, discharging in the mean time many duties more educational than ecclesiastical. His most important office before his selection as Archbishop of Cashel was the Bishopric of New Zealand. Cardinal Cullen selected him and sent him out, having well justified confidence in the energy and administrative capacity of the stalwart Irishman. His headquarters were at Auckland, and his commission was to clear the debt off the cathedral and establish the Catholic organization in that colony on a business-like basis.

Dr. Croke is enthusiastic about New Zealand. He thinks it is the finest country on the face of the globe ; the best to live in, the best to work in, and the best to enjoy life in. The climate seems to him to be perfection, the general education and intelli-

gence which prevail among the colonists higher than that in any other colony. Nothing could be more enthusiastic than the description given by Dr. Croke of his old diocese. He attributes the superiority of the colony largely to the fact that the Maori wars necessitated a considerable influx of British officers, who, when they had done their fighting, elected to settle down on land grants. Whatever the cause, he believed that New Zealand would soon be recognized as the brightest jewel in our Imperial diadem, and he noted with keen delight the success which

Anglicans. For the most part the colonists are extremely tolerant, and the relations between the various churches leave nothing to be desired. Here and there no doubt you may find an extreme sectarian, but for the most part nothing can exceed the generosity and liberality of the colonists in dealing with ministers of religion. "I traveled," said Dr. Croke, "from one end of the island to the other, and never had to pay a hotel bill or my railway fare. Free passes everywhere on the lines, free board and lodging wherever you go—that is something like hospitality, and that is the hospitality which is practiced in New Zealand. Only on one occasion was I sharply reminded of the sectarian intolerance which does so much harm at home. A Presbyterian minister who had been preaching against the Church of Rome found himself with me when I was making a journey some miles up country. When I got out at the railway station I found that my friends had sent a carriage for me to convey me to the town, which was situated about a mile away. The Presbyterian minister had also alighted at the same station. The rain was coming down in a perfect deluge. I went up to my Presbyterian friend and told him that there was plenty of room in the carriage and hoped that he would accept a seat. It would not do, however, he would have 'no truck' with the representative of the Pope of Rome, and, declining my invitation, he walked off sturdily in the pouring rain, which must have drenched him to the skin. That was almost the only instance of intolerance which I noted in the colony."

"How about the education question?" I asked Dr. Croke. "That is the great touchstone which tests the liberality of men's opinions as to conflicting creeds."

"I think," replied Dr. Croke, "that the New Zealand system is the best in the world. The State provides an education solely secular, and ministers of all denominations are authorized to impart religious instruction to their pupils one day in the week. The Catholic priests in New Zealand attend regularly for one hour in the week to catechize the Catholic scholars in the public schools. The system works admirably—and why should it not? It is a mistake to be always thrusting dogmatic teaching into every kind of instruction. Religion can be all the better taught if it is not made too stale by a monotonous repetition." A notable sentiment, indeed, from a Catholic Archbishop, and one which, were he other than what he is, would bring down on him the anathemas of no small section of his own church.

III. BISHOP AND ARCHBISHOP.

Dr. Croke was first ordained bishop twenty-five years ago on July 24. He became Bishop of New Zealand in the summer of 1870, about the time that the long threatened war between France and Germany was breaking out in Western Europe. He remained in New Zealand until he cleared the debt off the cathedral and established the Catholic organiza-



had attended the bold initiative taken by New Zealand in the enfranchisement of women. Throughout the Australian colonies, including New Zealand, the Catholics are everywhere the second denomination. Numerically they are one in four in New South Wales, where they are the strongest, to one in seven in Western Australia and Queensland, where they are the weakest. The most respectable colonists everywhere in Australia, regarded from the conventional view of respectability, are the

tion in the colony, when he returned to Ireland. Just twenty years had elapsed since he despaired of the Irish national cause. In his hot youth Archbishop Croke had imbibed the passionate enthusiasm for Irish nationality which is characteristic of his race. When the revolutionary movement of 1848 seemed to give hopes of a successful rising against the power of England, there were few who rejoiced more at the prospect than Dr. Croke. But he was fortunately saved from any act of participation in the revolutionary movement. He became a leading member of the party of organized opposition, a party which in some sense may be regarded as the progenitor of the Irish Parliamentary party which we have to-day. That party limited its programme to the "three F's"—fair rent, free sale and fixity of tenure. When Sir Charles Gavan Duffy left Ireland in 1856, it seemed to Dr. Croke that the last hope of obtaining anything for the Irish people had been dashed to the earth. He washed his hands of politics and stood aloof, doing his ecclesiastical work, caring not how the factious might brawl, and disdaining to waste any strength of body or of mind upon work which seemed to him to be as useless as the ploughing of the sands of the seashore. This mood of apathetic indifference, not unmixed with a certain scornful laughter at the vanity of human expectations, and the fatuity of the Irish Nationalist aspirations, did not last long after his return from the Antipodes.

IV. THE PATRIOT LAND LEAGUER.

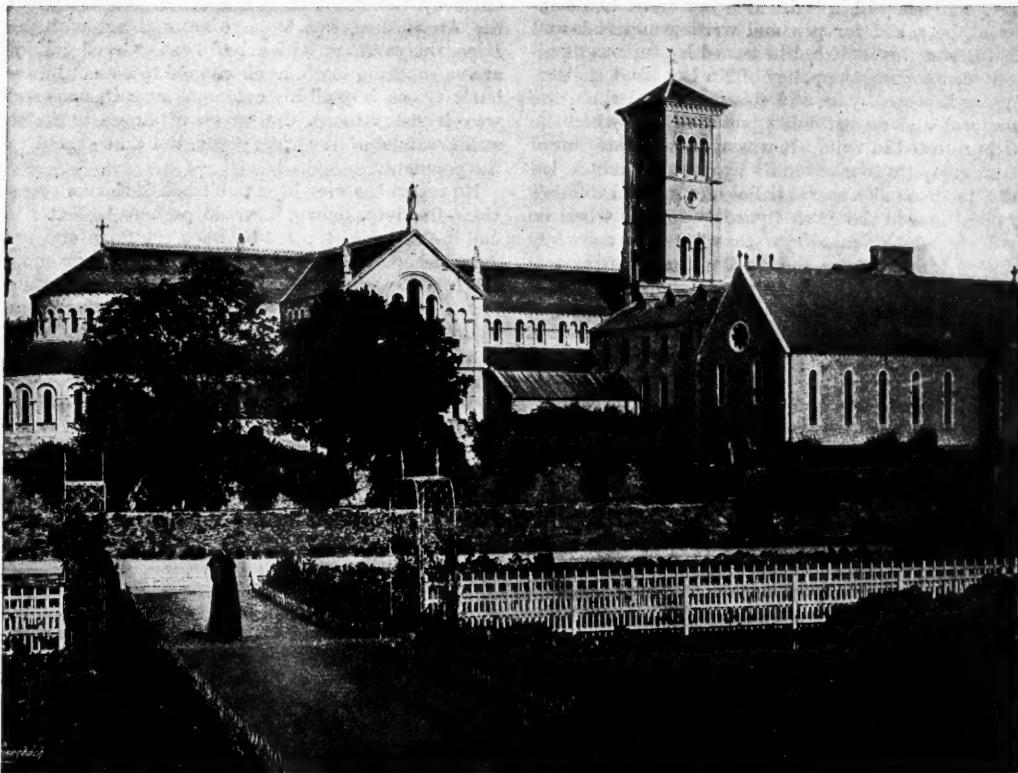
The failure of the crops in 1879, and the prospect of privation, not to say starvation, which this brought upon the Irish peasant, thrilled as a trumpet call to the manhood of Ireland. At first Archbishop Croke, who for twenty-three years had preserved an attitude of indifference to the struggles of Irish parties, found himself strongly attracted to a movement which had as its objective the assertion of the right of the Irish people to the Irish land. Michael Davitt first raised the fiery cross and traversed the country from end to end, preaching the doctrines on which the Land League was founded. Nothing could have appealed more forcibly to the sympathies of Archbishop Croke. The Land for the People was a watchword which roused his enthusiasm, while the spectacle of the people rising in their thousands from Donegal to the Cove of Cork to assert their right to the land could not fail to have his enthusiastic support. Mr. Parnell was some time before he followed where Michael Davitt had led. At last the evidence was too strong to be resisted that the Irish people had at last roused themselves from the lethargy into which they had fallen since 1848, and then Mr. Parnell made his plunge. Mr. Parnell was a Protestant—a cool, somewhat cynical, iron-handed man; but he understood Ireland, and had the initiative of genius. The moment, therefore, that he decided to throw in his lot with the Land Leaguers, he hurried over to Thurles and implored the Archbishop to join

the cause. But Dr. Croke was loath to resume the position which he had abandoned long before and hung back for a time. The more he hesitated, the more vehement Mr. Parnell pleaded for his support, until at last Charles Stuart Parnell, the cool, unimpassioned Protestant landlord, actually flung himself upon his knees before the Archbishop of Cashel, and implored him to give his countenance to the cause of the Land League. "It is going to be a big thing," he added, "and I must have the clergy in it." It was a great scene which Thurles Palace witnessed that day and one which perhaps an Irish Nationalist painter will commemorate one day. Mr. Parnell, a politician and leader of the Irish race, falling, Protestant though he was, at the feet of the Archbishop of Cashel, would make a very effective subject for a fresco on the walls of the Parliament



House on College Green in which the first Home Rule Parliament assembled. The moment Dr. Croke decided to support the Land League he flung himself heart and soul into the agitation.

During the next two or three years he was one of the most conspicuous, if not the most conspicuous, figures in Ireland. Mr. Forster stood out, of course, rugged and stern, as the representative of the English garrison at the Castle. Mr. Parnell and his henchmen labored indefatigably, now in Ireland and then at Westminster; but the heroic figure on Irish soil was the Archbishop of Cashel, who made Thurles the central citadel of the Irish Land League. At one time Mr. Forster, impatient at the failure of one of his schemes, wished to arrest Father Cantwell, the administrator of the diocese, who throughout these troubles had acted as Archbishop Croke's



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right hand man and chief of-staff in the national movement. Mr. Forster's fingers itched to clap Father Cantwell into Kilmainham; but he desisted, knowing full well that the arrest of the administrator would have to be followed by that of Archbishop Croke. From that even Mr. Forster recoiled. Therein he was wise, nor had he long to wait for his reward.

After the Land act was passed, and it was evident that it would be suppressed and its leaders clapped into jail, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon and others prepared a No Rent manifesto, which was to be launched as their reply to the administrative decree which landed them in Kilmainham. It was a policy of despair and a policy, moreover, which had not the justification of being politic as a set-off against its immorality. Against the No Rent manifesto Archbishop Croke set his face as a flint. John Dillon came to Thurles to endeavor to overcome his Grace's objection to a declaration which struck at the root of the principle of property and asserted the right to set aside all obligations and contracts between man and man. All Dillon's eloquence was wasted on the Archbishop. When they parted, Dr. Croke exclaimed in warning tones, "Now, mind, if you issue the No Rent manifesto I will pull the Land League down about your shoulders quicker than a

pack of cards." It seemed to the Archbishop, as to many others, that the No Rent manifesto was illogical. The true reply to the action of the Government was to have refused to have paid taxes rather than to repudiate the debts which were owed to a number of individuals who were in no way responsible for the action of the Government, with which, indeed, they had been almost openly at war.

Notwithstanding all these considerations, no sooner had Mr. Parnell been placed in Kilmainham Jail than the No Rent manifesto appeared. Father Cantwell presided over the last meeting of the Land League before its suppression. Father Ryan, now Canon Ryan, one of the Archbishop's most devoted priests, attended at the last meeting in Dublin and declared in words not less true than eloquent that governments might crush the Land League and suppress every political organization that the Irish people might improvise, but that behind all these secular associations stood eternal and indestructible the great ecclesiastical organization of the patriot bishops and clergy of Ireland. The Irish national movement was founded, as it were, upon the bed rock of St. Peter and against it all the force of English fury would be spent in vain. Hurrying back to Thurles, Father Cantwell and Father Ryan found

the Archbishop ill in bed. Hearing what had happened, he asked for pen and writing materials and there from his sick bed he issued his famous manifesto denouncing the policy of No Rent and shattering, as it were, by an ecclesiastical thunderbolt, the immoral and unjustifiable policy against which he had protested in vain. It was an act of rare moral courage, quite as great in its way as that which led him to demand a secret ballot on Cardinal Cullen's propositions in the Irish Synod. He felt when he had signed the manifesto that he had definitely effaced himself from the Irish national movement; but in this he was mistaken. Impulsive and passionate and sorely tried as were the Irishmen at that time, there are few who do not to-day recognize that Archbishop Croke, in denouncing the No Rent manifesto, was more true to the best interests of his country than were the desperate men who in the hour of frenzy raised the cry of No Rent.

His next appearance in the political arena was much more congenial. Recognizing the immense services which Mr. Parnell had rendered to the Irish peasants and to the Irish nation, Archbishop Croke wrote a letter in which he suggested the raising of a fund as a testimonial to the young Irish leader as a tribute from a grateful nation to its heroic chief. The proposal was warmly taken up. But by this time the mind of the Pope had been pretty well poisoned against the national movement in Ireland. From his palace-prison of the Vatican Pope Leo endeavors to the best of his ability to survey the distant lands which form part of the patrimony of St. Peter. Unfortunately Pope Leo found, like many of his predecessors, that it was impossible for him to see the land of St. Patrick excepting through spectacles manufactured on this side of St. George's Channel. Sixteen Bishops from Ireland at one time were summoned to Rome. They sat in council under the presidency of a cardinal and endeavored to the best of their poor ability to afford good guidance to the Pope and his *entourage*. They found, however, that their efforts were in vain. The mists which Newman declared in a well-known passage lurked round the basis of the rock on which St. Peter had founded his throne defeated all their efforts. Limbs of Satan in the person of Under Secretaries of State, to whom the Irish were merely rebels, blocked up all avenues through which words of wisdom might have penetrated to the pontifical ear. As a result, when the Archbishop of Cashel found himself face to face with the Pope, there was a fine to-do. On the one side a cultured and aged Italian full of *finesse*, subtle sword play and courtly diplomacy, and on the other, a sturdy, resolute, typical representative of the Irish race.

Archbishop Croke was no courtier. On one occasion he scandalized the court chamberlains almost out of their wits by accepting the twice repeated invitation of Cardinal Anatolli to take a seat on the couch, leaving to the Cardinal the chair. This was a fearful breach of etiquette, which provides that the sofa shall be occupied by the superior and the

chair by the inferior. On another occasion, when the Archbishop was to have an audience with the Pope, the carriage which had been ordered did not arrive; nothing loath, he clambered into an ordinary hackney coach in all his episcopal magnificence and was driven through the streets of Rome, to the no small scandal of the clergy and the amusement of the populace.

No report has ever been published of the conversation—the fierce debate it would perhaps be better to call it—which took place between the Pope and the Archbishop. Here at least they were on an equal footing, for whatever advantage the Pope might claim by his ecclesiastical position was more than overbalanced by the Archbishop's superiority of local knowledge and the absolute certainty with which he was able to speak on many questions which to the Pope were vague and dim. Neither Pope nor Archbishop would yield one inch. From beginning to end the Irish prelate held his ground, dealing many a weighty blow at his formidable antagonist, who at last closed the interview by saying testily that it was no use talking; he had issued his orders—a remark which could only have one meaning. The Archbishop was quick to recognize that the bolt was launched. "When the Pope of Rome issues his orders, the Archbishop of Cashel will be the first to obey," and so saying he left the audience chamber, after an interview in which he had done his best to save the Pope from a blunder which the Holy Father was soon bitterly to repent. Next morning there appeared the Papal letter condemning the Parnell tribute. Great was the jubilation of the enemies of Ireland, but it was short lived. The bishops and clergy were, of course, tied hand and foot, in the face of the Papal orders; and although they did not venture to disobey those orders, they did little to conceal their delight when the faithful laity expressed their determination to follow the line of their priests, rather than that of the Pope, by subscribing twice as much to the Parnell tribute as what Dr. Croke had ventured to hope in his most sanguine moments.

The first Home Rule bill was rejected on the second reading and the country was handed over to the Tories. For a time there was peace; but the neglect of Parliament to pass a bill providing for the readjustment of rents, in view of the great fall in prices and the failure of the crops, led to renewed agitation, which culminated in the adoption of the Plan of Campaign. The Plan of Campaign was a desperate remedy adopted for a desperate disease. Dr. Croke had no direct part or lot in the adoption of this policy. Archbishop Walsh was supposed to be much more closely concerned in what is now known as Mr. Tim Harrington's plan. But even Archbishop Walsh had little responsibility in the matter. Dr. Croke doubted the policy of the plan and gravely questioned the advisability of putting it into operation on estates whose owners were wealthy enough to be able to face the loss of the whole of their rent rather than to give in to what they be-

lieved to be an unwarrantable demand. Nevertheless, although he did not approve of the plan, he had great sympathy with the campaigners. I was shown in the hall of the Palace of Thurles an old waterproof coat known as the Patriot's, a mantle which Mr. William O'Brien used to wear in the stormy days when he was flitting from estate to estate, avoiding arrest as long as possible.

V. HIS OUTLOOK TO-DAY.

With the shattering of the Irish Parliamentary party, Archbishop Croke once more turned away from all active participation in Irish politics. There seemed to him no hope of anything being done for Ireland while Irishmen themselves were so hopelessly disunited. To all suggestions of a *modus vivendi* between the two extreme wings, led on the one side by Mr. Healy and on the other by Mr. Redmond, with a view to union at the coming general election he turned a deaf ear. "No," he said, "they will fight until a common enemy appears whom they hate more than they hate each other. Then they will reunite. I have seen it many a time in the old days when faction fights were rife in the land. Bands of two-year-olds and three-year-olds, as they were called, would fight furiously with each other with their blackthorns until the police appeared on the scene; then in a moment the two-year-olds and the three-year-olds would cease belaboring each other and make firm fighting alliance against the detested police. Who knows but that in the new Unionist administration the Irish faction may not find a substitute for the police, whose advent caused even the ferocious two-year-old and three-year-old factions to unite, if only for a time."

It was in vain that I tried to rouse the Archbishop to a more hopeful estimate of the situation. "Time," he said, "alone will do any good. It is no use fretting, no use striving against the force of circumstances and the self-interest of those who are keeping the fires of faction alight. We must wait. It is deplorable, no doubt, that Irishmen should be wasting their force in internecine strife, instead of rallying round a leader who would fight against the enemies of their country. But the leader has not yet appeared and the factions will go on fighting. I take little interest in it now," he said, "for I do not see how things are likely to mend in the direction of Home Rule. Look at our situation. The Irish question is at bottom a land question, and the result of the agitation of the fifteen years has been undoubtedly to give our people a firm grip of their holdings. If the Land bill could be passed into law, I think you would find that the farmers would have obtained all that they want, and as soon as that point is reached you will find that the farmers, especially the large farmers, will develop a very conservative sentiment. We can see it already in many parts of the country."

"Looking at Ireland," said I, "as it is to-day and

as it was when you were a boy, how do you think it has changed?"

"For the better," said the Archbishop unhesitatingly. "Very much for the better. Education is very much more widely diffused, the people are better clothed, better shod and better fed."

"What about drunkenness?"

"If it were not for drunkenness there would be no crime in Ireland at all. As it is there is no crime which does not arise out of that evil. There is indeed a great deal too much drinking in the country. We are contending against it in every way we can. I will never confirm any boy or girl before they have taken a pledge never to touch any alcoholic drink before twenty-one years of age. But there is a great and wonderful change in the habits of the better-to-do people. The quantity of punch which was drunk fifty years ago or even thirty years ago was enormously greater than that which is drunk to-day. People thought nothing of drinking then to an extent which to-day would be thought quite disgraceful. The improvement which has been wrought among the gentry is spreading to the townspeople and from them I hope will descend to the mass of the people. As for the number of houses licensed for the sale of drink, that need not concern you. I do not think that the number of licensed houses stands in any relation whatever to the quantity of drink consumed. Our places are very simple; they have no fascinations to lure the people into them, and a man can get drunk in one place as soon as he can in half a dozen."

"And what about religion?" I asked.

"Religion," said the Archbishop, "is the most satisfactory record of all. I do not believe that from the days of St. Patrick down till now has there ever been a time when the Irish people were so devoted to their religion, practicing their religion as they are to-day. That is a great comfort in the midst of all adversity and disappointments."

"How has the character of the people been affected by the troubles of late years?"

"I would not care to say that it has been improved. There has been a development of suspicion, covetousness and distrust which was foreign to our people before. This, of course, is by no means universal; but it exists and is giving rise to grave searchings of heart among many of the clergy."

From this it was an easy transition to discuss the political situation. Lord Houghton had been at Thurles immediately before my visit and the keen interest and reverent attitude of the late Viceroy was remarked with pleasure. Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, talking with one of the priests of the diocese, said that he was much impressed as to what he heard about Lord Houghton, a nobleman of great wealth and leisure, devoting himself sedulously to the arduous and somewhat thankless task of Viceroy. Archbishop Riordan frankly declared that he did not know of a similar case in the whole of the United States where one so young, so highly cultured and so lavishly provided with everything

that he could need, should nevertheless devote himself to the cause of his country. An American millionaire is the last man in the world to wear himself out in the service of the state.

Of what is now the late Liberal Administration, Archbishop Croke spoke with friendly respect somewhat dashed with disappointment. "There have been three blunders which have somewhat prejudiced the administration in the eyes of the Irish. These are, I do not hesitate to tell you, the failure of the Government to repeal the Coercion act. That was a great mistake. As it is, the act remains on the statute book and can be put into effect without calling for a special Parliamentary session. Then there was the difficulty of coming to terms about the Christian Brothers. Why there should have been any difficulty about giving them a state grant I do not know. It was a great misfortune and has given rise to suspicion and distrust where there was no room for either. Our national system of education in Ireland is very good and satisfactory, and in the country places is much better than that of the Christian Brothers, due to the fact that they have no grant, owing to the presence of religious symbols in their schools. The third blunder of the administration, it seemed to me, was the attitude which it took up in relation to amnesty. This was unfortunate. The Government might have taken up a much more sympathetic attitude in relation to this question, which would have been very much appreciated in Ireland. On the other hand, the Government has tried to do justice to the people. They tell me —though I do not know anything about it personally—that their new Land bill is a very satisfactory measure, which, if it had passed, would probably have developed a very conservative class of farmers."

"You do not blame the Government for not overriding the House of Lords?"

"It cannot override the House of Lords," said the Archbishop; "the House of Lords is as much an integral part of the British constitution as the Queen or the House of Commons, and I see no way of getting round it. It was a mistake for the Government to propose to erect a statue from money part of which would have had to be contributed by Ireland. Do not think for a moment," he added, "that I underestimate the genius of Cromwell. I am just fresh from reading Carlyle's collection of his letters and speeches and I am full of admiration for the genius of the man, but, of course, as an Irishman, I cannot be expected to be very sympathetic to his memory. If I were an Englishman I should certainly put up a statue to him, but I would not ask Irishmen to contribute to it."

I recall what Cardinal Manning had said as to Cromwell being the greatest ruler the English had ever had. Dr. Croke heartily concurred. Talking of the anti-English sentiment, he laughed at the idea. He said, "We are all English now; nor is

there an Irishman, no matter how vehement he may be, who does not believe that England is the best country in the world."

On the whole I found the Archbishop in a vein of somewhat genial cynicism in relation to politics, of complacent satisfaction in relation to affairs of the Church, and somewhat of an optimist in relation to the material condition of the people. The diminution of their numbers of course filled him with patriotic regret, and he strongly maintained that an Irishman was much better and happier in Ireland than in the United States. The Americanized Irishmen who come back to the old country are a quite different sort of men from those who remain. It is only in Ireland that the Irish characteristics are preserved in their native purity, although he admitted a certain degree of degeneration. The physical stature of the people was diminishing. In the deanery with which he was first connected there was not a priest who was under six foot high. Now the average standard in the clerical profession is several inches shorter.

Speaking of his own profession, Archbishop Croke waxed quite enthusiastic over the ideal position of an Irish parish priest. He said that he thought the position of a parish priest in Ireland, who was comfortably settled at the age of fifty in the midst of a population where his will was law, where every one respected him, and there existed no opposition to his social, spiritual and political authority, was unequalled anywhere. "By the age of fifty," said the Archbishop, "a man has lived through the temptations of his youth; he has established ties of respect and reverence with his parish; he is comfortably housed and well fed, the friend of every man and the adviser of all."

If the relations between the people and the priests are so ideal in most of the Irish parishes, the relations between the priests and their Archbishop are not less ideal in the diocese of Cashel. The Jubilee, which is to be celebrated on July 16th, has been the occasion of bringing out very clearly the intense affection with which Archbishop Croke is regarded by those in the midst of whom he lives and over whose interests he broods with vigilant care.

I left Thurles with a very pleasant impression of this typical Irish bishop. Genial, sociable, hospitable, one of the old school, anything but a fanatic, full of a kindly human tenderness and a charming affection for the dumb creation, which is one of the most endearing traits of his character. It is possible that many, both Protestants and Catholics, might be disposed to think that they could suggest improvements if they had to create the Archbishop again according to their ideals of what such a man should be in such a place; but take it all in all, there are few who would not agree that it is more than doubtful whether in all their pattern prelates would fulfill so well the manifold functions of a post so important as does Dr. Croke, the Archbishop of Cashel.

W. T. S.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.



ENTRANCE NATIONAL CEMETERY, CHATTANOOGA.

CHICKAMAUGA.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, who from the beginning has been the inspiration and at the front of the movement which has resulted in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, the dedication of which is to take place on September 18-20, describes, in the *Century* for September, this first project of its kind in any land. The main body of the park embraces the battle field of Chickamauga, the legal boundaries, as authorized by Congress and ratified by the states of Georgia and Tennessee, containing fifteen square miles, of which eleven have already been acquired. About five thousand acres of the already acquired portion of the park are forest and of these three thousand five hundred acres have been so cleared of underbrush and the smaller timber that carriages may be driven through every part of the tract.

"Besides the main body of the park there is now included a tract—Orchard Knob—of about seven acres and a half, which was at first the strongest point of the Confederate lines through the centre of the plain about Chattanooga, and, after its capture, Grant's and Thomas' headquarters during the battle of Missionary Ridge. A considerable area about Bragg's headquarters on Missionary Ridge has been purchased and also a jutting spur, a mile or more farther north, which commands a view of those central slopes of the ridge which the Army of the Cumberland assaulted. The ground of Sherman's assault and of Hardee's defense at the north end of Missionary Ridge has also been purchased. In Lookout Valley, upon Hooker's battle ground, several

sites for monuments have been acquired, and Congress has given authority to buy enough of Lookout Mountain to illustrate fully Hooker's bold assault upon that stronghold and Walthall's brilliant defense.

"In addition to the lands here specified, the Government has acquired by cession the roads along the entire length of Missionary Ridge and over Lookout Mountain and most of those by which both armies reached and left the Chickamauga field. These are known as approaches, and many miles of them have been improved in the most substantial manner. About forty-five miles of these roads have been completed. The Government has nowhere built roads of such extent equal to these.

"The municipal and county authorities at Chattanooga have improved the main avenues from the city to their junctions with the park roads, and by formal action have granted permission for the erection of monuments, markers and historical tablets at convenient points in and about the city. Many such have already been set up in the city. The practical result of this liberal action has been virtually to add to the National Park the entire city of Chattanooga and its surroundings, which were all a part of great battle fields.

"The battle fields, either within the park or along the approaches, the lines of which will be marked by monuments, historical tablets and the location of batteries at the fighting positions of artillery, are Chickamauga (three days' operations), Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, one of the approaches of the park extending from the Chickamauga field to the latter town. These battles comprised eight days' operations, in five of which great armies were engaged.

"Standing upon the point of Lookout Mountain, the eye plainly follows twelve miles of battle lines from Wauhatchie to Sherman's left beyond the north point of Missionary Ridge. Starting at Glass' Mill (which, as to the infantry, was the Confederate left and Union right in the battle of Chickamauga), it is a drive of twenty-two miles to Sherman's point of crossing the Tennessee for his attack on Missionary Ridge at Tunnel Hill. The cavalry lines extended much farther on the Glass' Mill flank. The entire route is over battle fields. Four miles of it are through the ground of the heaviest fighting at Chickamauga. Seven miles lie directly along Bragg's final line of battle on Missionary Ridge.

"These facts will make clear the extent of the military operations which it is the purpose of the park project to illustrate fully upon the exact ground where they occurred.

"For this extended government work Congress

has already appropriated \$725,000. The states have added \$400,000 for monuments and the expenses of their commissions."

It is not a park, says General Boynton, in the sense of being an ornamented pleasure ground. "Its objects are simply the restoration of battle fields, so far as possible, to their condition at the time of the engagements, and the erection along the lines of actual fighting of such comprehensive historical tablets, monuments and other markers as shall make it possible for a visitor to trace the movements of every organization down to the units of regiments and batteries, from the opening to the close of the engagements." The Union and Confederate lines are marked with equal care. The same exhaustive study is given to the positions and movements of the one as to those of the other.

Twenty-five states, including all the Southern States, have commissioners at work assisting the National Commission in locating the fighting lines of their troops. Half of them have ascertained these positions and their states have made liberal appropriations for monuments. When General Boynton's article was written, seventy-five monuments and fifty granite markers were already in place and one hundred and six monuments and one hundred and fifty granite markers under contract to be finished and set up before the dedication.

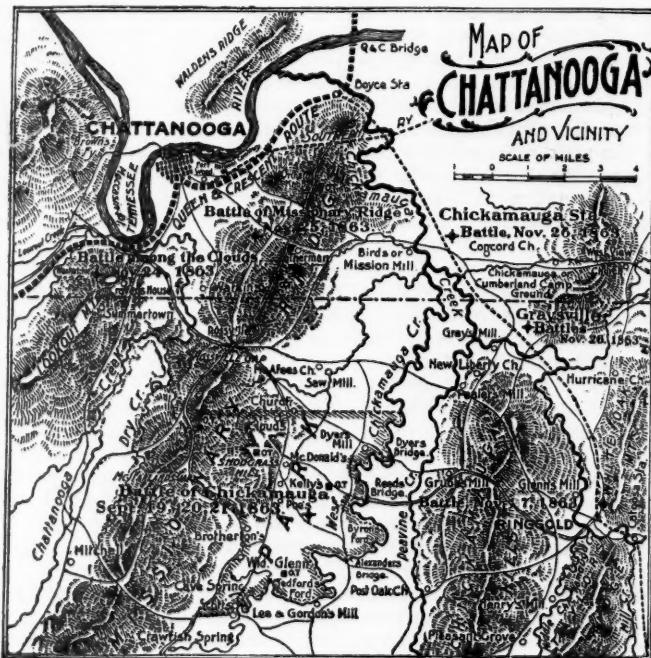
"As the park itself is something entirely new in military history, and would be an impossible scheme in any other country, so the national dedication, authorized by act of Congress and to take place during the present month under the direction of the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, will be an event without precedent and one which would not be possible under any other government than ours. To this dedication, by express authority of Congress, the three co-ordinate branches of the Government have been invited and each will be prominently and impressively represented. Under the same authority, Secretary Lamont has invited the governors of all the states and their staffs, the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, and lastly, and with still greater significance, the attendance of all veterans, both Union and Confederate. Including the dedication of state monuments and the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to which all other army societies will be invited, the ceremonies will continue a week. The park dedication proper will occupy two days and two evenings, during which there will be four public assemblages. These will be addressed by the most prominent

public men of the nation and by noted veterans of the opposing armies. Thus it will be seen that, in every element, both the project and the event of dedication are essentially national."

Art on the Battle Field.

In the department "Topics of the Time" of the same number of the *Century* is discussed, presumably by one of the editors of the magazine, the subject "Art on the Battle Field." The dedication of the National Military Park suggests to the writer the inquiry whether sufficient consideration has been given to the service which art may render on the battle field in perpetuating the fame of brave men. He says: "To accomplish this object it is not enough that the demands of history alone should be satisfied. This is, of course, the first condition: to identify all lines of battle, to indicate in detail every significant position and movement; in short, to reproduce to the eye and the imagination, as far as may be done, the very form and color of the event. This is indispensable, and in these respects the scheme adopted by the National Commission could hardly be improved.

" But, after all, this is the prose of the battle; and it is through art in some form—painting, sculpture, poetry, or the lesser art of letters—that appeal must be made to posterity in realization of the idea of heroism associated with hallowed ground. For such service none but the best attainable art is good enough. This the Greeks and Romans knew, as



many famous sculptures attest, and this lesson we have yet to learn from them.

"It is idle to say that for one who looks at a battle field from an artistic point of view there are a thousand to whom it has only the associations of a historical event. This is true to-day; but we are in the infancy of our art development, and what will satisfy us, in whom gratitude, comradeship, or admiration are prominent motives, may not answer to the demands of a more cultivated generation of observers, in whom the associations of the event are less lively. Fame exacts the best both of the actor and the celebrator.

"It is probably within the fact to say that there are not four pieces of good sculpture on the battle

out any loss of practical value of such an enterprise. These suggestions are as follows:

"1. Every Commission should avail itself of the advice of the best landscape architects, so that park-like effects may be retained as far as may be consonant with the more practical objects of the reservation.

"2. Lines of battle should be marked clearly, but unpretentiously, with a low uniform stone and the whole plan should be worked out artistically before large monuments are erected.

"3. The Commission should have the advice of a competent board of sculptors and should be guided by them in the acceptance of plans for monuments.

"4. The monuments, to be of artistic excellence,



IN CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

field of Gettysburg, including the beautiful and appropriate Celtic cross which marks the position of a body of Irish troops. There are a few unobtrusive pieces of natural rock which fittingly express willing sacrifice or unyielding valor; but for the most part that beautiful field—the chosen valley for the nation's salvation—has become for lack of co-ordination in plan and good taste in execution an unsightly collection of tombstones. In this respect it is only less so than the ordinary cemetery: the objection to it is that it *is* a cemetery; and a mere cemetery, we maintain, a great battle field should not be allowed to be made."

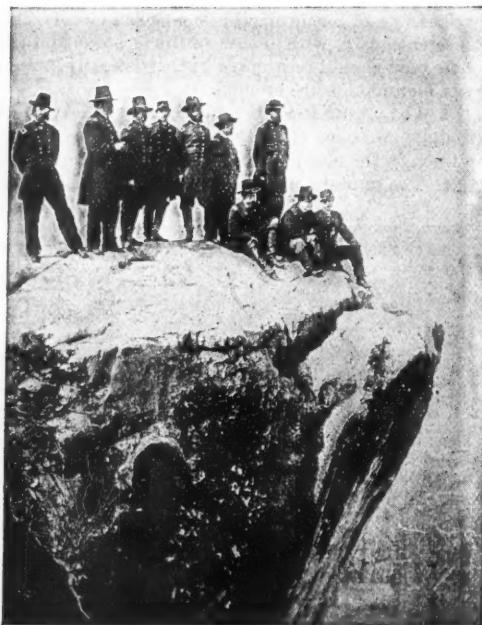
The writer urges upon the committee appointed by the Government to secure control of the fields of Antietam and Shiloh a few practical suggestions which may lead to a larger measure of beauty with-

must be few; and to this end the unit of celebration, so to speak, should be the corps. The sense of historical perspective is lost by allowing each regiment to determine the proportions and character of the memorial. Alas! the appropriation of the States for separate monuments for each of their regiments is perhaps already beyond diversion to a more artistic plan. But some oversight may yet be possible and legislatures making new appropriations may well keep in view the necessity of a severe artistic supervision, such as made the Court of Honor of the Columbian Exposition the admiration of the world. Surely at Gettysburg such a board could have made every provision for satisfying the pride and claims of individual regiments, without in any way impairing the charming natural features of the field. It will be little short of a criminal blunder if the error

there made shall be repeated on other fields. The heroes of the Civil War are worthy of the best that History and Art can give them."

GARFIELD'S RIDE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

McClure's for September has a thrilling account of Garfield's famous ride at Chickamauga, written



GEN. GRANT AND STAFF ON POINT OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, 1863.

by James R. Gilmore ("Edmund Kirke") from facts given orally to him by Major Frank S. Bond of Rosecrans' staff and by General Garfield; and from a written statement of Captain William B. Gore of Thomas' staff, furnished by General Garfield.

First, Mr. Gilmore calls to mind that the objective point of the Chickamauga campaign was Chattanooga, which is the Southern gateway of the Alleghanies. Rosecrans had crossed the Tennessee, successfully maneuvered the enemy out of Chattanooga and thrown more than two thousand men into that place. But the greater work remained—to march his whole force into it, in the face of Bragg's army, heavily reinforced. To decide who should own and occupy Chattanooga, was fought the battle of Chickamauga.

The first day's battle left the Union forces in possession of the approaches to Chattanooga. During the night of that day the reinforcements of the enemy were coming in and early the next morning the Union forces were attacked along the whole line. Thomas, who commanded the left and centre of the

line, withstood the furious and repeated attacks of the enemy, but by noon the whole right of the Union line had given way and been driven in hopeless confusion from the field. Rosecrans, whose headquarters were in the rear of the centre and right wing, was himself swept away in the tide of retreat. The forces of Longstreet, which had broken the right of the Union line, formed in heavy columns and assaulted the right flank of Thomas with unexampled fury. Seeing the approaching danger, he drew back his exposed flank toward the base of the mountain and was just enabled to check the enemy and save the army. How Thomas came to see the approaching danger, has to do with the perilous ride of General Garfield over the bloody field of Chickamauga. Garfield was Rosecrans' chief of staff and was with the latter at his headquarters, about two miles away from the position held by Thomas, when the right centre gave way. Rosecrans at once saw that the fate of the battle hung on Thomas holding firmly his position, which commanded the road to Chattanooga. "He was cut off from the main body of his men and from Thomas' headquarters; but, after an ineffectual effort to rally the broken troops he ordered Captain Gaw, who knew the country well, to find a way to Thomas. They moved forward, but had gone but a short distance when Captain Gaw's orderly was shot from his horse and they found before them a dense mass of the enemy. Gaw then reported that the only way to reach Thomas was by a circuit through McFarland's Gap, a distance of eight miles. They set off in that direction and soon coming to a point where the road forked—one fork leading to Chattanooga, the other to the position of Thomas—they halted to breathe their horses; and then Rosecrans directed Garfield to ride on to Chattanooga, to form the fugitives there, send forward ammunition to Thomas and to make the necessary preparations for the holding of the place in case he should be obliged to retire before Longstreet, intending himself to proceed at once to Thomas.

GARFIELD BECOMES THE MESSENGER.

"General Garfield"—Mr. Gilmore here quotes the statement of Major Frank S. Bond—"asked a number of questions and evinced a hesitancy in undertaking the great responsibility of issuing such important orders in Rosecrans' absence, when finally the general said to him, 'Very well, I will go to Chattanooga myself. You go to Thomas. He has nine of our fourteen divisions and will undoubtedly hold his position until nightfall. Tell him to then put out a double line of skirmishers and after dark withdraw his troops to Rossville Gap; and you report to me at Chattanooga as to the condition of affairs with Thomas.'

"When they parted the sound of heavy firing in the direction of Thomas had almost ceased, indicating that he held his position and that the battle was substantially over for the day. Garfield and Captain Gaw and two of the orderlies made a wide detour, to avoid the Confederates. By the route

they took it was eight miles to Thomas and at any turn they might come upon the enemy. Soon, striking into a dark, pathless wood—a tangled undergrowth of intertwined bush and brier—they skirted for two miles the low bottom lands of the Chattanooga valley. Thence their route was clear to Rossville. At Rossville they took the Lafayette road, guiding their way by the sound of the firing and moving cautiously, for they were then nearing the battle field. The road there was scarcely more than a lane, flanked on one side by a thick wood and on the other by an open cotton field.

AN AMBUSHCADE.

"No troops were in sight and on they galloped at a rapid pace. But when they had left Rossville a thousand yards behind, suddenly, from along the wooded side of the lane, a volley of a thousand rifle-balls fell among them thick as hail, wounding one horse, killing another and stretching the two orderlies on the ground lifeless. They had ridden into an ambuscade of a large body of Longstreet's skirmishers and sharpshooters, who, having entered the fatal gap in the right centre, had pressed that far on the flank of Thomas, with the evident design of falling upon him in overpowering numbers. Therefore it was all important that Thomas should be warned of the impending danger.

"Garfield was mounted on a magnificent horse who knew his bridle hand, and putting spurs to his side he leaped the fence into the cotton field. The opposite side of the lane was lined with gray blouses and a single glance told him they were loading for another volley. He told me that he had been in tight places before, but this was the tightest. Pressing his lips firmly together, he said to himself, 'Now is your time; be a man, Jim Garfield!' He spoke to his horse and laid his left hand gently on the rein of the animal. The trained beast heeded his touch, and putting the rowels into his side he took a zig-zag course across the cotton field. It was his only chance; he had to tack from side to side, for he was a dead man if they got a steady aim upon him.

"He was riding up an inclined plane of about four hundred yards, and if he could pass the crest he would be in safety. But the gray fellows could load and fire twice before he could reach the summit and death to him was certain unless Providence had some further use for him on this planet. Up the slope he went, tacking, when another volley belched from out the timber. His horse was struck—a flesh wound—but the noble animal only leaped forward the faster. Then scattering bullets whizzed by him, but he was within a few yards of the summit. Another volley echoed along the hill when he was half way over the crest, but in a moment more he was in safety. As he tore down the slope a small body of blue-coats galloped forward to meet him. At their head was Colonel 'Dan' McCook, his face anxious and pallid. 'My God, Garfield!' he cried, 'I thought you were killed, certain! How you escaped is a miracle.' In July, 1864, this brave man

himself was stretched upon such another bullet-swept field at Kenesaw Mountain.

"Captain Gaw had his horse shot under him at the first fire and was considerably bruised by the fall, but somehow he managed to dodge the bullets and to get over the crest to the side of McCook and Garfield. McCook gave him another horse and the two set out again for the headquarters of Thomas.

THOMAS REACHED.

"Garfield's horse had been struck, but the danger had given him the spirit of a lion and he plunged forward at a breakneck pace, through ploughed fields and tangled forests and over broken and rocky hills, for another four miles, until they climbed a wooded crest and were within view of Thomas. In a slight depression of the ground, with a small group of officers about him, he stood in the open field, while over him was sweeping a storm of shotted fire that fell in thick drops on the high foot-hill that Garfield was crossing. Shot and shell and canister ploughed up the ground all about Garfield, but as he caught sight of Thomas he halted in the midst of the storm and with uplifted arm, shouted, 'There he is! God bless the old hero! He has saved the army!' For a moment only he halted; then he plunged down the hill through the fiery storm and in a few moments more was by the side of Thomas.

"As the two men embraced each other the noble horse that had so bravely borne Garfield through that hurricane, struck by another bullet, staggered a step or two and fell dead at the feet of Thomas.

"In hurried, broken sentences Garfield tells Thomas that he is outflanked and that the whole Confederate army of seventy thousand is closing down upon his right wing to crush into fragments his weary force of twenty-five thousand. He must withdraw his right wing and form line again upon the crested horseshoe which is before them at the base of the mountain. Quick the order is given and quick the movement is made, yet not a moment too soon; for yonder, from behind a clump of woods, emerges the head of Longstreet's bristling columns. He has turned back from the pursuit of McCook and now is coming to annihilate Thomas, and Thomas' men are too few, for his line falls short by three hundred feet of the spur of the mountain. Longstreet perceives this gap, heads his columns for it and in ten minutes more will have struck Thomas on flank and rear fatally.

GORDON GRANGER SAVES THE DAY.

"Now, nothing short of a miracle can save Thomas and 'the days of miracles are past,' say the theologians. Still there must be an invisible power that controls events in the heavens and on the earth, for just at this critical moment a heavy column is seen on the hill down which Garfield has just ridden and in another moment a horseman covered with foam is by the side of Garfield and Thomas. He is a slightly formed man, a little slabsided, with dark

hair, projecting brows and deep, black, cavernous eyes, from which now a black flame is flashing. It is Gordon Granger. He has heard the firing four miles away and, without orders, has come to the rescue of Thomas. He points with his sword to the men on the hill and cries, 'Where will you place us?' Thomas stretches his hand toward the three hundred feet gap, against which Longstreet is coming, and simply says, 'There.'

(The owner of this land told me personally, in 1880, that from this single hill he had dug and sold four hundred pounds of lead in bullets.)

"Back up the bullet-swept hill Granger gallops and instantly his three thousand seven hundred men, led on by the heroic Steedman, are rushing down to the defenseless gap like a bristling avalanche. They are not a moment too soon, for Longstreet's heavy columns are at the breach and now comes the collision. Garfield told me that it was like the coming together of two immense railway trains in full career—the forward columns being shivered to atoms and going down in a common destruction. Steedman's horse is shot on the full gallop and his rider is hurled fifteen feet forward by the momentum; but, turning a complete somersault, he alights on his feet and urges on his men as if nothing had happened. For forty minutes the onset lasted and then a ghastly breastwork of three thousand dead and dying, blue coats and gray, fills the narrow gap. But the Army of the Cumberland is saved from destruction. Now, baffled and beaten, Longstreet withdraws his seething columns and not another blow is struck by the magnificent army that Bragg has gathered, for that night Thomas holds Rossville Gap and, meanwhile, Rosecrans has rallied the fugitives at Chattanooga and in twenty-four hours built a cordon about it, behind which he can defy the entire armies of the Confederacy."

A View From Snodgrass Hill.

A pleasant account of the Chickamauga field as it appears to-day is contributed to the *Atlantic* for September by Mr. Bradford Torrey, who recently made a pilgrimage to the historic battle grounds, lying about Chattanooga. The most enjoyable part of his visit was, he says, "a two-hour siesta on the Snodgrass Hill tower, above the tops of the highest trees. The only two landmarks of which I knew the names were Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain; the latter running back for many miles into Georgia, like a long wooded plateau, till it rises into High Point at its southern end, and breaks off precipitously. Farther to the south were low hills followed by a long mountain of beautiful shape,—Pigeon Mountain, I heard it called,—with elevations at each end and in the middle. And so my eye made the round of the horizon, hill after hill in picturesque confusion, till it returned to Missionary Ridge, with Walden's Ridge rising beyond, and Lookout Point on the left: a charming prospect, especially for its atmosphere and color."

THE IMPROVED BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

In an article entitled "The Turning of the Tide," in the *North American Review*, Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, compares the main features of the trade and navigation of the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, with the results of the preceding fiscal year. He finds these features to be: Increased imports of merchandise; decreased exports of domestic products; less gold imported, and more exported; a smaller import and export of silver; a larger tonnage movement and a diminished immigration.

IMPORTS.

"The imports of merchandise for the twelve months ending June 30, 1895, were \$731,960,319; those for the preceding year were \$654,994,622. There was an increase of \$76,965,697, or 11.7 per cent. This increased import lay entirely in the dutiable merchandise; \$368,729,392 in 1895, and \$275,199,086 in 1894. The imports of merchandise free of duty differed in the two years by about \$16,000,000. The transfer of sugar from the free to the dutiable side in great part accounts for this difference; but the certainty of duties in 1895 has encouraged imports, while the uncertainty in 1894 was an effectual discouragement. In 1894 the exports of domestic merchandise were valued at \$869,204,937; in 1895, \$798,553,018. The loss on domestic exports was \$75,651,919, or nearly the same amount as was gained in the imports. Including exports of foreign merchandise, the total trade of 1895 was \$1,539,653,580, or \$8,000,000 less than the total commerce of 1894. The very large excess of exports over imports which was shown at the end of 1894, \$237,145,950, was not repeated, for the excess of exports in 1895 was only \$75,732,942. It was remarkable that the trade conditions of 1894 did not lead to imports of gold in settlement of the apparent balance in favor of this country; and it is hardly likely that the smaller exports of 1895 can be an important factor in determining the commercial movement of gold against the very much larger influence exerted by the transfer of American securities."

"Less food was imported in 1895 than in 1894, more raw materials for domestic industries, more partly manufactured articles and more manufactures for consumption. Allowing for the disturbance due to the tariff contest, this showing may be taken as evidence of a rising industrial movement, and no more general index of economic condition can be found."

THE MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

"The movement of gold has been remarkable. The exports for the twelve months were \$66,131,183, and were made in the first seven months—July to February. The imports were \$35,120,331, making a net export of \$31,000,000. This loss of gold would have been much greater had it not been for the operations of the syndicate. In the face of high rates

of exchange and a natural tendency for gold to leave the country in the spring and summer months, little gold has been sent abroad, the Treasury has maintained the reserve, and, now that the crops will come forward, the danger of a recurrence of a rush for gold is believed to be reduced to a minimum. . . .

COTTON.

"The phenomenally low price of raw cotton has tempted heavy purchases from abroad. If the crop year be taken, the exports in the ten months ending June 30, 1895, were 3,427,845,716 pounds, against 2,566,982,921 pounds in the corresponding period of 1894. Nearly 900,000,000 pounds more were sold in 1895 than in the preceding year, and netted \$3,400,000 less. The distribution of this increased quantity may be taken as a fair indication of the industrial countries which have felt the approach of better demand for the manufactured goods. England, naturally, stands first, taking 700,000,000 pounds more in 1895 than in 1894; Germany, France and Italy will use 450,000,000 pounds in excess of last year, and even greater needs are indicated by the increased exports to Mexico and Canada. One other country, the youngest among nations and the youngest industrial power, will repay careful study if her demand for American cotton may be taken as an indication of growing competence. In the year 1894 less than 5,000,000 pounds were exported to Japan; in the year 1895 the export was more than 11,000,000 pounds. This is the more remarkable as Japan has British India and China as sources of supply, and is known to draw heavily from them. This need for our cotton points to positive development on the best lines of manufacture. It is only five years ago that the United States sent cotton cloth to Japan. Now Japan asks for raw cotton, defeats British Indian competition in yarns, and threatens English cloth with exclusion from the continent of Asia. . . .

IRON AND STEEL.

"The movement in iron and steel also is looked upon as a fair measure of the industrial situation at home, and the same measure may be applied to the import and export trade. In 1882 the heaviest imports of iron and steel and manufactures were made, \$70,551,497. Since that year the value has declined, and in 1894 was only \$20,559,368—the lowest record since the end of the depression of 1873-79. In 1882 the exports of iron and steel and manufactures were valued at \$20,748,206—an amount only exceeded in the single year 1871. In 1894 the exports were \$30,106,482—a figure never touched before—and in 1895 this aggregate is surpassed by more than a million. Through the long list of articles included in this class of manufactures only a few show diminished exports; the losses on pig iron, band iron, cutlery, stationary engines and boilers, plate iron, printing presses, railroad bars and sewing machines, are more than compensated by the additions on wire, stoves, firearms and bar iron. Brazil is equipping her railroads with

American engines; and if the Argentine Republic buys fewer locomotives of the United States, it takes more cars and more agricultural implements, both of which may widen the wheat area of that republic and enable it to compete to an even greater extent with the wheat grower of the west."

AN ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE memorial from members of the British House of Commons to the United States Congress in relation to the settlement of national disputes by arbitration forms the subject of an article by Professor George H. Emmott in the *Arena*.

The memorial is in these words:

"In response to the resolution adopted by Congress on April 4, 1890, the British House of Commons, supported in its decision by Mr. Gladstone, on June 16, 1893, unanimously affirmed its willingness to co-operate with the Government of the United States in settling disputes between the two countries by means of arbitration. The undersigned members of the British Parliament, while cordially thanking Congress for having by its resolution given such an impetus to the movement and called forth such a response from our Government, earnestly hope that Congress will follow up its resolution and crown its desire by inviting our Government to join in framing a treaty which shall bind the two nations to refer to arbitration disputes which diplomacy fails to adjust. Should such a proposal be made, our heartiest efforts would be used in its support, and we shall rejoice that the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have resolved to set such a splendid example to the other nations of the world."

Referring to this document, Professor Emmott says: "The significance of this movement on the part of three hundred and fifty-four members of the British House of Commons can hardly be overestimated. A careful perusal of the names shows that, amongst the signers were men of every shade of political belief. There are, as one would expect to be the case, a large number of Liberals, including the Right Honorable Sir John Lubbock, the Right Honorable C. P. Villiers, the lifelong friend and associate of Cobden and Bright, and many others; but the list also contains the names of Sir Richard Webster, the late Conservative Attorney-General, widely known and universally respected as one of the leading members of the English common-law bar, and a large number of the leading Liberal Unionists.

"Now, speaking as an Englishman and yet as one a very large part of the last ten years of whose professional life has been spent in the service of one of the great universities of the United States, in close contact at Baltimore, Washington and elsewhere with much of what is best and noblest in your noble country, and loving it, as I have long

since learned to do, next only to my own, I have no hesitation in saying that this memorial expresses the heartfelt sentiment of a large part not only of the House of Commons, but also of the British electorate.

"This memorial was in no sense a suggestion of the British Government as such. I do not see attached to it—I hardly should expect to see attached to it—the names of any of the more prominent members of the British Cabinet. I am inclined to believe that this is a movement on the part of the great masses of the British people, who realize very fully that their interests are one with those of the people of the United States."

Professor Emmott, who holds the chair of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence in Johns Hopkins University, is himself an Englishman and has spent the greater part of his life in close contact with the English laboring classes. His opinion, therefore, as to the sentiments governing the British people on this question is entitled to unusual consideration.

PALESTINE THE SOLUTION OF WAR.

DURING the last two or three years many plans for abolishing war have been discussed in the magazines. The strangest, at least, of them all is that which Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes now brings forth in the *North American Review*. His solution is the restoration of the Jews to their old home, the erection of their nation by the great powers into a neutral state and the establishment there of a world's court of arbitration, to which all international disputes should be submitted. Arbitration is the only becoming solution of the problem of how to abolish war, but it would be ineffective without some established arbitrative power to which disputing nations can appeal. This power must be above suspicion, must be removed from any chance of being biased by any base political considerations, must have a moral and, if need be, a physical force behind it to enforce its decision. The only arbitrative power which could fulfill all these requirements would, says Dr. Mendes, be Palestine restored to the Hebrew nation.

IF THE JEWS HAD THEIR OLD HOME.

This would mean : "(a) The solution of the vexed Eastern question, the political rivalries and jealousies in the East. These affect all the powers, for England cannot afford to have another power on the highway between her and her Indian and Australian empires. France chafes already at England in Egypt; Austria and Italy have Mediterranean interests which may not be overshadowed, and Russia considers she is bound by political and religious motives to have Palestine herself.

"(b) The solution of religious rivalries and jealousies which affect the three great religious worlds of Catholic, Protestant and Greek Church. None

can afford to have the other supreme in the land whose very dust is so sacred to all.

"(c) The erection of the Hebrew nation by the powers into a neutral state, its boundaries prescribed by the Bible limitation (Gen. xv. 18-21; Deut. xi. 24), so that it could not possibly have any territorial ambition beyond them, nor could it ever be exposed to political intrigue for its own aggrandizement.

EFFECT ON COMMERCE.

"(d) The opening up of a vast commerce, for which the Hebrews are peculiarly qualified by commercial genius, and for which they are prepared by their commercial establishments in all countries, which would be maintained and continued. (See Isa. lxi. 9.) In this commerce all nations would advantageously participate, for Palestine, geographically, is the natural converging point of the trade routes between two continents, Europe and Africa on one side, and two continents, Asia and Australia, on the other. Tyre, Sidon, Elath, Ezion-Geber, Beyrouth, Haifa and Acre among her ports would speedily become the London, Marseilles, New York or Hamburg of the East. And while to them the ships of the world would 'fly as a cloud and as doves to their windows' (Isa. lx. 8), the hum of industry's pauseless fingers would be the psalm of life of myriads in a land once a granary of the world, the successors of the myriads of whose existence the countless ruins of to-day are the dumb but heart-moving witnesses.

"(e) It would mean the solution of the so-called Jewish question, whether it is Russian, Pan-Slav policy or Franco-German anti-Semitism which propounds it. And the Hebrew nation of to-day, by its eminence in finance, letters, science and trade, deserves attention for reasons which need not here be noted.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS.

"And it would mean the fulfillment of two Bible ideals of vital importance to humanity. The one is 'a house of prayer for all nations' (Isa. lvi. 7). This would be erected in the same broad spirit which made King Solomon pray when he dedicated his temple : 'And also the stranger who is not of Thy people, Israel, and cometh from a far-off land, because of Thy Name, when they hear of Thy great Name and Thy strong hand and Thine outstretched arm, and he come and pray to this temple, O do Thou hear in Heaven the place of Thy dwelling and do all that the stranger crieth to Thee for.' (I. Kings viii. 41 seq.) This would mean the quickening of the idea of the Brotherhood of Man, recognizing the father of all of us.

"And the other ideal would be the institution of a world's court of arbitration, when 'out of Zion shall go forth law, and He will judge between the nations and reprove many peoples; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation will not lift up sword against nation, neither will they learn war any more.' (Isa. ii. 3-4; Micah iv. 2 and 3.)"

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

IN the course of an interesting article in the September *Godey's Magazine*, Rupert Hughes has this to say of the prospects of the revolutionists in Cuba:

"Of course the revolutionists have not been unfailingly successful. Neither were our Old Continentals. But the spirit is there and the languors of the tropical climate and the soon-tiring impetuosity of the Cubans are matched, after all, against tyrants oppressed with the same weaknesses. If this revolution fails and the next and the next, yet revolution will not die and it is only a question of time when Cuba will join civilization and throw off the mediævalism of Spain. Yet there is no reason to doubt the complete success of the present movement, for in the few months of its activity more battles have been fought than in the whole Ten Years' Revolution; the number of men is immensely larger and volunteers are refused by the hundred for the mere lack of arms and ammunition, and even these are slipped into the island by stealth almost every day. It is estimated that Spain has a force of nearly seventy thousand men in the field, with more coming constantly, yet the present state of the Cuban cause shows that, besides the aid of yellow fever as a destroyer of the unacclimated conscripts, the revolution is inspired by the holy zeal of desperate and determined patriotism."

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF CUBA.

A DESCRIPTION of Santiago, Cuba's former capital and chief city, by John T. Hyatt, appears in the September *Cosmopolitan*. This paragraph from Mr. Hyatt's article will suffice to show that Santiago has had a history:

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY YEARS OLD.

"Founded by Velasquez in 1514, twenty-two years after the discovery of the New World—the scene of wars; leveled by earthquakes and burned by fires, only to be rebuilt—it remains to-day with perhaps a single exception, the oldest city of the hemisphere, besides which our boasted St. Augustine is a young lad in knickerbockers. Here Spain raised her ensigns for the conquest of the two Americas. Hence, in 1518, started Juan de Grifalve to conquer Yucatan; and, later, in 1527, to take Nicaragua. Hence set out Cortez to conquer the Aztecs of ancient Mexico. Hence departed Narvaez, in 1527, for the conquest of the Okechobee Valley in Florida, then known to Spaniards as the land of the Casima and of the Tallahassee Indian. Sunk in the bay, near shore, lies the Soberano, of the Spanish navy, hero of Trafalgar, and which, in 1829, left Cuba with an expedition, under command of Barradas and Laborde, to complete the conquest of Vera Cruz and Tampico."

THE ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

THERE is a horrible and heartrending article by Dr. E. J. Dillon in the *Contemporary Review*. Dr. Dillon has been acting as correspondent in those regions for the London *Daily Telegraph*, and he now presents to the world in the pages of the *Contemporary Review* as ghastly and as horrible an indictment of the Turkish Government as has ever been put on paper. It is, alas, not merely an indictment of the Turkish Government; it is quite as much an impeachment of English policy in the East. The Turk but acts according to his instincts. The fact that he has power to outrage Armenia without check or restraint is due primarily to England and to Lord Salisbury more than to any living man. Dr. Dillon, who cannot be accused of being a friend of Russia by his bitterest foes, expresses the verdict which humanity must pass upon the great national crime which England perpetrated when peace with honor was brought from Berlin to London, leaving peace with massacre and dishonor for the unfortunate Armenians.

WHAT IS GOING ON NOW.

Dr. Dillon says: "English people have not even a remote notion of the extent to which young married women and girls are outraged all over Armenia by Turkish soldiers, imperial Zaptiehs, Koordish officers and brigands—and outraged with such accompaniments of nameless brutality that their agonies often culminate in a horrible death. Girls of eleven and twelve—nay, of nine—are torn from their families and outraged in this way by a band of 'men' whose names are known and whose deeds are approved by the representatives of law and order. Indeed, these representatives are themselves the monsters, the bestial poison of whose loathsome passion is destroying 'the subtle, pure and innocent spirit of life.'

"Rape, violation, outrages that have no name and whose authors should have no mercy, are become the commonplaces of daily life in Armenia. And the Turkish 'gentleman' smiles approval. I have myself collected over three hundred of these cases and I have heard of countless others.

"The massacre of Sassoun sends a shudder to the hearts of the most callous. But that butchery was a divine mercy compared with the hellish deeds that are being done every week and every day of the year. The piteous moans of famishing children; the groans of old men who have lived to see what can never be embodied in words; the piercing cries of violated maidenhood, nay, of tender childhood; the shrieks of mothers made childless by crimes compared with which murder would be a blessing; the screams, scarcely human, of women writhing under the lash; and all the vain voices of blood and agony that die away in that dreary desert without having found a responsive echo on earth or in heaven, combine to throw Sassoun and all its horrors into the shade.

AN OFFICIAL POLICY OF EXTERMINATION.

"This plain policy of extermination has been faithfully carried out and considerably extended from that day to this, and, unless speedily arrested, will undoubtedly lead to a final solution of the Armenian problem—but a solution which will disgrace Christianity and laugh civilization to scorn. The authorities not only expected them, but aided and abetted, incited and rewarded, those who actually committed them; and whenever an Armenian dared to complain, not only was he not listened to by the officials whom he paid to protect him, but he was thrown into a fetid prison and tortured and outraged in strange and horrible ways for his presumption and insolence.

"The massacre of Sassoun itself is now proved to have been the deliberate deed of the representatives of the Sublime Porte, carefully planned and unflinchingly executed, in spite of the squeamishness of Koordish brigands and the fitful gleams of human nature that occasionally made themselves felt in the hearts even of Turkish soldiers."

ENGLISH IMPOTENCE.

While he has no doubt as to the facts of the outrages and massacres, while he is quite certain as to the complicity of the Turks in the outrages perpetrated by the soldiery, he is equally positive as to the impotence of England. He says: "Under the eyes of the Russian, English and French delegates at Moush, the witnesses who had the courage to speak the truth to the representatives of the Powers were thrown into prison and not a hand was raised to protect them; and at the present moment, within a stone's throw of the foreign consuls and missionaries, loyal Armenians are being hung up by the heels, the hair of their heads and beards plucked out one by one, their bodies branded with red-hot irons and defiled in beastly ways that can neither be described nor hinted at in England, their wives disdained in their presence and their daughters raped before their eyes. And all that the philanthropic English nation has to offer these, its *protégés*, is eloquent indignation and barren sympathy."

ENGLAND THE AUTHOR OF THE EVIL.

What makes it all the more horrible is that but for English action in 1878—for which the London *Daily Telegraph*, by the way, was largely responsible—there would have been an effective guarantee against this hideous oppression: "The net result of our interference with Russia in 1878, if considered from a purely philanthropic point of view, was to perpetuate a system of horrors in the five Armenian provinces, compared with which those of negro slavery in the Southern States were literally light blemishes. We solemnly abolished purgatory and deliberately connived at the inauguration of hell. We undertook to see that the abuses engendered by misgovernment in the Armenian cantons of Turkey should be speedily and definitely swept away; and

not merely have we neglected to fulfill this self-imposed duty—with which we refused to intrust Russia—but we have allowed a loose system of misrule gradually to develop into a diabolical policy of utter extermination, without venturing to make our power felt or daring to recognize our impotence."

THE CONDUCT OF RUSSIA.

Those persons who assert that the whole affair is due to Russian intrigue find no countenance for their folly in Mr. Dillon's paper. He says: "Russia's attitude is absolutely correct; it is more, it is highly benevolent, for she has given hospitality to nearly twenty thousand Armenian refugees, whereas we, who are morally responsible for the weltering chaos that prevails on her borders, have turned away the sufferers with naught but gaseous sympathy and frothy promises. I have seen and conversed with the official representatives of that Power in various parts of Turkey. I have watched their work, observed their methods and have had exceptionally trustworthy data for forming an opinion as to the attitude they assume on this question of the Sassoun massacre—the only issue as yet before the Powers—and I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that, whatever obstacles our Government may have encountered in the work of assisting Armenia, none of them took their origin in Muscovite intrigues. Russia acceded to our request to inquire into the Sassoun massacre and accomplished exactly and conscientiously everything she promised. No efforts were spared by her representatives to clear up the question; no personal prejudices or political interests were allowed to stand in the way of thorough investigation."

Why "Reforms" Must Fail.

In the current number of the *Quarterly Review* a writer, apparently Mr. Malcolm MacColl, has an elaborate paper upon İslâm, which is written presumably for the purpose of leading up to the conclusion that if anything is to be done in Armenia the Sultan can no longer be allowed to exercise sovereign executive powers in those provinces: "British Consuls, with practical unanimity, declare that if the Capitulations were abolished, life, property and honor would become so insecure for Christians in Turkey that all foreign Christians 'would quit the country to a man'; and the 'Twenty Years' Resident in Egypt' declares that even with the Capitulations, no consideration would induce him to sojourn in Egypt 'without European troops to preserve order.' The Capitulations, it may be as well to explain, are conditions which the Christian Powers have for centuries imposed upon the Porte for the protection of their subjects. All the Christian Powers have their own consular courts in Turkey and their own post offices, because they will not trust the meanest of their beggars to the tender mercies of Mussulman justice or the value of a penny post card to the honesty of Turkish officials. And this,

although the Government of Turkey knows that it would be at its peril that it touched the life, the honor or the property of a subject of any of the European Powers. Yet a number of intelligent people in England imagine that the Christian subjects of the Sultan in Armenia, unarmed and outside the protection of Turkish law, can live in tolerable security? In truth, the Powers are attempting an impossible task when they seek to combine reforms for the Christians with the independence of the Sultan. The two things are incompatible."

THE CIVIC FEDERATION OF CHICAGO.

IN the first number of the *American Journal of Sociology*, Professor Albion W. Small tells how the Civic Federation of Chicago came to be organized and of the work in the interest of good government it has so far accomplished.

As to the origin of the Federation, Professor Small says that long before the Stead meeting prominent American citizens had given much attention to plans for municipal organization to do work that the city government was notoriously unlikely to perform. And previous to this agitation of the subject by a few prominent citizens there had been for years much argument and appeal in Chicago for more intelligent municipal action. There had also been concentrated effort on a small scale, confined to narrow circles. Thus a preparatory process had been going forward which fitted many individuals to become organs of a more sensitive municipal consciousness.

Then came Mr. Stead with his "civic centre" idea, which he had presented some two or three years before at Newcastle (England), and had since been applied with success in a number of English cities—a plan to organize the best forces of the community into one grand federation. This plan he proposed at the meeting which he had called for that purpose on November 12, 1893. At this meeting a committee of five was chosen to select a committee of twenty-one to organize a "Civic Confederation of Chicago." The committee of five accepted the responsibility assigned, selecting, however, a committee numbering over forty and notified them of their appointment in a letter which contained the following paragraph:

The object of this organization, briefly and in general terms, is the concentration in one potential, non-political, non-sectarian centre of all the forces that are now laboring to advance our municipal, philanthropical, industrial and moral interests, and to accomplish all that is possible toward energizing and giving effect to the public conscience of Chicago. It is not expected to accomplish all this in one day, but all great movements must have a beginning, and consultation with leading citizens of all classes who desire to see Chicago the best-governed, the healthiest and the cleanest city in this country leads us to believe that now is the time to begin; and especially do we believe it pertinent that such a movement should begin while our peo-

ple are yet filled with the new ideas, new ambitions and inspirations drawn from the great Exposition and its valuable adjunct, the World's Congress.

This was the beginning of the Civic Federation of Chicago, which led the reform movement, resulting in the election of Mayor Swift.

The plan of organization of the Federation was fully outlined in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, April, 1895. We give Professor Small's account of the political committee's action in connection with election frauds as a sample of the work that the Federation is carrying on: "It offered \$200 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of fraudulent voters at the election of November, 1894. At the same time other rewards were offered by other organizations. A committee of six Democrats and six Republicans was appointed by the president of the Federation to take charge of the work. The committee raised \$50,000 by popular subscription, employed able attorneys and with a strong corps of detectives secured evidence on which the Grand Jury indicted sixty-seven men. One of the most important cases has been tried and the principal conspirator, after a most stubborn defence, sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Other important cases resulted in a plea of guilty and the imposition of a fine. At this writing a number of cases have not been heard."

THE PUBLIC HALL APOSTOLATE.

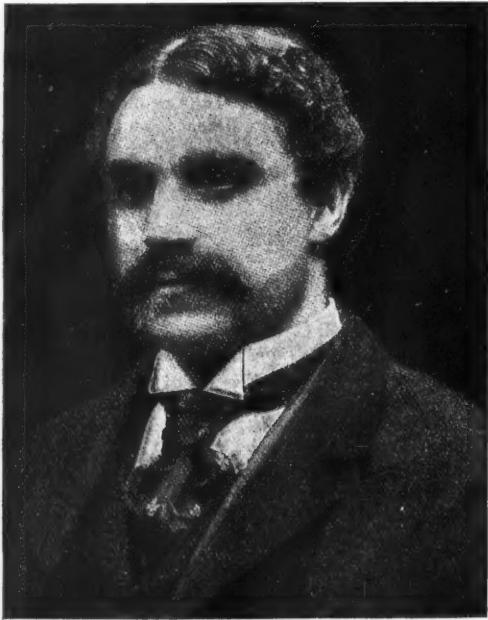
FATHER J. M. Cleary, of Minneapolis, furnishes the *Catholic World* with an account of his work in that city in what is termed a "Public Hall Apostolate." By this is meant a series of free Sunday evening lectures on topics related to the doctrine and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. These lectures are intended to be heard by many who would not customarily attend regular church services. Father Cleary acknowledges the failure of the polemical method in the past. He was led to the adoption of the public platform as an agency for proclaiming his views of the truths of religion by the belief that many false impressions of Catholicism are spread among non-Catholics who do not have an opportunity to listen to the Catholic side of controverted questions, and hence cannot form honest or intelligent conclusions. As a result of his extended experience, Father Cleary expresses his conviction that "the public hall is the best and most attractive place in which to convey a knowledge of divine truth in our time and country to our separated brethren. By this means 'other sheep not of the fold' will best hear his voice, and there may be 'one fold and one shepherd.'

"No one will, I trust, misunderstand me and imagine that I could for one moment favor the abandonment of our churches dedicated to divine worship, and the resorting to public halls for the ordinary work of the church. The church edifice is for our own Catholic people; there the members of

the household of faith should, with greatest profit to them, hear the word of God and receive the sacraments. The public hall is the rallying place for all whom we would bring into the fold. Faith comes by hearing and pondering on the word of God. We must cause that word to be heard wherever men will best listen."

THE LATE A. C. BERNHEIM AND NEW YORK PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

THE recent death, in his thirtieth year, of Mr. Abram C. Bernheim, one of the foremost of New York's younger citizens engaged in philanthropic effort, has brought to an untimely end a most noteworthy career. While deeply interested



THE LATE A. C. BERNHEIM.

in historical and political studies (he was a lecturer on the political history of New York in Columbia College), Mr. Bernheim's chief activities were in the field of social improvement. In practical efforts at tenement house reform, and in such movements as that of the University Settlement Society in New York City, Mr. Bernheim has been for years a leading spirit. His prominence in these practical movements led to his appointment as a member of the executive committee of the Committee of Seventy, which labored so effectively for the defeat of Tammany in the fall of 1894. Mr. Bernheim's unselfish devotion to the uplifting of the masses caused him to be hailed by East Side workers in New York as a second Arnold Toynbee, though in fact the careers of the two men were quite unlike. Mr.

Bernheim was a man of large wealth and high social standing, and might easily, had he so chosen, have lived the life of idle luxury, or of selfish greed, to which exceptions are so rare in New York as to be distinctly noticeable.

Several years ago Mr. Bernheim, on a visit to Toynbee Hall, in the East End of London, was much impressed by the results of the art exhibitions held there, and returned to New York fully determined to undertake a similar experiment on the lower East Side. His enthusiastic efforts resulted in the free loan exhibitions which have attracted so many visitors from the tenement house population of New York and have proven in every way so successful beyond all expectation. These exhibitions were at first given under the auspices of the University Settlement Society, and this year the society has united with the Educational Alliance in the enterprise, the latter organization providing a large room for the exhibits. The attendance has far exceeded that of previous years. The artists whose paintings were exhibited included such names as Daniel Huntington, William M. Chase, Albert Bierstadt, Cazin, Daubigny, Covot, Gérôme, Lefebvre, Josef Israels, J. Carroll Beckwith, Frederick Remington, Claude Monet, Sir Joshua Reynolds, G. H. Boughton, Detaille and Neuville; there were water colors by Winslow Homer, W. Hamilton Gibson and Frederick Crowninshield, and black and whites by Joseph Pennell, Howard Pyle, W. A. Rogers and George Wharton Edwards.

PICTURE EXHIBITION IN THE SLUMS.

Shortly before his death Mr. Bernheim contributed to the *Forum* an interesting account of these exhibitions, from which we quote:

"At these exhibitions it has been the custom to ask the visitors to vote for what they deem the best painting, and at all times the choice of the majority has been found to be consistent with good taste in art, the preference being marked, however, for paintings in which a story may be read rather than for mere landscapes. Impressionism has found few admirers. One of the visitors wittily remarked, apropos of a decidedly impressionistic work of art, 'Why, that isn't a painting; that's paint.' In connection with this, the third exhibition, a series of lectures on art has also been provided."

At first there was grave doubt as to the attitude of the East Side labor leaders and their followers toward such exhibitions. Indeed, many of these leaders thought the whole scheme "a cleverly disguised trick on the part of the eminent Mugwumps in the University Settlement Society to get a grip on the district in the ante-election months." Others there were who ascribed the exhibition "to the seekers after notoriety, whose real sympathy with the poor could be gauged by their traditional view of the 'slums' as a place where curious specimens of human depravity were to be found, each in its appropriate cell, ready for inspection by the university social pathologist." And finally, a prominent so-

cialist, representative of his class, "bluntly refused his co-operation and advised his friends to have nothing to do with us. 'The robbed and the robbers cannot sincerely fraternize,' he said, 'especially when the robber comes asking the robbed to accept as a favor a few crumbs from the feast which is the creation of the latter. . . . The labor movement is a class movement and nothing should be done to weaken the class spirit.'"

Finally, however, wrote Mr. Bernheim, "the sincerity and good faith of the promoters of the exhibition justified again the fundamental purpose of the University Settlement Society, whose object is 'to bring men and women of education into closer relations with the laboring classes in this city, for their mutual benefit.' Through a better understanding between the honest and industrious laboring classes and their unselfish, public-spirited fellow citizens, which can be best obtained through such settlements, much can be done to solve the great economic problems of the age. In a not unimportant way, the East Side Art Exhibition has been helpful to such a better understanding."

The most bitter and radical of the East Side socialists became firm friends of the exhibition and did much to induce the attendance of the people whom the promoters of the enterprise most desired to attract.

WHAT TO AVOID IN CYCLING.

HAVE a care, bicyclists! is the note of warning sounded by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., the renowned English physician, writing in the *North American Review* on "What to Avoid in Cycling." Dr. Richardson is not prejudiced, as is evidenced by the facts that he himself rides a wheel and is the president of the Society of Cyclists of England. He therefore speaks as one of the fraternity, as well as a physician, when he says that harm as well as good may result from the practice of cycling.

The first Dr. Richardson names is that of teaching the practice to subjects who are too young. "Properly cycling should not be carried on with any ardor while the body is undergoing its development—while the skeleton, that is to say, is as yet imperfectly developed. The skeleton is not completely matured until twenty-one years of life have been given to it. The cartilaginous structures have to be transformed into true osseous structures before the body can be said to be naturally perfected. If it be pressed into too rapid exercise while it is undergoing its growth it is the easiest thing in the world to make the growth premature, or even to cause a deformity. The spinal column is particularly apt to be injured by too early riding, and the exquisite curve of the spinal column, which gives to that column when it is natural such easy and graceful attitudes for standing erect, stooping and bending, is too often distorted by its rigidity or want of resiliency. When that is the case the limbs share in the injury.

They do not properly support the trunk of the body, and pedestrian exercise, thereupon, becomes clumsy, irregular and ungraceful. We see these errors particularly well marked in the young now that the cross bar system of the cycle has come so generally into use. The tendency in riding is for the body to bend forward so as to bring itself almost into the curve of the front wheel, and in this position many riders hold themselves for hours, and the spine more or less permanently assumes the bent position. In plain words, the column becomes distorted and through the whole life affects the movements of the body. There are further injuries to the youth through other organs of the body and especially through the heart. Dr. Richardson's observations have led him to believe that it is the heart which is principally exercised through cycling. In this respect cycling differs from many other exercises. Rowing tells most on the breathing organs; dumb bells and other exercises where the muscles are moved without progression of the body tell most on the muscles; whilst in climbing and long pedestrian feats it is the nervous system that is most given to suffer.

EFFECT ON THE HEART'S ACTION.

"There is not a cycle rider of any age in whom the heart is not influenced so as to do more work, and although in skilled cyclists and trained cyclists a certain balance is set up which equalizes the motion, such riders are not exempt from danger. I have known the beats of the heart to rise from 80 to 200 in the minute in the first exercise of riding, an increase which, for the time, more than doubles the amount of work done—a very serious fact when we remember that the extreme natural motion of the heart allows it to perform a task equal to raising not less than 122 foot-tons in the course of 24 hours—that is to say, over 5 foot-tons an hour. In the young we may apply the same argument to the heart as we have done to the skeleton; the heart is undergoing its development, and it is an organ which cannot without danger be whipped on beyond its natural pace. What occurs with it under such circumstances is that it grows larger than it ought to grow, that it works out of harmony with the rest of the body, and is then most easily agitated by influences and impressions acting upon it through the mind. I have many times seen this truth illustrated too plainly, and I doubt whether in the young, after extreme exercise such as that which arises from a prolonged race, the heart ever comes down to its natural beat for a period of less than three days devoted to repose.

UNSYMMETRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

"In the young excessive riding affects unfavorably the muscles of the body generally as well as the heart, which is itself a muscle. Properly, the muscles go through stages of development just as the skeleton does, and to attain a truly good muscular form all the great groups of muscles ought to

be evenly and systematically exercised. But cycling does not do that ; it develops one set of muscles at the expense of the other. It does not develop the chest muscles properly ; it does not develop the arm muscles properly ; it does not develop the abdominal muscles properly ; it does not essentially develop the muscles of the back ; but it does develop the muscles of the lower limbs, and that out of proportion to all the rest. I have a picture in my mind's eye at this moment of a youth who, when stripped, was actually deformed by the disproportionate size of the muscles of the calf of the leg and of the fore part of the thigh—an effect which unbalanced the body as a whole and greatly impaired it for good healthy action.

“ Furthermore, in the young cycling often tells unfavorably on the nervous functions. The brain and nervous system, like skeleton and muscle, have to be slowly nurtured up to maturity, and if they be called upon to do too much while they are in the immature state—if the senses of sight and hearing and touch have to be too much exercised, even though by such exercise danger from collisions may be skillfully averted, perhaps to the admiration of lookers on—there is a tax put upon those organs which makes them prematurely old and unfitted for the more delicate tasks that have afterward to be performed.

DANGERS FROM OVEREXERCISE.

“ The dangers arising out of overstrain in cycling are many, the most important being that which applies to the heart and circulation. Overexercise leads to enlargement of the heart and to those derangements of the blood vessels which follow upon dilatation of the arterial circuit, so that when the maturity is completed the organs of the body cease to develop, there is a disproportion between the vascular system and the other parts of the body, which means general irregularity of function ; a powerful left heart pulsating into a feeble body and a powerful right heart pulsating into the lungs.

“ Still another evil is the mischievous effect of overexercise upon the nervous system. There are certain unconscious or semi-unconscious movements of the body which become sensible to the subject himself at particular moments when great steadiness is called for, as, for instance, when sitting for a photograph. There is also shown an overdesire for rapidity of motion, as if it were necessary at every moment to overcome time and curtail distance by labor of an extreme degree. Lastly, there is developed a kind of intoxication of movement which grows on the mind by what it feeds on and keeps the heart under the impression that it is always requiring the stimulation of the exercise. These sensations, it will be said, are entirely ‘ nervous,’ and under a correct interpretation of the word I perfectly admit that they are so. It is improper, at the same time, to consider that a persistent sensation, or series of sensations, should be disregarded altogether be-

cause they are what is called ‘ nervous.’ A repetition of nervous phenomena produces in a short time a habit that is strengthened by craving and desire—like the desire for alcohol and other stimulants—when the need is felt of whipping the heart into a greater state of activity. I have long been of opinion that all cravings and impulses indeed spring from the heart as from their centre or magazine, and not from an independent brain ; as if, in short, the heart were the mind centre of motive desire and action.”

THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICA'S CUP.

M^R. W. J. HENDERSON gives a succinct account, in *McClure's* for September, of the successive contests between English and American yachtsmen for the possession of the *America's* cup. An odd feature of this history is that so many years should have elapsed after the *America* had won the cup in the big regatta of 1851 before any Englishman tried to win it back. This Mr. James Ashbury, a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, attempted to do in 1870. He failed, but went back to England and had the *Livonia* built especially to compete for the cup. In 1871 the *Livonia* won one of the five races sailed with American yachts and she is the only challenger that ever won a race for the *America's* cup, which had been presented by the *America's* owners to the New York Yacht Club to be held as a perpetual international challenge trophy.

In 1876 the schooner yacht *Madeleine* won two races with the Canadian schooner *Countess of Dufferin*. In 1881 occurred the first of the races between “single-stickers,” the *Mischief* successfully defending the cup against the centreboard sloop *Atalanta*.

“ In 1885 came the challenge which lifted the *America's* cup to the level that its donors had sought for it—that of an international challenge cup; and, so far as America was concerned, made the contest for it representative of the highest skill in yacht building and sailing.” The offering by the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Royal Northern Yacht Club of the *Genesta* and *Galatea* as challengers at once aroused the greatest interest. The *Puritan* and *Priscilla* were built as cup defenders and after the sailing of three trial races the *Puritan*, having won two of the three, was selected to sail against the *Genesta*. If the *Genesta* failed to win in 1885, the *Galatea* was to try for the cup in 1886. The *Puritan* won, and the following year the *Galatea* came over to race for the cup. The *Mayflower*, a ninety-foot yacht designed by Edward Burgess, who had built the *Puritan*, won both races that year. In 1887 came the races between the Scotch yacht *Thistle* and the *Volunteer*, a new creation of Burgess. In 1888 the *Vigilant*, designed by Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, defended the cup against Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie*. “ The first race was sailed on

October 7, 1893, after a failure for lack of wind on October 5. The course was fifteen miles to leeward and return, but owing to a shift of wind the yachts sailed from the outer mark with the wind nearly abeam. The *Vigilant* won by five minutes and forty-eight seconds. The closeness of the contest served to increase public interest, which was already at the feverish point, and a great crowd went out to see the second race sailed over a triangular course on October 9. The wind blew twenty knots an hour and held true. This time there was no doubt in any mind. The *Vigilant* outsailed her rival on every leg of the course and won the race by ten minutes and thirty-five seconds. On October 11 the yachts went out for their third race. Again the wind failed them, but the *Valkyrie* led for three hours and aroused new interest. But on October 13, in a rattling easterly breeze and a choppy sea, the *Vigilant* finished her task by beating the *Valkyrie* in the finest yacht race ever sailed in American waters by the narrow margin of forty seconds."

WHY THE LIBERALS WERE DEFEATED.

THE shifting of a fractional part of the electorate from the Liberal to the Conservative side, which has resulted in the return of a Unionist majority of 152, has naturally excited general attention, which finds expression in various articles in the magazines. Of course, it was to be expected that in most of these articles, written in the flurry and excitement of the close of a hotly contested campaign, there would be a disposition to overestimate the significance of the electoral verdict. Some of the articles are written as if the writers had to account, not for the transfer of seven-thirteenths into six-thirteenths of the electorate, which is all that it comes to, so much as to explain the absolute extinction of the Liberal party for ever and ever. A general criticism of most of the articles is that it would be more appropriate if the election had marked the final burial, without any hope of resurrection, of the whole of the Liberal party, instead of registering, as they have done, merely the transference of votes from one side to the other, leaving the great bulk of Liberal voters practically intact. The articles are chiefly valuable to the American reader for the side light they throw upon English politics at the present time.

1. **Peccavi: Mr. Massingham.**

The most interesting of all the articles on the elections is that in which Mr. H. W. Massingham, the editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, stands in a white sheet before the public with a taper in his hands and solemnly confesses his sins in the hearing of the world. The effect is intensified by the fact that he is largely unconscious of what he is doing. He is confessing other people's sins in form, but in reality the chief point of his article is the admission of his own miscalculations on the one vital point in which he differs from the ordinary official Liberal

press. Mr. Massingham and the *Daily Chronicle* have for years past been the enthusiastic and whole-hearted advocates of what may be called the trades union policy of social legislation. In their belief the way of salvation for the Liberal party was to be found in legislating for the reduction of the hours of labor, the increasing of the severity of inspection, and, speaking generally, what may best be described as the labor policy of the Progressive majority on the London County Council. In season and out of season they pressed these views upon the public and upon the leaders of their party. To a very large extent the Liberal Government yielded to this pressure, and when it went to the country it had the benediction of Mr. Massingham and the special support of the *Daily Chronicle*, because of its labor policy. And now what says Mr. Massingham: "I believe the labor policy of the late Government to have been thoroughly sound, but it does not follow that it always pleased the workingmen." Alas, no, the evidence of the elections, as Mr. Massingham himself admits, is that the very policy which was advocated as certain to carry the workingman's vote has produced in the workingmen a lively feeling of irritation and repulsion. Mr. Massingham himself quotes the compulsory reduction of the hours of labor on railways as one of those measures which raised the opposition of the railway servants. The men would prefer to work sixteen hours a day and get paid for them than to find both their hours and their earnings curtailed at the same moment by the same measure. Mr. Massingham's article is very frank, and, on the whole, a very sensible summary of the causes which have led to the Liberal defeat:

"I suggest, therefore, first, that there is some point in our national rather than our municipal policy which goes against the people's grain and drives them away from the camp of Liberalism; and secondly, that the presentation of such policy as we have been inadequate.

"In the first place, we have, I think, been too narrowly partisan in our methods.

"In another sense we have taken too little account of the inwardness of the lives of the poor—a mistake which neither the Tories nor Mr. Keir Hardie have committed. The latter, with all his faults, saw that want of work was the most pressing question in the wide world to many thousands of his constituents in the East End; the former set up, in London at least, a rough-and-ready net work of relief bureaux. To men hanging on by their eyelids the idealism of the comparatively poor Radical candidate comes with little force. His Tory candidate helps him; the Church helps him; even the publican is kind to him at a pinch. All these he regards as palliative agencies—and the revolution is a long way off. 'Vote for the man who has helped you,' he is asked, and, it is a tribute to his public spirit that he so often looks beyond these considerations to the future of his class and of his country.

"To sum up, I think the following causes may be said to have contributed to the Liberal failure:

"1. The want of a single great personality — a striking moral and intellectual force. In Mr. Gladstone's absence Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt were not held to outweigh Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

"2. A sectional rather than a national programme, and the want of one definite and absorbing question.

"3. The presence of a question which, while it excited great interest, was imperfectly and hastily argued, and presented a certain aspect of social oppression.

"4. The effect of the differences among the Irish members.

"5. The fact that an opportunist, though a thoroughly sound social policy, excited a minimum of enthusiasm among those who benefited by it and a maximum of opposition among those who thought they would be injured by it. Many interests were attacked. The railway interests were involved in the Railway Servants act. The ship owners circularized the constituents against the Factory act. The water and tram companies were active against the candidates of the late Government, and the settlement of one labor dispute after another in favor of the workman created much bitterness. The Church considered itself doubly assailed by the Welsh bill and by Mr. Acland's administration of the Education Department. The landlords were aroused to bitter hostility by the Budget of 1894, and the publicans and brewers fought the election for all their joint power was worth. Against this combination no adequate repelling force was available."

2. In the Nature of Things: Cosmo Wilkinson.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Cosmo Wilkinson sets forth his theory why the Conservatives polled 1½ per cent. more than the Liberals, in a fashion which would justify one in believing that instead of only polling 51 per cent. of the electors they had polled 99 per cent. The phrase "a National Party" throws a glamour over the whole scene, and he has actually persuaded himself that the Conservatives are the nation and that the Liberals constitute merely the fringe or a fraction of the people. It is all due to the wisdom of that superb alien, Mr. Disraeli, who, with Lord Randolph Churchill, recognized that the Conservative party was a national party. Mr. Wilkinson says: "Whereas Liberalism is necessarily in a continual flux of anarchy, a constant chaos of internal dissent, the Conservative party possesses as its rallying points the historic centres of our social, like our national life, and enjoys as the guarantees of its perpetual organization and constantly re-created power those interests and occupations apart from which England herself cannot be imagined. With the Church and the land, with the city and society, with the turf, the cricket ground, the hunting field for its natural rallying centres, Conservatism might conceivably flourish, though stripped of the highly useful association, even of the Primrose League, and should be able, if not taken

unawares, to give a good account of itself with its enemies in the gate."

He then goes on to point out that militarism in the English sense has engulfed the whole population. This being interpreted means that it is difficult to find any family which has not got some relative or friend in the civil service, in the army or in the navy: "In this way the whole body politic is one vast Imperial entity, and therefore one ever-growing Conservative organization."

It is slightly inconsistent with this beautiful theory that the dockyard towns, where militarism in this sense is surely as strong as anywhere in the world, were among the few constituencies which show Liberal triumphs at the last election.

Mr. Wilkinson's paper is very interesting, as describing the way in which Lord Beaconsfield and the Conservative party laid themselves out to use social influence to supplement their political force: "Beauty, birth and wit are the potentates which, even in this plutocratic age, combine with wealth to sway our social system. After the return from Berlin and the ovation given to the two Tory heroes in London city, Lord Beaconsfield secured for himself, his colleagues and his political heirs a virtual monopoly of the support that rank, fashion, money, and even intellect can render to political chiefs.

"By social or ethnic ties the Rothschilds were Disraeli's indubitable supporters. The entire city system may be said to have followed New Court's lead. The discrimination with which marks of social or political encouragement were distributed among the *hodierni quirites* amounted to nothing less than genius. The secessions from middle class Liberalism or hereditary Whiggism to Toryism became as frequent as were those of the Anglican clergy to Rome at the era of the Tractarian perversion."

As long as Disraeli lived, however, the solid men in England somewhat held aloof from the Conservative party, but: "Directly the superb alien, Disraeli, was succeeded by that Cecil who was the descendant of Elizabethan England's makers, a real Churchman, a proved administrator, an ex-chairman of a great national railway, which paid increasing dividends, a large body of persons who had long voted Liberal *malgré eux* were relieved of any inducement to hold their native Conservatism in abeyance, and at all the general elections since 1880 have 'gone Conservative' to a man."

3. Lord Rosebery: Mr. Stobert.

This heading is rather a misnomer, because Mr. Stobert's article, which is curiously balanced, does on the whole go to prove that Lord Rosebery did as much to win the election as any one, but at the same time there is a great deal in his paper which reads in an opposite sense. He says: "There is, however, one cause which received little attention, although it probably contributed more than any other to the resignation of the late Government. That cause was the difference of opinion in the Liberal party as to

the Premiership. As yet Lord Rosebery has not satisfied many people that he is a man of serious purpose. His speeches resemble those of a man who speaks because he has been pressed to do so rather than those of one who does it because he feels he must.

"But looked at from a wider point of view, Lord Rosebery has justified his selection, and it is certain that any unseemly attempt to ostracize him will be the cause of disaster to the Liberals. He unites the party better than any other man could, and whether in office or out of it he must continue as leader."

Mr. Stobert surely exaggerates one element of the situation when he says: "The element of antipathy which has pursued Lord Rosebery most closely is the Nonconformist conscience. This is because of his connection with the turf; and if some influential individuals carry out their intentions, it is doubtful whether he will get another chance."

The Nonconformists on the whole have been very considerate to Lord Rosebery, and it is doubtful whether there was a single seat lost on account of the double Derby victory. Mr. Stobert says: "However he may be slighted, the measure of support given to the Liberals is mainly due to the influence of Lord Rosebery. Lord Rosebery has won two Derbys in succession, and his friends would now be better pleased if he devoted more time to politics and less to sport. Though he has not as yet had great opportunity for showing what he could do as leader, impartial onlookers agree that his liberality of mind and strong common sense have won for him an honorable place in public judgment. He stands for the sane and practicable element in English Liberalism. His patriotism is trustworthy, and if he were unable to serve his country in a crisis he would not sell it."

"Blackwood's" Lament.

Blackwood, as might be expected from that organ of old crusted Toryism, is extremely jubilant over the misfortune which has overtaken the Liberals; but even in the midst of its jubilation it cannot resist a somewhat sympathetic groan over the necessity of the alliance with the Liberal Unionists: "It is not without real pain that the local Conservative or local Liberal consents to call himself by any name but the one which he has borne so long, or to support a parliamentary candidate whose party as long as he can remember has fought under a hostile flag and been the object of his keenest opposition. It is a great wrench, we say, to such a man to turn his back on his former antipathies, and to be compelled to believe that any good can come out of Nazareth. So far from being surprised at what took place in Leamington and Birmingham, our wonder is that it did not occur more frequently; and it speaks volumes for the good sense and patriotism of the Conservative Unionists that they gave way as they did. That they gave way only at the eleventh hour shows the depth of their sincerity. That they gave way at all is an equally strong proof of their loyalty. We can

only hope, as we write, that the same good sense and disinterested loyalty will continue to be shown by the Liberal Unionists. The correspondence which has been published between a member of that party and the head of it shows that all jealousy and uneasiness has not yet disappeared. Liberal Unionists are afraid of being called Tories. But Conservatives might just as well be afraid of being called Radicals. We must look to facts, not words."

WHAT SHOULD THE THIRD SALISBURY GOVERNMENT DO?

AS might be expected, Lord Salisbury has no lack of counselors in the periodicals of the month, most of whom are very anxious for him to do just those things which it is quite certain he will not do. The first place of these inept advisers must be given to Professor Beesly.

1. Abolish Hereditary Legislation!

Professor Beesly, a Positivist with the courage of his opinions, is quite sure that what the Government ought to do is to abolish the principle of hereditary legislation by substituting the election of a Senate for the House of Lords. He recommends his proposal as follows:

"To enact that after a certain day the Upper House shall be composed otherwise than it is now will be no alteration of the Constitution, unless the powers of either House are meddled with; any more than the successive reforms of the House of Commons have been alterations of the Constitution. It will give rise to no doubts, difficulties or confusion. The old relations, the old forms, the old standing orders, would continue in force. The legislative machine would go on working without a break or a jar.

"The most convenient mode of electing senators would be to throw five adjoining parliamentary divisions into one for the purpose of each senatorial election, supposing the number of senators to be equal to one-fifth of the House of Commons. Register, polling places and other details would then require no alteration.

"If this plan for a Senate is unacceptable, I hope I shall soon hear of a better. Of one thing I am convinced. No plan can offer the least prospect of stability unless it is wholly based on popular election. If birth, property qualification or nomination have ever so small a part in it, democratic agitation will sap and mine it from the first, and its life will be short. The shorter the better; for we shall have no peace while it lasts."

2. Reform the House of Lords.

Lord Ribblesdale, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on the House of Lords, concludes a very brightly written article by appealing to Lord Salisbury to reform the Second Chamber: "Has not the time

arrived for taking up this vexed question of the House of Lords in a broad, philosophic spirit? If Lord Salisbury has not always been frugal in the exercise of the immediate power of the House of Lords, he has given evidence upon conspicuous occasions that he appreciates the constitutional limits set upon that power; and even assuming Lord Rosebery's resolution to have affirmed in specific terms that under certain conditions the veto of the Lords should be extinguished, it would only have expressed the theory of Lord Salisbury's practice—that is, the practice of the House of Lords. I appeal unto Cæsar. Lord Salisbury has a great opportunity of rendering a signal service to his generation. The free hand which the general election has now given him, his personal ascendancy, the majority he arrays in the Lords, make him in a sense the master of the situation. Surely his talents, his statesmanship, the experience gained in the long transaction of great affairs of state, should make him its mediator."

3. Revolutionize Parliamentary Government.

Mr. Sidney Low has a nostrum which he suggests in the *Fortnightly*. As Professor Beesly would with a stroke of his pen sweep the House of Lords out of existence, so Mr. Low would make equally short work with the existing machinery of parliamentary government. In place of the sham control exercised by the House of Commons over the administration of the country, he would remodel the British Constitution somewhat on the lines of the American Senatorial Committee for Foreign Affairs. This is his proposal, which Lord Salisbury is quite certain not to adopt: "There is no good reason why representatives, both of the majority and the minority in Parliament, should not have facilities for examining the plans of Ministers while they are in process of inception, and of watching over their management of their departments, with a full knowledge of the details, instead of merely criticising it from the point of view of outsiders. This might be secured, as the present writer and others have pointed out, by a system of parliamentary committees, sitting with closed doors and empowered to call for such information from the Minister and his permanent subordinates as could not always be conveniently disclosed in a House provided with a reporters' gallery. There is a good deal to be said for making the Council of Defense a body of this character."

4. Abolish the Irish Viceroyalty.

Considering that the Conservative Government has been elected largely for the purpose of securing a cessation from constitutional change, these various suggested programmes strike rank outsiders as a trifle absurd. But here we have Mr. St. Loe Strachey, in the *National Review*, confidently suggesting to the new Government as an item in its programme the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty. He says: "Fortunately, we have in Mr. Gerald Balfour the very man to carry out with fearlessness and sympathy a wise, a just, a liberal and a far-seeing

Irish policy. This policy in its main items will require time and patience. An easy and a prompt beginning may be made, however, by the provision of a royal residence and the abolition of the Vice-royalty."

5. Redistribute Seats, says Mr. Dicey.

Writing in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Edward Dicey, who has appointed himself the keeper of the conscience of the Conservative party, tells Lord Salisbury his obvious duty: "The obvious duty of the Unionists is to avail themselves of their enormous majority in both the popular and the hereditary Chamber to settle two pressing questions which can only be settled satisfactorily when the Conservatives are in power, and in power with a majority which can override all sectional opposition. The first of these questions in importance, though not perhaps in time, is a redistribution of seats so as to base representation upon population. If we are to be governed by counting votes, then it is only common justice and common sense that each vote should have one value.

"I have not the slightest abstract objection to plural voting, but it is obviously out of harmony with the principles on which, rightly or wrongly, we have based our electoral system; and in my opinion the gain accruing to one party or the other from the fact that some few of its members may vote in more than one constituency is too small to deserve serious notice. On the other hand, the gain to the Conservatives from the redistribution of seats upon the broad principle that every district should contain approximately some 50,000 electors and should have one representative, would, as things stand, be an immense gain to the Unionists. Such an inquiry must occupy a considerable time, and therefore the first step toward any scheme of redistribution must be the appointment of a commission to examine into the best mode of modifying our existing electoral areas so as to render each individual vote approximately of equal value.

"A more urgent question is the consideration of the alterations required to remove certain defects in the House of Lords as a Second Chamber. I, for one, believe that in this country the hereditary principle forms, and ought to form, the best possible basis for an Upper House."

6. Reconstitute the Administration.

* "A Conservative M.P." suggests that, among other improvements that are necessary to bring the administration into accord with his ideas of what is right, it would be well to introduce some alteration in the filling up of minor offices. The Conservative M.P. is anonymous, and therefore we cannot say whether or not he is a disappointed placeman; but there are some points in his criticisms. He contends that Lord Salisbury has filled his subordinate offices with men who were not the best that could be had—that, in fact, he has used his undersecretaryships for the purpose of rewarding hacks of the platform or

old worn-out veterans whose places had been much better given to the younger men. In this he thinks Lord Salisbury has done much worse than Mr. Gladstone. He says: "Mr. Gladstone in 1892 recruited his Ministry not from the ranks of the obstructives nor from the itinerant orators, but with men whose character, training and intelligence seemed to mark them out for the political career.

"In the formation of his new Ministry Lord Salisbury, it must be confessed, has largely rewarded the professional politicians who, either in the House of Commons or on electioneering platforms, have done hard work for their party. The result, so far as the new blood of the Ministry is concerned, is certainly uninteresting. Is it not also rather unpromising for the future? With the notable exception of Mr. Gerald Balfour there is no new Minister who has any reputation for ability or knowledge on any subject outside bald politics. Is it likely that many, or any, of the new administrators will be able to make such a use of their present posts as to fit them eventually for the highest positions in the State? I will give, as examples, those new Liberal Unionist Ministers, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Powell Williams and Mr. T. W. Russell. And I name them not because they are Liberal Unionists, and certainly not because Conservatives are not sensible of the great services they have rendered to the cause of the Union. They are, indeed, worthy of reward. But is this the fitting and appropriate reward?"

7. What It Won't Do. By Mr. A. J. Wilson.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, in the *Investors' Review* for August, devotes an article to what he calls: "This truculent Ministry of Lord Salisbury's with its curious mixture of autocratic, bagman, beer-brewing, pawnbroking, company-promoting, guinea-pigging, and stock-jobbing elements."

He gives a list of all the directorships held by members of the administration, and says: "In one respect the new regiment of office-holders mustered under Lord Salisbury is to be moderately commended. It is slightly cleaner in the matter of company dabbling than his last one was. A good deal of the guinea-pig element still clings to it, as the list we append will show; but on the other hand, the class of companies with which the various names are associated is, upon the whole, a respectable one. There are a few railway directorships, which imply little beyond the owning of so much stock and the privilege of free traveling; but seven of the Ministers are not now, and, so far as we can trace, never have been, on the board of any company. That is, on the whole, to their credit in these times."

Mr. Wilson hopes little from this Ministry; but as he is a man without hope in anything, this is not surprising. The following is his summing up of the prospect before the new administration: "Take it all round, this new Ministry is a wonderfully heterogeneous crowd of talented and other mouthpieces out of which much fun could be made. But that is not

our business, and, anyway, it may safely be left to make the fun for us itself. So odd a mixture of acids is sure to generate explosive gases within itself before long, and, be this its fate or not, one thing we may be sure of: it will be just as slavishly subservient to the bureaucrats who eat us up, just as senselessly jingo and just as full of waste and as indifferent to the true interests of England, as any Government that went before it. That it will resist and conquer jobbing in high places; sternly repress the hordes of shrieking jingoes who are hounding us on to destruction; assume an intelligent attitude toward India, and roughly coerce the intemperate officialism there; disown the rampant corruption of colonial 'governments'; cultivate peace at less than the cost of a big war; protect the people from frauds in the city, in trade, in insurance; foster more intimate and amiable business relations with other nations as the true way to universal peace—that it will do all, or any, of these things more effectually than a Government of common men none need believe. But it has been formed on 'anti-bimetallist lines,' which is something to be thankful for; and if we could trust it to squelch Keir Hardieism, and similar yapping demagogisms, intent on preparing us for the foot of a despot, it might deserve well of its country. Blessed, however, is he that expects little; and, after all, if a country is bent on ruining itself, what can the greatest of ministers do? They are all but as flies settled for a brief moment of time on the wheels of the chariot of fate."

8. What It Should Do.

Mr. Alfred Burroughs, in the *New Review*, must, however, be allowed to crown the edifice of absurdities by the advice he gives Lord Salisbury as to the duty of the victorious Government. Mr. Burroughs begins by the usual extravagant nonsense common to the partisan. He says: "The Radical party is not defeated: it is annihilated. It is no longer a party at all. Now, this should have been the hour for the re-entry of triumphant Toryism. And if Toryism were what it used to be or even if Lord Salisbury's Government presented Toryism undiluted, this would unquestionably be the opportunity of the century."

Fortunately, so far from Lord Salisbury's Government representing undiluted Toryism, it represents Toryism diluted by Chamberlainism. Therefore, Mr. Burroughs calls upon Lord Salisbury to cast Mr. Chamberlain out of his Cabinet. He says: "Mr. Chamberlain has come into the Government with his son and his brother-in-law and his ox and his ass and everything that is his, and that is quite Progressivism enough for Lord Salisbury. And enough it surely is, and will be. For the dispute as to the policy of the new Government, forward or stationary, will come to its head between the very chiefs of the two sections of which the Cabinet is constructed.

"How likely such friction is can be readily appre-

hended either from a study of Mr. Chamberlain's private character or his public record. That the first is intriguing, and not too scrupulous in intrigue, is a commonplace of politics. That it is grasping is plain from the inclusion in the Cabinet of the unripe promise of his son and the mature ineptitude of Mr. Powell Williams. For his public record, it is sufficient that he can leave nothing alone. A statesman (if the handy term may be pardoned) further removed from the old legitimate Tory type it is not possible to conceive. Wherever he is he must still be restless and meddling. He has never so far emancipated himself from his unregenerate days as to be able to do without a constructive (late destructive) programme. Unless, then, Lord Salisbury confines Mr. Chamberlain to the Colonial Office—which he can hardly do for fear of a war with France—it is almost certain that Mr. Chamberlain will be going large on questions of social reform. For Tory promises mean nothing, whereas Radical promises, as Mr. Chamberlain's are, mean bringing in an ambitious and impracticable bill."

Conflict, he thinks, is inevitable between the two parties in the Coalition Cabinet. Mr. Burroughs says: "Supposing this conflict to arise, it can only have one of two ends. That Lord Salisbury should give way and retire is, for many reasons, impossible. He is leader of a party equal in strength to all the other sections of the House together; his followers are already sore enough at the disproportionate share of the spoils carried off by the Liberal Unionists and in no mood for further sacrifice; his retirement would mean that of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen also, and thus strip the Cabinet bare of its first-class men. There remain the alternatives either to suffer Mr. Chamberlain's insubordination or to cast him out and his satellites with him."

Mr. Burroughs, of course, inclines to the second alternative. He admits that Mr. Chamberlain is the best debater and the best platform orator on the Union side, but he asks: "The question is, What price are you prepared to pay for the best debater and the best platform orator? He is not worth so very much after all, for neither the finest debater nor the finest platform orator in the world would count more than some six votes on a division. Is Mr. Chamberlain worth eleven thousand a year? That is what he worked out at on July 3—for his own personal following alone, not counting Mr. Goschen, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Selborne or Mr. T. W. Russell—and it is possible he has run into a bit more since. Remember that this £11,000 represents at the moment of Cabinet making £11,000 worth of Tory discontent and smouldering disloyalty. You give up that amount of hearty co-operation, and you get no hearty co-operation in return; for Mr. Chamberlain's loyalty is always strictly conditional on his having his own way.

"He is not worth it. If he leaves Lord Salisbury, it is impossible he can ever go back to Lord Rosebery. He is left a free lance, with twenty followers at most to answer his whistle. Even of the twenty,

fourteen have no hold on their constituencies. Is it for the Tory party to be swayed by such as he? The moment he begins to give trouble, Lord Salisbury ought to give him notice. And then the Tory is left either to progress at will with his own left wing, or to fall back into the traditional, uninspiring, necessary function of dead weight on the politics of England. Either of these is position of dignity. The present alternation of daily revolt and daily surrender is not."

HOW IRELAND CAME TO BE:

A Legend of Land Grabbing on a Large Scale.

THE current issue of *Folk Lore* gives a fine story gathered by Rev. Malcolm Macphail from the people of Lewis. The tradition starts from the undoubted fact of a great hole (70 feet long, 36 feet broad, 17 feet high) through the butt of Lewis, known as the *Suil an Rodh*. This is referred, by the legend, to the engineering prowess of the Scandinavians: "It is related that at a time when historians were few and far between what are now the Western Islands of Scotland and green Erin was all one large island, was a province of France, and lay contiguous to Normandy. But the Vikings invaded and conquered it, and established their authority over the whole place. Encouraged by repeated victories over all the Western nations of Europe they determined to undertake a task not unworthy of the Titans themselves. This was to remove their beautiful conquest from the shores of France to Scandinavia, and vast preparations were made for the accomplishment of so grand a scheme.

"A huge cable of four strands was made, but each strand for some magic purpose was of a different material. One strand was of heather, another of hemp, another of wool, and the fourth was of woman's hair. When the cable was completed a fleet of a thousand ships for every day in the year sailed from the Scandinavian coast. The sailors were all of gigantic stature and of herculean strength. A hole like the *Suil an Rodh* was punched through a rocky precipice and the cable was passed through it. Then all these representatives of Hercules pulled and dragged with such energy that at last the beautiful island was torn from its foundations. For a time their voyage was successful, and with their splendid prize in tow they reached as far as Wales, when a large piece broke off and sank, and is now known by the name of Ireland. Misfortunes never come singly; a storm came on, and bit by bit the vine-clad fields of France broke off and formed the Hebrides. But in spite of weather the hardy Northmen pulled away vigorously till they reached abreast of the Sutherlandshire coast, when their wondrous cable broke, and down sank what has since been the Long Island, a calamity which forced them to leave the Lewis and adjacent islands in their present forlorn conditions."

There is a quaint humor in the suggestion that Ire-

land and the Hebrides owe their present position to wholesale land stealing by the Teuton from the Celt, and that not even the Teuton's naval supremacy could save the felonious connection from breaking. Is it thus that the unconscious fancy of crofter and cottier takes its revenge on marauding landlords?

CROMWELL'S MAJOR-GENERALS.

England Under Military Government.

MR. DAVID WATSON RANNIE, in the *English Historical Review*, gives the best account which we have seen of the way in which England was governed by Cromwell's major-generals. His paper is very carefully compiled and gives a very vivid picture of the most determined effort which has ever been made to place England under coercion in the interests of law, order and Puritanism.

CROMWELL'S ARMED POLICE.

The scheme was an elaborate and carefully thought-out attempt to use arbitrary power in order to raise the moral and social condition of the people. Mr. Rannie says: "For the full recognition and explanation of the executive functions of the major-generals we must turn to twenty-one Instructions which were issued to them at a somewhat later date and then published in the newspapers. Taken together with the Declaration they represent the full idea of the institution as it left Cromwell's brain, while in themselves they are the completion of the partial instructions issued from time to time by the council during the summer and early autumn. In these Instructions the military aspect of the institution is made almost entirely subordinate to the administrative—in the course of the twenty-one clauses the major-generals are ordered to act practically as police, with a military force to assist them if necessary. The document, in fact, indicates a scheme of local government conformed to a puritan standard of public morals. No very special or temporary danger to the state was assumed to exist; it was only assumed that plenty of the influences which make for bad or loose government are abroad and active in England and Wales. In particular it was assumed that there had hitherto been too great carelessness as to the loyalty of large households in country districts, and also that the land swarmed with vagrants, native and foreign, whose movements, so long as they were unaccounted for, were a source of risk to the public peace.

THEIR WORK AND HOW THEY DID IT.

There were thirteen major-generals and three deputies. England was divided out between them. They seem to have done their work well. Mr. Rannie says: "On the whole, the evidence of the correspondence goes to show that the major-generals were high-minded and conscientious men, aware that their functions were novel and at many points lacking in legal definition and eager, therefore, that

these drawbacks should be met by tact and wisdom at headquarters."

Mr. Rannie divides the duties of the major-generals under six heads: "1, Taxation; 2, general conservation of the peace; 3, religion and morals; 4, poor law; 5, registration; 6, licensing."

THEIR INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Rannie then enters into particulars under each of these heads: "1. *Taxation*.—The financial duties of the major-generals, which do not appear at all in the Instructions, make a very great show in the correspondence. An income tax of 10 per cent. was imposed on all Royalists possessing estates in land of the value of £100 a year and upward, or personal property amounting to £1,500; and on the major-generals lay, first, the inquisitorial duty of determining who in their respective districts were Royalists within the prescribed limits of means; secondly, the duty of collecting the tax from them; thirdly, the duty of paying the militia out of the proceeds.

"2. *General Conservation of the Peace*.—The major-generals were instructed to suppress insurrections and unlawful assemblies and to repel invasions. They were to see that all Papists, rebels and dangerous persons were disarmed and their arms confiscated. They were to provide police protection for the highways and roads, especially near London, and to insist on the prosecution of robbers, highwaymen, etc., and the punishment of their abettors.

"3. *Religion and Morals*.—The major-generals were instructed to prevent horse-racing, cock-fighting, bear-baiting and the performance of stage plays within their districts, because of the danger of general evil and wickedness, as well as of hatching treason and rebellion. They were to report upon the character of teachers and preachers and to secure the execution of the ordinance for the ejection of insufficient ministers and schoolmasters. By their behavior they were to promote godliness and virtue and to co-operate with justices of the peace, ministers and officers intrusted with the care of such things to secure the execution of the laws against drunkenness, blasphemy, swearing, plays, profaning the Lord's Day, etc. They were to seek out and suppress all gaming houses and houses of ill-fame in London and Westminster. There is some evidence that efforts were made to distinguish what was immoral from what was inexpedient. Thus in March, 1656, the spring races at Lincoln fell due and the Earl of Exeter asked Major-General Whalley whether Lady Grantham's cup might be run for. Whalley gave permission; and he reported to Cromwell, 'I assured him that it was not your Highness' intention in the suppressing of horse races to abridge gentlemen of their sport, but to prevent the great confluences of irreconcilable enemies.' Against wickedness, profaneness, etc., the major-generals worked steadily. Against swearing they were especially severe. Butler fined a certain Mr. Barton £6 for saying 'God damn me,' and protested that it

should have been £10 if the culprit's horse would have fetched as much. Attempts were made to prevent the profanation of Sunday by preventing markets from being held on Saturday or Monday. In some places 'base books' were suppressed; and a raid was made against illegal marriages. The most direct efforts in behalf of religion were those to carry out the ordinance for the ejection of insufficient ministers and schoolmasters and generally to regulate churches and schools.

"4. *Poor Law.*—The major-generals were instructed to see that unemployed persons were either made to work or sent out of the Commonwealth; to consider the case of the poor and to report upon it to the Lord Protector and his council. Meanwhile they were to insist upon the execution of the laws bearing on such cases.

"5. *Registration.*—The major-generals were instructed that every householder in their respective districts must give security by his bond that his servants should keep the peace of the Commonwealth while in his service, during which time he must be ready to appear before the major-general or his deputy or agent whenever and wheresoever and as often as he should appoint, on notice left at his house. Besides the bond for the household entered into by its head, there was a *personal* bond bearing on four classes of persons—viz., 1, Those who had borne arms against the Commonwealth; 2, those who lived dissolutely; 3, those without a calling; 4, those apparently living beyond their means. Every member of those four classes was to give bond with two sureties, with condition that, if 'the above bounden A.B.' should 1, henceforth live peaceably, etc.; 2, reveal to the authorities any knowledge of plots against the Government; 3, be ready to appear before the major-general whenever called upon; 4, formally notify any change of address; 5, on going to London comply with rules for registration there; 6, refrain from ever using a false name, the obligation should be void.

"6. *Licensing.*—The major-generals were instructed to suppress all *solitary* alehouses. All alehouses were to be carefully regulated both as to numbers and character. Under this head the major-generals seem to have done their work briskly. There was a good deal to be done. By Tudor legislation the licensing of public-houses was put into the hands of the justices of the peace and they showed themselves more careful for the relief of thirst than for the prevention of drunkenness. There were also many unlicensed houses. The constables of Coventry, for example, reported that there were fifty unlicensed alehouses in the town. Whalley wrote from Coventry on December 1, 1655, that both there and in Lincoln, owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the civic magistrates, alehouses were no sooner put down than they were set up again. On January 11, 1655-6, Whalley wrote that the alehouses in Lincoln were incredibly numerous. By and by a note of progress is heard from Lincoln, whence, on January 26, 1655-6, the

report comes, 'The business (blessed be God) that our major-generals and we are intrusted with goes on very well; . . . we have suppressed forty, fifty and sixty alehouses in some corporations.' Under the same impulse the justices of Warwickshire directed the high constables of the hundreds to suppress a third of the inns and alehouses within their districts. On February 9 Worsley wrote to Thurloe from Chester that he was putting down all alehouses which belonged to one or more of the five following classes: 1, Those hostile to the Government; 2, those whose owners had other means of livelihood; 3, such as were in 'big and dark corners' (blind alehouses); 4, those of bad repute and disorderly; 5, those suspected to be houses of ill-fame.

"Besides the foregoing six departments of work imposed on the major-generals by their instructions, there is evidence to show that they discharged an additional function—namely, an oversight of various matters of local administration."

THE MAJOR-GENERAL'S IN POLITICS.

In addition to this they also seem to have exercised themselves as vigorously in electioneering as they did in administration and taxation. The object was, as Major-General Kelsey stated in a letter to Cromwell: "To maintain the interest of God's people, which is to be preferred before a thousand parliaments, aganist all opposition."

"Not only did the major-generals work hard for Government candidates; they became candidates themselves and were all returned—Skippon for Lynn, Barkstead for Middlesex, Kelsey for Guildford, Goffe for Hampshire, Fleetwood for Oxfordshire and his deputy, Haynes, for Essex; Whalley for Nottinghamshire, Butler for Bedfordshire and Bridges for Chipping Wycombe; Lambert for the West Riding of Yorkshire and his deputies, Lilburne and Howard, for the North Riding and Cumberland respectively."

THE old stories of persons who secured immunity from pain by a compact with the Evil One are not, it would appear, quite so baseless as modern incredulity would make them out to be. The Satanic agency may not be confirmed, but though with a different cause the effect is said to be the same. Professor C. A. Strong of Chicago University contributes an interesting study on the psychology of pain to the *Psychological Review*. He says: "The conclusion generally drawn by pathologists is that the skin possesses four distinct forms of sensibility—namely, touch, cold, heat and pain, and that any one or any combination of these may be lost or impaired without detriment to the rest. The nerve-impulses which awaken these different kinds of sensation are assumed to pass upward by distinct paths in the spinal cord and the partial anæsthesias are explained in an anatomical way by the blocking of these paths."

THE BOERS' OLIGARCHY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A Warning to President Kruger.

MAJOR F. I. RICARDE-SEAVER publishes the first part of an article entitled "Boer, Africander and Briton in the Transvaal," in the *Fortnightly Review*. It is a very serious paper and one which foreshadows certain trouble in the Transvaal. Of course, the situation in the Transvaal cannot last. The Republic is dominated by a minority of Boers, who constitute an oligarchy whose domination is obnoxious to an immense majority of the white population. The Major says: "The total number of burghers in the republic does not exceed sixteen thousand in a population of nearly one hundred thousand whites and of which over sixty thousand are aliens or *Uitlanders*, composed of Africanders, British, German, Dutch and other nationalities."

THE UITLANDERS AND THEIR NATIONAL LEAGUE.

These aliens or *Uitlanders* have formed themselves into a National League for the purpose of demanding a franchise under certain conditions: "It must not be supposed that the National League advocates the extension of the franchise to all comers indiscriminately. The qualifications laid down by that body are as follows:

- "1. A residence of two years in the state
- "2. An oath of allegiance to the republic.
- "3. The occupation by lease or ownership of property of the value of £100 or be in the receipt of a salary of £100 per annum."

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

There is no intention on the part of the Boers to yield to this demand, but notwithstanding this the Major does not think that there is at present any danger of revolution: "For the moment, however, nor do I think in the immediate future, is there any reason to fear that violent measures may be taken to change the existing order of things. This opinion is based on two considerations: First, the actual and increasing prosperity of the mining industry, which is giving colossal fortunes to the capitalist. The second consideration must be assumed rather than asserted and may be set down as 'unpreparedness,' not only on the part of those more immediately concerned as denizens of the country, but of their sympathizers and supporters who control the political destinies of adjoining states."

The Boers are, however, very unreasonable. Their idea is that the Transvaal belongs to them, and they object to the foreigner or *Uitlander* with impartiality, whether he is Dutch or English: "With blind and indiscriminating jealousy they classify even their own flesh and blood from the Cape Colony and Natal in the same category as the hated Briton. This is really the *crux* of the whole political situation and is the pivot upon which the great franchise agitation question must turn."

There is, however, one *Uitlander* who is *persona gratissima* to the Boers and that is the Hollander,

who appears to run the republic in the interest of Amsterdam and who is the rallying centre of Boer resistance to the enfranchisement of the *Uitlander*: "During my recent visit, conversing with Boer and Africander alike, this Hollander *cauchemar* was so constantly brought up that I was often reminded of Gambetta's famous declaration from the *Tribune*, 'Le Cléricalisme ! Voilà l'Ennemi !' The President of the National League might with much greater force and truth declare, 'De Hollander ! Zie daard de Vrijheid !'

"The railways as they exist are managed and controlled by the Netherlands group from their offices in Amsterdam and are simply a burlesque and a travesty of the most elementary principles that should govern the administration of state highways. The foremost operator is that Hollander of Hollanders, the State Secretary, who, in the dual capacity of State Secretary representing the Government and Railway Commissioner representing the Netherlands Railway Company, presents the curious anomaly of judge and party in railway matters."

MR. RHODES AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

By far the most important part of Major Ricarde-Seaver's article is that in which he professes to describe what Mr. Rhodes said to President Kruger when Mr. Rhodes last visited the Transvaal. There is very grave reason to doubt the accuracy of Major Ricarde-Seaver's statement. He admits that he was not present at the interview between President Kruger and "the great South African statesman" and therefore cannot even pretend to quote *verbatim* all that passed, but he continues: "I have reason to believe that in calm and measured tones Oom Paul was told through an interpreter that if he persisted in his policy of excluding from the franchise and the enjoyment of political rights those loyal Africanders and *Uitlanders* who have made his country what it is to-day, those very elements which he and his Hollanders are trying to suppress and grind down will turn upon him in despair and rend him to atoms ! 'Tell him also,' he continued, 'that the Cape Colony, which came to his assistance and liberally gave him railway communication with the outer world, at enormous sacrifices to the public exchequer, will not allow him to destroy or render nugatory the advantages which those sacrifices have procured her. Tell him that if he desires to remain an independent member of the great South African family of states and retain the good will of his neighbors, he must join the Customs Union on a fair and equitable basis ! Tell him that if he continues to favor in the Government the supremacy of the Hollander element to the detriment of his own Africander flesh and blood and confer monopolies and concessions on unworthy and disreputable speculators, he must not be surprised if political ruin overtakes him and his supporters—possibly engulfing the very independence of the state ! Tell him if this contingency should arise, he will find himself

surrounded by overwhelming forces which will pour in upon him from every quarter—from the Cape Colony and Orange Free State in the South, Bechuanaland in the West, Natal in the East and Rhodesia in the North—all converging to a common centre, Pretoria—to sweep away that corrupt and iniquitous monstrosity yclept a “one man government,” with its hydra of Netherlands monopolists.”

PRESIDENT POLK'S WAR ON MEXICO.

MR. JAMES SCHOULER contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly* for September his second paper on President Polk's administration. These papers, our readers will remember, are largely based on the Polk diary, still in the MS. to be found in the Bancroft collection recently purchased by the Lenox Library. In the present article Mr. Schouler brings the diary to his aid in setting forth the four great achievements of President Polk's administration: The full establishment of the independent treasury, which divorced government dealings from the banks; the low tariff; the adjustment of a northwest boundary with Great Britain, which secured our title to Oregon, and the management of our annexation of Texas. He considers these four cardinal points of policy only so far as the testimony afforded by Mr. Polk's diary and correspondence furnishes plain illustration and proof of historical importance. The first three topics he passed over rapidly, devoting the greater part of the article to a consideration of the acquisition of Texas. He tells us that the diary and correspondence, with their private disclosures, confirm the worst that was ever imputed to this administration in “its deadly and depredating course.” Following is Mr. Schouler's account of how President Polk made war on Mexico:

HOW POLK FORCED THE WAR.

“President Polk has been greatly blamed for precipitating the United States into an unrighteous war with Mexico and at the same time placing the onus of hostilities, most craftily and dishonestly, upon that Republic. The familiar phrases of his message will be recalled: ‘Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil.’ ‘War exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself.’ The real climax, as shown by the diary, makes his disimulation even greater than has been supposed. Saturday, the 9th of May, 1846, was a memorable one. Slidell was now in Washington, having returned from a mission for purchase utterly fruitless; and Polk, feeling convinced that nothing but war would give us the treaty of ample cession that he was bent upon procuring, took up a war policy. It was not the original Texas which had won its independence that he wanted to annex, for Mexico sought no recovery; nor was it Texas as voted to the Rio Grande, for Taylor held that disputed solitude by military possession and was the real aggressor; but

it was a new and broader belt to the Pacific, whose clear title could be won, as now seemed clear, only by force of arms. Congress being in the midst of its long session, the President summoned his Cabinet on this Saturday and stated that it was his desire to send to the two Houses an immediate war message. But no news of any armed advance or opposition by the Mexicans, or of bloodshed or collision of any sort, had yet reached Washington from the front, where General Taylor with his command was already posted to make the disputed area of Texas our own. The Cabinet, as a whole, advised the President encouragingly, but Buchanan not without hesitation, while Bancroft, the Secretary of the Navy, gave his candid opinion that we ought to wait for some act of hostility before declaring war. Polk's diary shows, however, that he preferred to recommend war as matters stood, for after the adjournment he made his preparations to write a message. But a new and sudden turn was given to the situation about sunset of the same day, when dispatches from General Taylor reached the White House by the Southern mail, reporting that slight and casual attacks by Mexicans and loss of life on the line of the Rio Grande which has since passed into history. Here then was the opportunity for throwing all scruples aside; and that Polk made the most of this *casus belli*, of this shedding the first drop of blood by Mexico, the American world is well aware.

THE WAR MESSAGE.

“The Cabinet were summoned once more, in the evening; and they agreed unanimously that a war message should be sent in to Congress on Monday, based upon this new state of facts. But would not that war message have been sent the same had not this opportune intelligence arrived from the front? All now, says the diary, was unity and energy. Mr. Polk worked all Sunday over the message, except for his attendance on morning church; Secretary Bancroft, who took dinner with him, giving his skillful literary aid in the afternoon. There was great excitement in Washington and confidential friends of the Democracy were preparing to have Congress co-operate. ‘It was,’ records the President piously, but with no apparent sense of the unrighteousness of his secular task, ‘a day of great anxiety to me and I regretted the necessity for me to spend the Sabbath in the manner I have.’ On the morning of Monday, the momentous 11th of May, Mr. Polk shut out company and carefully revised this war message, which he sent in to Congress about noon; and such was the haste of preparation that he had not time to read over the accompanying executive correspondence, though he had seen the originals. Slidell, in the afternoon, called upon him to announce that though the bill for declaring war with Mexico passed the House, the Senate had adjourned without action and evidently not united. But the bill went through that branch on Tuesday, with a slight amendment, in which the House concurred. The act was brought to the President soon

after the noon of Wednesday, May 13, and he approved and signed it; and an Executive proclamation was forthwith issued which announced the existence of war, following the example of President Madison in 1812."

THE DICTATOR OF ITALY.

Francesco Crispi. An Invective, by Ouida.

IN the *Contemporary Review*, Ouida, who has for some years past devoted her great gift of vigorous and picturesque word painting to describe the evils which have resulted from Italian independence, now devotes some pages to throwing light upon the true character of the Government established by Signor Crispi. As may be expected both from the writer and the subject of her invective, the article is anything but milk and water.

ITALY UNDER A DESPOT.

She begins by the statement that: "The kingdom of Italy is no longer under a Constitutional Government, with a statute decreed inviolate and inviolable. It is under a despotism; with a statute which is upheld, or is violated, at the pleasure of one man; and this one man not its monarch. Europe does not appear to realize this fact, yet it is one beyond dispute and capable of mathematically precise proof."

It would be interesting to hear the mathematical nature of the proof which she declares is forthcoming. She may have the proof of the mathematician, but she certainly has not a scientific mode of stating it. Instead of this she gives us any amount of fierce invective, such as the following: -

HER DESPOT A CONSPIRATOR.

"Crispi has remained what he was all through his early manhood, a conspirator. There is but this difference: in his earlier manhood he conspired with the people; he now conspires against them. He was, in his prime, a regicide; he is in his old age, a liberticide. He has all the apprehensiveness, the exaggerated terrors, the intriguing imagination of the conspirator. He sees plots and counterplots in all directions. He believes that a nation can be governed from the central office of the secret police. He has something of the mattoide, of the monomaniac; he sees France and Russia everywhere, behind the tribes of Ethiopia and Abyssinia as in the clubs of the Collectivists and Socialists. He has lost, if he ever possessed, the power and patience of clear unbiased thought. It is doubtful if he ever did possess them. Whoever has seen him speak when irritated, seen his inflamed countenance, his furious eyes, his gnashing teeth, has seen a man in whom the serene equilibrium of the brain is violently and frequently disturbed.

"When he was an insurgent and an exile, as when he was a mere Deputy, a mere adventurous lawyer, he upheld the liberty of the press as the corner stone of the arch of freedom. As a Minister, or more properly speaking, a dictator, he considers any cen-

sure by the press of his own deeds as an infamy to be instantly punished by exile, fine or imprisonment.

HIS REIGN OF TERROR.

"The Government of Francesco Crispi has sent the country back sixty years. By him and through him all the old instruments of torture are in use. Spies fill the cities, detectives scour the fields; informers listen to all speech, public and private; literary clubs and co-operative societies are arbitrarily dissolved; packed juries condemn, venal judges sentence; military courts imprison civilians; civil courts judge homicidal officers; time serving prefects deny the franchise to all independent thinkers and manipulate the electoral lists to suit their governments; lads as they come singing through the country lanes are arrested if the song is of liberty; little children writing in chalk on the town wall are sent to prison for forty-five days. There is a reign of terror from Alps to Etna, and the police, armed to the teeth, swarm everywhere, and the prisons are crowded with innocent citizens. The country has gone back to the darkest and worst days of Austrian and Papal tyranny, and the name of the tyrant is ostensibly Humbert of Savoy, in reality Francesco Crispi. Meanwhile there is no check whatever on the caprices and coercion of his rule.

PARLIAMENT A FARCE.

"The vote of the Crispian majority has no more meaning in it than the bleating of a flock of sheep. The Crispian majority is made up of men who owe their seats to Government aid, financial and otherwise; who have pledged to give support in return for such assistance; who are more or less directly salaried and held in bond, and who know that all their political and material chances are bound up with the Crispian Administration.

"The electorate is never free and never safe from the intrigues and the interference of government. It is doubtful if more than a tenth of the rural population ever go to the polls at all. In the populace itself there is a great disinclination to vote at all, a fear of being compromised, a dread of doing something which may draw down the censure of the police."

THE CLIMAX OF CRIMINALITY.

In addition to all those iniquities Crispi has, above all, shown the disposition to strike hands with the Pope for the purpose of consolidating his power. In contemplating this unutterable enormity Ouida's language almost fails her, but she struggles bravely on and finally declares: "No enemy beyond the Alps on any side is so dangerous to the liberty of the nation as that enemy within her gates who is called Francesco Crispi."

The worst of all such articles as this is that they prove too much. No man could have a whole nation in his pocket as Crispi seems to have unless he is something much more than a criminal lunatic. The truth may lie half way between Mr. Stillman and Ouida, but such a sweeping impeachment as this article in the *Contemporary* tends to defeat itself.

SIR J. R. SEELEY.

A Tribute by an Old Pupil.

IN the *English Historical Review* Mr. J. R. Tanner writes a very interesting paper concerning the late Regius Professor of History at Cambridge. Of the notices which have appeared of Professor Seeley's work, he says: "One very important aspect of Seeley's work has been left untouched—his work as one of the most stimulating and inspiring of Cambridge teachers. Of this the present article seeks to give grateful account. His old pupils used to say that Seeley's lectures were, at any rate, an education in lucidity and thoroughness."

Of the latter quality no one could be a more distinguished example than Professor Seeley. Mr. Tanner says: "The posthumous work on 'The Growth of British Policy,' still in the press, is based on forty manuscript volumes of extracts copied from the Record Office and other sources. Critics who read his finished work and talk of 'hasty generalization' fail to appreciate the laborious process by which the finished work was produced. This habit of thoroughness Seeley communicated insensibly to his pupils. He never preached it to them, but it soon came to influence unconsciously the standard of criticism which they were accustomed to apply to what they wrote for him. To spare trouble was regarded by him as a kind of treason and thus, though some of us might be flighty and others dull, we never scamped our work."

"The other transcendent merit of Seeley as a teacher was his habit of insisting, first of all, upon clearness of thought and expression. It was never permitted to us to wrap up fallacies in fine phrases, or to use high-sounding terms that had not been defined. He rejected a rhetorical view, but he did not reject a rhetorical statement of a sober view and his habit of deliberate self-restraint enabled him, when he did use rhetoric, to use it with prodigious effect. He was himself the pattern of these austere virtues and yet he wielded all the spells of eloquence as well. It was as though, like King Solomon, we had chosen wisdom and received riches also. Thus from the beginning Seeley's supremacy over young men was assured. But this supremacy did not rest upon the professor's public lectures alone. His old pupils carry with them grateful recollections."

Mr. Tanner bears high testimony to the extraordinary authority which Professor Seeley wielded over the minds of his students. He says: "They left the lecture room feeling that though other departments of knowledge might be affected by the process of the suns, the conclusions of the Regius Professor of Modern History were established upon adamantine foundations. This note of dogmatism was in all Seeley's professorial utterances. Personally reserved and reverent, when he spoke *ex cathedra* it was with no uncertain sound. Even in its published form 'The Expansion of England' begins with the words, 'It is a favorite maxim of mine,' and those

who were accustomed to hear him lecture will recollect the autocratic phrase, 'according to me.'"

One means by which he succeeded in bringing himself into touch with his undergraduates was his conversation class, of which Mr. Tanner says: "The subject was political science studied by way of discussion, and discussion under the reverential conditions that prevailed resolved itself into question and answer—Socrates exposing the folly of the Athenians. It was mainly an exercise in the definition and scientific use of terms."

This is his account of his master's theory of history: "And this leads naturally to what lay behind all Seeley's public teaching, his definite and reasoned conception of the nature and functions of history. According to him, history has an allotted place among the sciences and is in a fair way to become an exact science itself."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

THE *Fortnightly Review* publishes four articles upon Professor Huxley, all of which are melancholy reminders of the fact that we have no one left who can write on scientific subjects with the lucidity and charm of the subject of these papers. Professor Tyler talks about him as an anthropologist, a student discusses him as a biologist and the editor writes of him as a philosopher, and all three fail to produce any adequate impression as to what the real man was. The Hon. G. C. Brodrick has a short paper entitled "Some Personal Characteristics." The subject is tempting, the title is good, the paper is singularly disappointing. Two paragraphs may, however, be worth quoting: "I have no right to speak from personal knowledge of his attitude toward them. I cannot doubt, however, that whatever his creed, his inner life was that of a good Christian and that his hopes went beyond his beliefs, though he was too honest to mistake hopes for beliefs or beliefs for demonstrations. Assuredly, with all his apparent leaning to materialism and rigorous avoidance of sentiment in reasoning, he inherited and even cultivated the precious gift of philosophical imagination."

"To me his whole nature, intellectual and moral, presented a singular unity; both elements appeared to be in perfect harmony with each other, and the distinctive note of both was the combination of strength with simplicity. From this source was derived the manly dignity of his bearing, the uncompromising directness of his thought and the enviable lucidity of his style. No subtle analysis is needed to explain his character, the beauty of which consisted in being completely natural, and much that he says of David Hume, in one of his essays, might be applied with equal justice to himself. He possessed in a high degree that rare but open secret to which General Gordon owed so much of his marvelous influence—he was always himself, the same to young and to old, to rich and to poor, to men and

to women. He was frank, because he was fearless."

Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell writes a paper on Huxley in the *New Review* which is not quite so disappointing, but still far short of the kind we ought to have: "He was the lineal descendant of the Protestant Reformation and, in his splendid battle for the freedom of individual judgment, he carried forward the standard of Luther. When Huxley thundered against priesthood, insisted upon studying the Scriptures and on testing faith by reason he was clearly on the Protestant side, but he was a Radical among Protestant Whigs. He brought up against them precisely those arguments they had used against Catholics; they had to abandon generalities for personalities. Against their methods of social ostracism, of personal abuse and suggestion of evil purpose, Huxley fought with a lofty earnestness that speedily secured the respect of the best men on both sides. Huxley paved the way for true laboratory teaching in biology. The authorities of his students were to be found in nature itself. The green scum from the nearest gutter, a handful of weed from a pond, a bean-plant, some fresh water mud, a frog and a pigeon were the ultimate authorities of his course. His students were taught how to observe them and how to draw and record their observations. The keynote of his system was that each student should verify every fact for himself."

Professor Huxley was the subject of many articles in the magazines and the author of not a few, and the following bibliography taken from our Annual Indexes, 1890-1894, may be of interest to the student:

1890.

Portrait and Biography, *Cabinet Portrait Gallery*, Part IX.

On the Natural Inequality of Men, *Nineteenth Century*, January, and replies to, by Michael Flürscheim, *Nineteenth Century* April, and Sam. Laing, Aristocracy or Democracy, *Contemporary Review*, April.

On Natural Rights and Political Rights, *Nineteenth Century*, February, and reply to, by J. D. Christie, *Nineteenth Century*, March.

On Capital—The Mother of Labor, *Nineteenth Century*, March.

On Government—Anarchy and Regimentation, *Nineteenth Century*, May.

On the Lights of the Church and the Light of Science, *Nineteenth Century*, July.

On the Aryan Question and Prehistoric Man, *Nineteenth Century*, November.

On the Keepers of the Herd of Swine; Reply to Mr. Gladstone, *Nineteenth Century*, December.

1891.

Portraits of Professor Huxley, *Strand*, February.

On the Lights of the Church and the Lights of Science, Reply to, by Duke of Argyll, *Nineteenth Century*, January, April.

On the Swine Miracle, with Mr. Gladstone's Reply, *Nineteenth Century*, February, March, April.

On Mr. Gladstone's Controversial Method, *Nineteenth Century*, March.

On the Deluge (Hasisadra's Adventure), *Nineteenth Century*, June.

1892.

Huxley's Essays, Frederick Harrison on, *Fortnightly Review*, October; Professor Huxley's Reply (An Apologetic Irenicon), *Fortnightly Review*, December; "The Controverted Question," by W. E. Hodgson, *National Review*, November.

Professor Huxley as a Theologian, by Professor Sanday, *Contemporary Review*, September.

Professor Huxley and the Deluge, by Rev. J. L. Clarke, *Good Words*, June.

Poem by Professor Huxley—"On Tennyson," *Nineteenth Century*, November.

1893.

Evolution in Professor Huxley, by Professor St. George Mivart, *Nineteenth Century*, August.

Huxley's "Controversial (?) Essays," review in *Church Quarterly*, April.

Huxley's "Evolution and Ethics:"

A Word with Mr. Huxley, *National Review*, July.

Man's Place in the Cosmos, by Professor Andrew Seth, *Blackwood's*, December.

Professor Huxley's Somersault, *Free Review*, December.

Unsigned Articles on "Evolution and Ethics," *Medical Magazine*, June; *Nineteenth Century*, July.

On the Watch-Tower, by Mrs. Annie Besant, *Lucifer*, June.

1894.

Professor Huxley's Whole Art of Infallibility, *Lyceum*, January.

Lord Bacon versus Professor Huxley, by Duke of Argyll, *Nineteenth Century*, December.

Professor Huxley and Evolution: Wisdom and Ignorance, *Month*, October.

Evolution and Design, *Month*, November.

Huxley's "Evolution and Ethics:" Ethics and the Cosmic Order, by Dr. Paul Carus, *Monist*, April.

Huxley's Collected Essays, by Professor A. Macalister, *Critical Review*, April.

Huxley's "Essays Upon Some Controverted Questions," by Dr. William Barry, *Catholic World*, November, December.

Huxley's Essay "The Lights of the Church and the Light of Science;" What has Science to do with Religion? by A. J. Dubois, *Century Magazine*, December.

Huxley's "Science and Hebrew Tradition;" The Witch of Endor and Professor Huxley, by Andrew Lang, *Contemporary Review*, August.

Huxley on Professor Tyndall, *Nineteenth Century*, January.

A PHILOSOPHER OF THE SECOND CENTURY.

IN the opinion of Professor Max Müller, the Parliament of Religions at Chicago was the most important event of the year 1893-4, yet so little had been heard of it on the Continent that the editors of the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* not long ago deemed it necessary to explain what this Parliament was. Similarly when the Professor was asked what from his point of view would be the most desirable discovery of the coming year, and he replied, the "discovery of the original text of the *Sermo Verus*, or *Logos Alethes* of Celsus," this work also seemed so little known that the editors again considered it necessary to add some explanation.

WHO IS CELSUS?

For the enlightenment of German readers, Professor Müller tells in the *Deutsche Rundschau* something of this second century philosopher, author of the "Sermo Verus," the first noteworthy polemic against Christianity. But, unhappily, the original text of the work of Celsus has perished, or at any rate has not yet been recovered, and all we know of it consists of fragments given by Origen, as quotations in his answer "Contra Celsum," in eight books. The Professor is not without hope that the lost book may be restored, seeing that the most recent discoveries of old Greek writings in Egypt were made in the coffins of mummies, and it is not impossible that the work of Celsus may have been rolled up and used as a cushion for a mummy in like manner.

THE "SERMO VERUS."

But why concern ourselves with the "Sermo Verus" at all? In the first, second, and even third centuries after Christ we know practically nothing of the history of Christianity beyond what we have in the Bible, and it is now an old rule that much may be learnt from a presentation of the other side of the case. Celsus was distinctly hostile to the doctrines of Christianity, and it would be most interesting to hear how the new religion appeared to the cultured man of the second century, especially as he believed in the philosophical views of the Christian community. But to him it is self contradiction for men who had once adopted the Logos idea to couple with it belief in Christ as the materialized Logos. For him the Christian religion is something objective; in all other writings of the first three centuries it is mostly subjective. He is the only non-Christian and non-Jewish writer of the second century who was not only acquainted with representatives of Judaism and of Christianity, but had himself read carefully portions of the Old and New Testament—in fact, he boasts of knowing more about these religions than many of their devotees.

ORIGEN'S REPLY.

Little else is at present known of Celsus. Origen says scarcely anything about him personally, and we are not even clear as to his date. He is believed to have been the friend of Lucian, but Celsus is a com-

mon name, and Origen himself speaks of two of the name, both Epicureans. It is strange, however, that Origen should have taken so little pains to ascertain some particulars of his opponent. He leaves us in doubt whether it is the same Celsus who wrote two other books against the Christians, for at the end of his work he refers to Celsus as though he was a contemporary, and declares his intention of replying equally fully to another book by Celsus against the Christians as soon as it reaches him.

Why did Origen answer Celsus at such length? Undoubtedly because Celsus was both well acquainted with the chief philosophical schools of antiquity and had studied very extensively the religions of the ancient world. Celsus is referred to as having written about the doctrines of the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Jews, the Persians, the Eleusinians and other nations with religious and philosophical systems, for he believed that all these systems bore a certain relationship to each other.

THE NEW LIFE.

There is no doubt that the lower classes among the Jews and Greeks welcomed the new religion. The great multitudes were without a practical religion. True, the Greek thinkers had their systems of philosophy and morals, but their ancient religion was no more. Similarly the old belief of the Jews had become a meaningless temple worship, with neither comfort nor hope to offer to the weak human heart. In the eyes of the majority of philosophers of that time every religion was a passing superstition good enough for the masses, but unworthy the attention of the cultured. That Celsus should have thought the new religion an object worthy of attack only proves how important Christianity—quite independently of Judaism—had become. In fact, heathen philosophers had come to regard it as something dangerous which must be combated with philosophical weapons.

Christ and the Apostles gathered round them the poor sinners, the most despised members of human society, and offered them pardon, love and sympathy if they promised to sin no more. Christianity was, in the first place, much more a new life than a new religion. Its first disciples were Jews, and remained Jews in the eyes of the world. Celsus reproached the Christians with having chosen as Apostles men of bad character, and Origen replies that herein consists the divine power of the personality and teaching of Christ, that men who have been deep in sin could come to a new life. Christ resembled Buddha in describing himself as a physician who had not come to heal the whole, but the sick.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE LOGOS.

But Christianity could not long avoid metaphysical discussions. Such learned Greeks as adopted the new faith soon found themselves obliged to defend their position, hence the so-called Apologies. The bridge between Greek philosophy and Christianity was the Logos. Professor Müller now deals with this fundamental doctrine of Christianity, which

was soon driven into the background, and seems little understood even in the present day. In Christian antiquity it was probably in consequence of the practical and political development of the new religion, but with it was cut off the life nerve of the Christian religion. First, the dogma was misunderstood; then an explanation for it was sought in mythology. But in modern times the Logos doctrine has been persistently neglected, and to lose it is to take away the most important ground from under the feet of Christianity, for therewith vanishes the historic justification of Christianity, its living connection with Greek antiquity. He who reads "In the beginning was the Word," without troubling further about its inner meaning, forgets that a religion requires thought as well as faith. A religion does not need to be a philosophy, but it must be able to answer philosophy; and, however little we may now emphasize the Logos dogma, we must remember it was the centre, the life of the whole Christian teaching. Celsus says he has nothing against the Logos idea; but how philosophical heads could accept an incarnation of this Logos was beyond his comprehension. No writer of authority of the second or third centuries has made it quite clear in what sense the Christian community conceived the Logos, and all hope rests with the discovery of the "Sermo Verus." In conclusion, Professor Müller gives the history and various shades of meaning of the term Logos, which outside Greece he would have regarded as a Greek word or Hellenic thought, a *terminus technicus* of Greek philosophy not to be translated.

IS THERE SUCH A THING AS TIME?

THOR'S wrestle with the wrinkled old hag that turned out to be Time still occupies the latest of his children. Mr. J. McIntyre renews the attempt in an interesting study in *Mind* on "Time and the Succession of Events." Empty time is an illusion. The acts or events that fill Time are real. "The individual is known, and moreover is, only through and in his acts."

So with the whole of reality—the Absolute: "We have two inseparable aspects under which the universe is to be regarded—on the one hand as God, the Absolute, 'exalted above all time process,' eternal and unchangeable, the unity, the harmony of all things, absolutely unknowable, as 'in Himself,' or only to be determined by negation—on the other hand, the so-called phenomenal universe, the world of finite things, individuals, where all changes, all is in process, where also no fixed knowledge seems possible, for that which we seek to know changes under our hands; where content succeeds content, sometimes in apparent order, sometimes chaotic. It is only by uniting the two aspects that the possibility of knowledge and of an object to be known are secured to us—by regarding the succession of events as the succession of the acts of the Absolute. By this

means the empty unity receives filling, the harmony is seen to be a real harmony, the Absolute becomes a living Being, the Unknowable becomes knowable through his acts. For just as our sole knowledge of the character of the finite individual is derived from his acts, so is it with the Infinite. He is what he does, and all our knowledge of natural events, of human events, is as such an approximation to a knowledge of the Absolute. . . . Time as a whole, therefore, has no existence except as an abstraction from the relations of events in the mind of the subject.

"The Absolute is the permanently existing real Subject, the present act the momentarily existing real event. . . . The Absolute, as in itself, gives the continuity, as in its acts, the discreetness of Time."

In the *Philosophical Review* Professor John Watson deals with a similar theme, and sketches "an Absolute which manifests itself in the time process and yet is self complete."

STEVENSON'S FABLES.

McCLURE'S publishes eleven fables, long and short, by Robert Louis Stevenson and promises nine more in an early number. Stevenson, it seems, in 1888, began a book of fables, which he never completed and these twenty are probably all that the world will ever see. The two we quote are representatives:

THE DISTINGUISHED STRANGER.

"Once upon a time there came to this earth a visitor from a neighboring planet. And he was met at the place of descent by a great philosopher, who was to show him everything.

"First of all they came through a wood and the stranger looked upon the trees. 'Whom have we here?' said he.

"'These are only vegetables,' said the philosopher. 'They are alive, but not at all interesting.'

"'I don't know about that,' said the stranger. 'They seem to have very good manners. Do they never speak?'

"'They lack the gift,' said the philosopher.

"'Yet I think I hear them sing,' said the other.

"'That is only the wind among the leaves,' said the philosopher. 'I will explain to you the theory of winds: it is very interesting.'

"'Well,' said the stranger, 'I wish I knew what they are thinking.'

"'They cannot think,' said the philosopher.

"'I don't know about that,' returned the stranger; and then laying his hand upon a trunk: 'I like these people,' said he.

"'They are not people at all,' said the philosopher. 'Come along.'

"Next they came through a meadow where there were cows.

"'These are very dirty people,' said the stranger.

"'They are not people at all,' said the philoso-

pher; and he explained what a cow is in scientific words which I have forgotten.

"' That is all one to me,' said the stranger. ' But why do they never look up? '

"' Because they are graminivorous,' said the philosopher; ' and to live upon grass, which is not highly nutritious, requires so close an attention to business that they have no time to think, or speak, or look at the scenery, or keep themselves clean.'

"' Well,' said the stranger, ' that is one way to live no doubt. But I prefer the people with the green heads.'

" Next, they came into a city and the streets were full of men and women.

"' These are very odd people,' said the stranger.

"' They are the people of the greatest nation in the world,' said the philosopher.

"' Are they indeed? ' said the stranger.

"' They scarcely look so.' '

THE CART HORSES AND THE SADDLE HORSE.

" Two cart horses, a gelding and a mare, were brought to Samoa and put in the same field with a saddle horse to run free on the island. They were rather afraid to go near him, for they saw he was a saddle horse and supposed he would not speak to them. Now the saddle horse had never seen creatures so big. ' These must be great chiefs,' thought he and he approached them civilly. ' Lady and gentleman,' said he, ' I understand you are from the colonies. I offer you my affectionate compliments and make you heartily welcome to the islands.'

" The colonials looked at him askance and consulted with each other.

"' Who can he be? ' said the gelding.

"' He seems suspiciously civil,' said the mare.

"' I do not think he can be much account,' said the gelding.

"' Depend upon it he is only a Kanaka,' said the mare.

" Then they turned to him.

"' Go to the devil! ' said the gelding.

"' I wonder at your impudence, speaking to persons of our quality! ' cried the mare.

" The saddle horse went away by himself.

"' I was right,' said he, ' they are great chiefs.' "

FRESH AIR WORK IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE September *Chautauquan* contains an interesting account of the various forms of "fresh-air" philanthropy now conducted in New York City, written by William H. Tolman, superintendent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

" Fresh-air work means the outing of a few hours to one or more days or weeks in the country or at the seashore to those whose failing health or convalescence will be regained or made permanent, but have not the means of making these advantages possible for themselves. In the following discussion

the need for this form of philanthropy will be shown, and the St. John's Guild, Children's Aid Society and Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, dealing with the sick, convalescent and well children respectively, will be described as typical agencies. . . .

" St. John's Guild illustrates the work among the sick children of the city, for it was discovered that the agencies for their relief were very few. According to the Guild's constitution, ' its object is and shall be to afford relief to the sick children of the poor of the City of New York without regard to creed, color or nationality.' This object is attained by means of the Floating Hospital, the Seaside Hospital at [Staten Island] and the City Hospital. The Floating Hospital is a barge accommodating about 1,400; it makes six trips each week, leaving from each side of the river alternate days. When the weather will admit, the barge is towed down the lower bay as far as New Dorp, where it comes to an anchor until those children who are so sick as to need a stay of a week or more at the Hospital are taken there. All the while the barge has been floating about, while every minute the pure air of the bay has been bringing back the health to wasted bodies. Very truly has the Floating Hospital been called the sick child's cradle; old ocean has been the nurse to rock it and the health-bringing breezes have been its aids in driving away disease and restoring health."

The children are given meals and salt water baths on the Floating Hospital. The importance of the baths can only be appreciated by those who are familiar with the disgracefully inadequate facilities for such luxuries in the tenement districts of New York.

" Last year the Floating Hospital cared for 47,000 mothers and children. There is no reason why St. John's Guild should not serve as a working model in philanthropy to all our seaboard cities."

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor gives outings to convalescent mothers and children. Harbor excursions are given, and seaside homes are maintained for the benefit of such.

The Children's Aid Society looks after well children as well as the sick and crippled. Outings of a week at the society's retreat on Staten Island are the chief features of this work.

In conclusion Mr. Tolman says:

" Until homes are made possible by a system of housing which will enable this army of 190,000 New York children to have rooms with sufficient air space and opportunity for privacy; until the chance shall be afforded for cleansing baths in all the congested parts of the city; until small parks and playgrounds provide for the needful recreation demanded for every healthy child, and until enough schools are built and equipped whereby they may grow in knowledge; until these and some other essentials of sane living are made possible for the youngsters of our city, Fresh-Air work is necessary."

Some further details of the work of St. John's

Guild are given in the August number of the *Treasury of Religious Thought*.

JAPAN IN SPRINGTIME.

AMONG the several interesting contributions to *Ord och Bild* is a bright, attractively illustrated article by a Norwegian writer, Astrid Naerus entitled "Japan in Springtime," which gives some very pleasant impressions of the Land of the Rising Sun: "Kobe with its beautiful villas and gardens is the most European looking of Japanese seaport towns, and from thence we betake ourselves to the little high-lying and more inland town of Okamoto. Here, seated in one of the quaint, pretty little tea-houses dotted about among bamboo trees and fragrant flowers, we have a glorious view over the blue Osaka Bay, beyond which the sunshine is breaking in shimmering colors on the snow mountains of Yamata. Leaving the heights of Okamoto behind us, we follow our fair Norse guide into Nara after a torturing ride in the hard comfortless 'rickshaw over uneven, hilly, old Japanese roads.

"In Nara we find ourselves on historical grounds, in a medley of old gardens and ancient temples, among giant trees and stone monuments. The town climbs up the incline, and between the narrow, crooked streets is a glimmer of white and red—it is the cherry blossom throwing its light veil over the whole isle-kingdom far and near.

"The cherry tree is very largely cultivated, the people celebrating its blossoming with many feasts, for, besides being the herald of spring, it is looked upon as the symbol of Japan.

THE FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS.

"The festival of flowers is in full swing. To and fro between all the tiny houses gayly lit on wooden shoes through sunshine and spring fragrance the festive minded Japs. Jesting, laughter and music mingle everywhere with the clamping of shoes. Pathetic Japanese songs sound faintly through the throng of people—these queer, oblique eyed, brown little beings in fantastical fluttering robes. The temples and walks especially are crowded with merrily tripping troops. It is an animated scene rich in comical episode. The country, itself like its people, is picturesque and *bizarre* in the smallest detail. Everything in Japan is so wonderfully *liliputian*—Nature itself is of pocket size; everything seems soft and transparent; even the mountains and glaciers seem to be *en miniature*; the fruit trees grow in little squares here and there; the flowers burst out in bunches and clusters—it is the strangest jumble; the landscape always seems as if it were cut up into small patches, the whole appearing to be of doll house size. The towns, too, with their shops and bamboo houses looking like toys rather than human habitations, form a picturesque, weird, little

doll world amid the beautiful pale red fragrant flowers.

THE CHERRY DANCE.

"The, for a European, less attractive sides of Japanese life—the intolerably draughty houses, three of the walls of which are movable, while the fourth, if it at all exists, is conspicuous by its transparency, the whole structure appearing to be in constant motion; the entire and awful bareness of the rooms—no chairs, no tables, no bed, no stove—the impossibility of standing upright without striking the head against the ceiling, of lying at full length without coming in contact with one or other of the movable walls—a risky experiment—the perpetual feast, against which the palate rebels, of green tea and snails, with raw fish and rice as the only change—these and all other drawbacks we gladly skip over to look into the temples and watch the young Shintu priestesses performing the holy dances. Arch little priestesses they seem to be, in their resplendent robes, and pretty enough in their refined coquetry to convert any man into a devoted Shintu. They are as lovable and charming," says Astrid Naerus, "as the *geishas*, or professional dancing girls, of Nippon, and scarcely less unapproachable. But religion and pleasure are so commingled in Japan that one goes direct from worship in the temple to one or other of the countless theatres and dance houses that lie in the immediate vicinity. According to Japanese ideas religion and pleasure are kin, and everywhere among temples, gods and saints is worshiped also the goddess of happiness. This is a significant feature in the character of the people. The Japs are frivolous, superficial, butter-fly natures that hardly ever take life *au grand serieux*. One of the prettiest spectacles in Japan is the *Odori*, or cherry blossom dance, which is only to be seen in springtime at Kyoto. The dance commences with a procession of young girls, who hover to and fro, up and down in slow *tempo*, swinging wreaths of flowers around, while their swaying snake-like motion shows up the resplendent colors and curious material of their robes, which are bestrewn with many hued fantastical flowers. Gradually more and more *geishas* dance in, the last representing flowers and buds in the most *bizarre* combinations. These fling a cloud of petals over the spectators, while with graceful motion they swing around to the mournful sounding music. The trailing, dreamy, dance and the graceful movements of the fans exert an irresistible fascination. The smallest dancers are children of from four to six years, called *musume*. These are dressed to represent off-torn petals of the sweetest and most delicate hues. Some of these quaint little elves hand round tea to the spectators. It is in mystical old Kyoto that the finest cherry dance is to be seen and crowds flock hither from distant places to take part in the beautiful festival. Many of the *geishas* are lovely—refined, odd looking, blushing little beauties in long, grotesque *kimonos*."

LONDONERS AT HOME.

The Lamentation of the "Quarterly Review."
 IN the *Quarterly Review* there is a very interesting article entitled "Londoners at Home." It is written by some one who has ideas in his head and a pen in his hand, and although he is given somewhat to old fogeydom, he says many things which may be taken to heart by all of us who live in this great wen. He begins as follows: "London is perhaps the most eccentric wonder in the history of the world. Its vast extent of sordid, inartistic building, and its enormous migratory lodger population; its abundant evidence of wealth, and yet its widespread areas of local poverty; its feeble-minded native occupants, and the energy of its foreign and provincial immigrants; the sumptuousness of its western mansions, and its unlimited extent of squalid homes; its ill-arranged, ill-kept and dirty streets, and its polluted atmosphere, are all exceptional, and most of them are, in their various ways, superlative. Moreover, London, all its gifts considered, is perhaps the least efficient and least influential aggregate of people on the globe."

THEIR WOMEN ARE UNTRAINED.

Then he takes up his parable concerning the shortcomings of Londoners. His first palpable hit is that in which he rates the women of London for their lack of good housewifery. He says: "At present an immense proportion of the women throughout London never have been trained in proper household work, and so are quite incompetent to supervise and to direct the daily, monthly, yearly cleansing of their rooms. Without manners, and with little reverence even for themselves; untrained and ignorant, and dirty; fashionably dressed in the most sordid style; untrustworthy and incompetent, they eventually become the punishment of those who so unfortunately marry them and are a chief cause of the loose, spendthrift habits of our workingmen."

THEIR SERVANTS ILL-CONDITIONED.

The reviewer is very severe upon the London servant girl, although he places no small portion of the responsibility for their feckless condition at the door of their mistresses, who lodge them in attics that are often not fit for a pig to live in and pen them during the day in underground kitchens. He says: "It is probable that London servant girls of fair intelligence will not for long consent to spend their days in cellar chambers and their nights in such inhuman attics as we have described; nor yet remain without an opportunity for business-like improvement, owing to the incapacity of mistresses to teach them. Women of the middle class who need domestic help had better therefore become wise in time; and, first, they should reduce the style of their establishments and raise their character. The present state of things is evil and absurd; it tends to make the public in their sections mutually contemptuous, instead of universally respectful; and it thus becomes a means and cause of social degradation."

What he suggests is that mistresses should do more of their own work than they do at present: "Were they to rid themselves of half their foolish furniture and duly scrub their floors they might live decently, without dependence upon ill-conditioned servant girls, and might also multiply deposits at the bank."

THEIR WORKMEN DEMORALIZED.

The reviewer says: "But now the working class, to whom the modern fashions gradually descend, are totally demoralized; and so there is no check to demonstrations of depravity, no rational example for reform in dress and no desire for improvement.

"Londoners impoverish themselves and make themselves absurdly miserable by their own devices. Most things on which they expend their money are a vanity or a fraud. Their houses and their dress, as we have seen, are pitiful; their special literature, often worse than none; their art, the pictures on the hoardings; their amusements, sensual. Their very holidays are miserable labor, dull excitements, almost wholly without physical or mental good or intellectual gain; a time of quiet relaxation or of natural enjoyment is indeed the lot of but a few."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

What then must be done to mend this grievous state of things? One of the most obvious things is to insist upon the teaching of housewifery and good hard housework in schools; but this does not carry you very far. The reviewer says: "If London is to be improved and beautified, the work must be begun on individuals in their clear perception and their homely cultivation of abundant grace of form and dress."

That is somewhat vague. His next suggestion is not vague, but it is somewhat impracticable. He maintains that the standard of work among London workmen is falling off and so he says: "Cannot the better workingmen of London honestly combine in a superior selected union of each trade, with mutual recognition throughout all the trades and with the strictest regulation as to character, capacity and courtesy? If building workmen would associate in such a guild, the trade would in a few years' time be revolutionized and workmen would again be masters, like the architects of old."

He has not much hope himself as to the adoption of this suggestion, for he says: "The eager and exclusive struggle of the artisan for higher wages while his highest culture is neglected is the most hopeless element in the actual condition of our Londoners at home. The great aim of all of us should be to make the lowest workingman in London a true gentleman, and to repudiate and condemn entirely a selfish, spurious gentility set up in supercilious repudiation of the working class."

The *Quarterly* reviewer would abolish the leasehold system and subdivide London up into very small administrative areas.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

M R. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS relates, in *Harper's* for September, the varied adventures of "three Gringos" in Central America. His account of Honduras insects is truly pathetic.

"I have camped in our West, where all you need is a blanket to lie upon and another to wrap around you, and a saddle for a pillow, and where, with a smouldering fire at your feet, you can sleep without thought of insects. But there is nothing green that grows in Honduras that is not saturated and alive with bugs and all manner of things that creep and crawl and sting and bite. It transcends mere discomfort; it is an absolute curse to the country, and to every one in it, and it would be as absurd to write of Honduras without dwelling on the insects as of the west coast of Africa without speaking of the fever. You cannot sit on the grass or on a fallen tree, or walk under an upright one or through the bushes, without hundreds of some sort of animal or other attaching themselves to your clothing or to your person. And if you get down from your mule to take a shot at something in the bushes and walk but twenty feet into them, you have to be beaten with brushes and rods when you come out again as vigorously as though you were a dusty carpet. There will be sometimes as many as a hundred insects under one leaf; and after they have once laid their claws upon you your life is a mockery, and you feel at night as though you were sleeping in a bed with red pepper."

Mr. Edwin Lord Weeks contributes some interesting "Notes on Indian Art." "A lingering doubt still exists as to the possibility of completing or even beginning an art education outside of Europe, and a traveled American was recently heard to ask whether it was yet practicable in the United States. It might furnish such doubters with food for reflection could they visit one or two of the art schools of India and see with what success the experiment of initiating the native into the mysteries of the painter's craft, from a European standpoint, has been crowned thus far. In the life class at the School of Arts in Bombay we found the students working in various mediums from a costumed model, one of the characteristic street types of the bazar. Hindoo and Moslem, irrespective of caste distinctions, met on neutral ground, and the class itself would have made an interesting subject for a painter."

Owen Wister endeavors to describe "The Evolution of the Cow-Puncher," and ends with an attempt to tell us what has become of that picturesque hero of the border. "Three things swept him away—the exhausting of the virgin pastures, the coming of the wire fence and Mr. Armour of Chicago, who set the price of beef to suit himself. But all this may be summed up in the word progress. When the bankrupt cow-puncher felt Progress dispersing him; he seized whatever plank floated nearest him in the wreck. He went to town for a job; he got a position on the railroad; he set up a saloon; he married and fenced in a little farm; and he turned 'rustler' and stole the cattle from the men for whom he had once worked. In these capacities will you find him to-day. The ex-cow-boy who set himself to some new way of wage earning is all

over the West, and his old courage and frankness still stick to him, but his peculiar independence is of necessity dimmed. The only man who has retained that wholly is the outlaw, the horse and cattle thief, on whose grim face hostility to progress forever sits."

SCRIBNER'S.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS takes up again in this number his "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States." In the present installment he tells for the first time from authentic sources the story of Conkling's famous interview with Garfield in the presence of Platt and Arthur in a room of the Riggs House in Washington:

"Shortly before the inauguration, in the spring of 1881, Senator Platt, who was politically and sympathetically in accord with his colleague, received the information that Mr. James had been selected for the position of Postmaster-General. Up to this time the two New York Senators had received assurances from the President-elect that the Empire State was to be favored with the portfolio of the Treasury Department, which was regarded as a more dignified and more influential position in every respect. As soon as Mr. Platt heard of the President's change of mind, he repaired at once to Chamberlain's, where he found Vice-President Arthur and Senator Conkling at breakfast. He broke the news to them. Arthur and Conkling at once left the table and all three repaired to the Riggs House, where Garfield had rooms. They received an audience without delay, and for over an hour Conkling stormed up and down the room, charging Garfield with treachery to his friends in New York and asserting that he was false to his party. Garfield sitting on the side of his bed listened in silence to the tirade, violent and unseemly as it seemed to all. Both General Arthur and Senator Platt subsequently declared that for invective, sarcasm and impassioned eloquence this was the speech of Conkling's life."

The rise and growth in the United States of clubs devoted to hunting is described by Mr. E. S. Martin. He tells us that: "The city man's desire to hunt is based neither on affection nor on mimicry. Americans do not hunt foxes or ride across country because it is done in England. The strain of English blood may show itself, perhaps, in American horsemanship, but Americans ride across country because that is a far livelier and more interesting form of riding than riding on the road, even when it is a country road—much more so when it is a park road or a paved street. And when Americans hunt foxes, they do it for the same reason that the English do, because following the trail of a fleet and wily animal is better sport than following a cross-country trail artificially laid, and because the fox is the only wild creature fit for the chase that will live and flourish in proximity to man. That the city man, be he Briton or American, should wish to hunt is a reasonable desire." Considering that we have already 25 hunting clubs, it would seem that hunting as an American sport gives promise of becoming a prominent and growing impression on the habit of our people.

Mr. Alexander Black contributes an original short story illustrated by a series of 33 photographs containing real back-grounds and fictitious characters. He calls his story "Miss Jerry; The First Picture Play," and in his introduction he says that in this play his purpose has been to test experimentally certain possibilities of illusion, with the aim always before him that the illusion should not, because it need not and could not safely, be that of photographs from an active play, nor of artistic illustration, but the illusion of reality. One of the actors in Mr. Black's play is the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. He is represented as sitting before his desk in his office in the New York Central Station engaged in earnest conversation with the heroine, whom we are not able to recognize from the photograph.

The sixth of Miss Goodloe's stories of girl college life appears in this number, and Mr. Robert Grant is again in evidence with an article on the "Case of Man."

THE CENTURY.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted at length from the articles on "The National Military Park" and "Art on the Battle Field," in the September *Century*.

Miss Alice Fletcher, writing on "Hunting Customs of the Omahas," calls attention to the growth of certain forms of law in Indian society. "The laws which grew up around the buffalo hunt, bred of the exigencies of the tribe and the habits of the animal, were based upon the recognized fact that the rights of the whole people were greater than those of the individual. These laws bore equally upon all, and the Indian comprehended that the continued existence of the community rested upon the impartial execution of them. It is one of the peculiarities of the American Indian that in grasping the idea of the authority of law he did not centralize and embody it in a despotic form, but kept it in the ideal, as something to be administered by him only who possessed the requisite ability."

Prof. Woodrow Wilson utters some needed cautions "On the Writing of History." "Histories are written in order that the bulk of men may read and realize; and it is as bad to bungle the telling of the story as to lie, as fatal to lack a vocabulary as to lack knowledge. In no case can you do more than convey an impression, so various and complex is the matter. If you convey a false impression, what difference does it make how you convey it? In the whole process there is a nice adjustment of means to ends which only the artist can manage. There is an art of lying; there is equally an art—an infinitely more difficult art—of telling the truth."

GODEY'S.

A QUOTATION from the article by Rupert Hughes on "The Cuban Revolution," in the September *Godey's*, appears in another department.

As in nearly all the other magazines of the current month, the subject of yachting has a prominent place. An article on the pleasures of this sport by Jesse Albert Locke opens the number.

"Recent Amateur Photography," by F. W. Crane, gives an excellent summary of the development of that art during the past decade. "What was looked upon by many a few years ago as merely an agreeable pastime is now regarded as a seriously delightful avocation, and

the time and study expended upon their work by many of our leading amateurs would be a genuine surprise to those who have but a limited acquaintance with the subject. Our amateurs, in fact, are running a close race with the professionals. Indeed, in many cases it can be truly said that they have surpassed them, for the amateur is not held down to strict lines of business, and is enabled to give his fancy wider range in the choice and variety of subjects. Finer specimens of artistic photography are seldom seen than are to be found in the annual exhibitions of the most progressive amateur societies, and these exhibits, bringing together as they do the very best work of hundreds of amateurs, have been one of the most potent means of elevating photography to the high plane which it is eminently worthy of occupying."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN another place we have quoted from Mr. John T. Hyatt's article in the September *Cosmopolitan* on "The Ancient Capital of Cuba."

Mr. Charles B. Hudson describes certain fishy wonders of the sea, the like of which no landlubber ever dreamed of—unless his digestion chanced to be unusually bad—and illustrates his article with his own drawings. The magazine writer has the great advantage, in this method, of securing the complete conformity of the illustration to the text; but the incredulous reader will doubtless refuse to be convinced by anything else than certified photographs of such monsters of the deep.

Col. John A. Cockerill well describes the career of Brigham Young as the builder of Utah. "It is seldom given to the founder of a State that the body which he has organized shall grow to such marvelous completeness and maturity within fifty years. Nothing which Brigham Young planned in the self-exiled community of 1847 has failed to reach a well-rounded fulfillment in the modern Utah."

"A House Party at Abbotsford" is the title of a charming narrative of a visit to the great-granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, by Nina Larré Smith.

"The power of heredity is strikingly apparent in the resemblance of Mrs. Maxwell Scott to her illustrious great-grandfather. The familiar, drooping blue eyes of Sir Walter look out from beneath a wide, full brow, which is so like that of Chantrey's head of the great novelist that it might have served as the model. A sensitive temperament and studious life have cast a shadow of seriousness over her face, which otherwise would be girlish with its fresh and delicate coloring. Despite the personal oversight which she gives her children, and the social demands upon her time and strength, she makes it a point to know every tenant on her large estates. She tenders them not only material help, but what is more rare in this egotistical world, her personal interest and sympathy in the every-day details of their simple lives. It needs the diplomacy of a Talleyrand to reach the core of those reserved, proud, Scotch peasants, but with gracious tact she has won the affection and confidence of them all."

George C. Holt tells the story of the murder of Dr. Parkman by Professor Webster in Boston in 1849—one of the most famous cases in American criminal annals. Professor Webster was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and from his subsequent confession it appeared that many facts which received great consideration in the trial were really of no importance.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

ELSEWHERE we have reviewed and quoted from Stevenson's "Fables," James R. Gilmore's account of Garfield's ride at Chickamauga, and W. J. Henderson's article on "The Defense of the America's Cup," in *McClure's* for September.

Cleveland Moffett sketches the typical career of Will H. Low, the American artist, a personal friend of Robert Louis Stevenson.

This month's installment of the Tammany history, by E. J. Edwards, covers the period of John Kelly's rulership. This was the beginning of Tammany's latter days. "Hugh J. Grant, who was trained in politics by Kelly, and for whose abilities he had very great admiration, was spoken of as one of those who should be chief among the advisers of the organization. But Richard Croker, who began his active life in Tammany Hall under Kelly's direction—and who had been a faithful student of Kelly's methods, and his able and zealous lieutenant—was the man of whom Kelly spoke with the greatest confidence in connection with the leadership, and when Kelly died his counsel prevailed. Mr. Croker became the leader of Tammany Hall, and the organization began a new career which promised for a time to secure it that lasting invincibility which John Kelly had aimed at and had come almost in sight of."

A remarkable experience in Alpine climbing is related by Mr. Garrett P. Serviss in this number of *McClure's*. It will be remembered that the first ascent of the Matterhorn was accomplished thirty years ago by Mr. Edward Whymper, the intrepid mountaineer, after eight successive failures; but four of the seven men who made up Mr. Whymper's party were killed in the descent. Mr. Serviss last summer procured the services of Peter Tangwalder, a survivor of the Whymper party, and with one other native guide successfully performed the ascent, returning in safety to tell the story in the columns of *McClure's*.

MUNSEY'S.

THE September *Munsey's* vies with the *Cosmopolitan*, *McClure's*, *Godey's* and other magazines in its yachting pictures. If the *Defender's* strong points do not become impressed on the non-nautical magazine reader's mind these days, it will not be the fault of editors, illustrators or publishers.

The article on "The Kaiser as a Sportsman," by Henry W. Fischer, relates some interesting facts in the German Emperor's early career which seem to show that the young Emperor learned something about sports from his American playmates, Mr. Poultnay Bigelow and the late John Adams Berrian. It was Mr. Bigelow who introduced the youthful William to Cooper's Indians, and later Mr. Berrian taught him many of the sports of American youth.

"When Wilhelm and young Berrian met in Cassel, the former was past the age of romantic fiction. He sought the company of the American boy to receive lessons in boxing, tennis, baseball and football, in exchange for tuition in riding, fencing and marksmanship. As a result of this friendship, the heir to the German crown and the aspirant for New York professional life had many an exciting set-to with each other; and as Berrian was a bold and frank young fellow, he taught the prince many things besides athletics. The fact that his Majesty's imperiousness is tempered by a wholesome democracy that wins him the love of his people is principally due to the

influence of the American friends of his youth, who made him respect Republicanism, and, by their example, demonstrated the value of self-restraint and of deference to the opinions of others."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE most elaborate article in the September number is Mr. Edwin A. L. Barber's study of "the Pioneer of China painting in America," Mr. Edward Lycett—a "pioneer" in the sense that his work has been more important in the development of general interest in his profession than all the work in this field before him. "It is true that China painting has heretofore been pursued largely as a pastime by the women of America, but Mr. Lycett sees in the near future vast possibilities for ceramic work when women shall seriously engage in it. The great advantage they possess in their direct sympathy with the artistic instincts of their sex will enable them to work understandingly and in complete touch with consumers, thus adding a value to their work which the stereotyped decorations from the factory do not possess,—where the principal interest seems to be to reproduce a prescribed and meaningless ornament of exact size and unvarying shades of color. The revival of original, appropriate and artistic work,—the intelligent use of a sentiment, an idea, a quotation; the illustration of an historical event, the faithful transfer of a favorite flower or bird—seems to be reserved for the women of this country. The women decorators in all parts of the land are rapidly elevating the standard of this beautiful art, and much more may be expected of them in the near future."

Mr. J. Frederick Hopkins writes of the remarkable work of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., which has stimulated the founding of similar institutions by Mr. A. J. Drexel in Philadelphia, Mr. Philip Armour in Chicago, and others. "The most striking feature of the institute is its unity. A oneness of purpose, of ideas and of methods binds the departments of this great school into a more harmonious relationship than exists in most other institutions. Its courses of study play into each other so intimately that no one department exists without the others. What is so strikingly true of its courses of study is equally true of its organization. The institute is made up of nine different departments: High School, Fine Arts, Domestic Art, Domestic Science, Science and Technology, Commerce, Kindergartens, Libraries and Museums, each of which is presided over by a director who organizes and superintends the work of the teachers and students enrolled in that department. These departments are divided into classes, each one of which is in charge of a certain teacher, or committee of teachers, who meet those particular students in the various branches of their course. Every student is thus responsible to certain teachers; these teachers look to their director for general departmental supervision; while each director is a member of the institute faculty, at whose meeting the secretary of the institute, Mr. F. B. Pratt, presides."

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY.

THE *Midland's* "outdoor number" (August) is freighted with descriptions of bits of Western scenery and tales of the camp and the chase.

In this number Frank Russell concludes his narrative of "A Naturalist's Voyage down the Mackenzie." His entire journey comprised over 18,000 miles and occupied

two years and a half, during which time he made a collection of 21 large mammals of the North, 600 birds and several hundreds of ethnological and other specimens. Mr. Russell was without companions or assistants, except Indians hired temporarily.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE story of "Napoleon and the Regent Diamond" is told by Charles Stuart Pratt in the September *Lippincott's*. The history of this stone, which was bought in India by the grandfather of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, for about \$96,000, in 1701, and sold, sixteen years later, to the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, for \$675,000, was linked with the fortunes of Napoleon in a peculiar way. Its service as collateral for the Dutch loan made possible Napoleon's first victories. One authority has asserted that without this aid the battle of Marengo could not have been fought. It was the house of Pitt that brought the gem to France, and, oddly enough, it was this same house, represented by William Pitt, the younger, that contributed powerfully to Napoleon's final overthrow.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

ONE of the interesting features of the September *Frank Leslie's* is an article on "The Factory Towns of England," by Edward Porritt, who describes the conditions of life in the smaller towns, which are so generally ignored by the American traveler in England.

"House rents," says Mr. Porritt, "are much cheaper in England than in this country, and much cheaper in the provincial towns than in the large cities. A man who is the owner of a mill or forge at which five or six hundred people are at work may often be found in a house the rental of which is not more than \$200 a year. Bank managers and lawyers accommodate themselves in houses of a similar rental. Nor are these houses necessarily of a poor description. Most of them contain ten or eleven rooms, and house families of ordinary size and two or three servants."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN another department we have reviewed Mr. William H. Tolman's article in the September number on "Fresh Air Work in New York City."

Nettie Louise Beal writes an entertaining article on certain notable old London inns, such as were frequented by Goldsmith, Johnson, Pope, Dryden, Addison, Steele, Swift, Dickens, Thackeray, Tom Hood, Douglas Jerrold, and other literary celebrities.

Dr. W. H. Withrow concludes his survey of the Dominion of Canada with this optimistic reflection: "There are no more moral, Sabbath keeping, temperate, law-abiding people in the world than those of Canada. By a plebiscite taken in six of the seven provinces there was an overwhelming preponderance in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. This strong temperance sentiment will lead, we believe, to the extirpation of this great cause of crime in this country before it is prohibited over such a large area elsewhere in the world."

Now that Atlanta is so much "in the public eye," a tribute to the late Henry W. Grady, her foremost citizen, by Mr. Clark Howell, of the *Constitution*, seems peculiarly timely.

"It has been said that Atlanta's success was due to the fact that all of her citizens pull together in anything

that can possibly benefit the city. This is true, and it was Henry Grady who brought about the state of affairs which made it possible. Whether it was his magnetic personality or the wisdom of the movements he inaugurated that attracted everybody to his aid may be a question upon which there might be disagreement; I have always thought it a combination of the two, for certainly the value of his enterprises was demonstrated and the charm of his personality had much to do with his success."

THE ATLANTIC.

IN another department we have reviewed Mr. Bradford Torrey's account of a visit recently made to the battle field of Chickamauga, and have quoted from Mr. Schouler's article on "President Polk's Administration."

William Cranston Lawton writes on the "Plot of the Odyssey." The writer regards the *Odyssey* as the best of all the good stories that ever were told. He points out as the most striking difference between the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad* the unvaried setting of the elder epic, the shifting-scene of the younger: "In the *Iliad* our gaze ranges only from the ships and cabins of the Greeks on the Hellespont shore to the homes and streets of the beleagured town, or at farthest to Zeus's seat on Ida whence he overlooks both hosts. Even the divine abodes seem close at hand: the gods, debating only upon the issue of the war, keep their eyes fixed, as it were, upon the Trojan plain, and nearly all of them actually enter the field of battle on some occasion. In the *Odyssey* the heavens are grown larger as well as more serene, while of the earth we have an infinitely wider and more varied view."

Agnes Repplier enters a protest against European guides. She concludes the brightly written account of her experiences in sight-seeing on the Continent as follows: "It is possible to be too discursive when a pet grievance has an airing. Therefore, instead of lingering, as I should like to do, over a still unexhausted subject; instead of telling about a dreadful one-eyed man who pursued me like a constable into the cathedral of Catania, and fairly arrested me at St. Agatha's shrine, whither I had fled for protection; instead of describing an unscrupulous fraud at Amalfi who led me for half a mile in the dripping rain through a soaked little valley, under pretense of showing me a macaroni factory, and then naively confessed we had gone in the opposite direction, because the walk was so charming, instead of denouncing the accumulated crimes of the whole sinful fraternity, I will render tardy justice to one Roman guide whose incontestable merits deserve a grateful acknowledgment. He was a bulky and very dirty man in the Castle of St. Angelo, to whose care fourteen tourists, English, French and Germans, were officially committed. He spoke no language but his own, and he set himself resolutely to work to make every visitor understand all he had to tell by the help of that admirable pantomimic art in which Italians have such extraordinary facility. It was impossible to misapprehend him. If he wished to show us the Papal bed-chamber, he retired into one corner and snored loudly on an imaginary couch. When we came to the dining room he made a feint at eating a hearty meal. With amazing agility he illustrated the manner of Benvenuto Cellini's escape, and the breaking of his ankles in the fall. He decapitated himself without a sword as Beatrice Cenci, and racked himself without a rack as another unhappy prisoner. He lowered himself as a drawbridge, and even tried to explode himself as a cannon in his efforts to make us better acquainted."

ed with the artillery. He was absolutely serious all this time, yet never seemed flustered or annoyed by the peals of irresistible laughter which greeted some of his most difficult representations. He had but one object in view—to be understood. If we were amused, that did not matter; and if we were a little rude, that was merely the manner of foreigners. I do not wish to close a chapter of fault-finding without one word of praise for this clever and conscientious actor, whose performance was limited to the ignoble task of conducting travelers through a dilapidated fortress, but whom I cannot consent to look upon as a guide."

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

IN the August number Mr. Watson Griffin discusses the question of separate Catholic schools which is now agitating the Dominion.

"If the Roman Catholic Church authorities in Canada had been wiser they would have demanded some years ago that Roman Catholics and Protestants should attend the same public schools. The result of this demand would have been a great Protestant agitation against the Romanizing of the public schools. Then when the Protestants were thoroughly committed to advocacy of the separate school system, the Roman Catholic Church might have gracefully yielded the point, and so the country would have peace and quiet now instead of being disturbed by politicians who work upon the religious prejudices of both Protestants and Roman Catholics."

THE ARENA.

WE have quoted in another department from Professor Emmott's paper on an Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

Professor Frank Parsons continues his study of the electric light problem, presenting much interesting data as to the advantages of public over private management of plants.

"A consolidated public plant can produce light at a lower cost than is possible to a private company with equal efficiency of management, equally good construction and an equal volume of business. These qualifications must never be lost sight of, for in them lies the explanation of some mysterious variations in the cost of production both in private and municipal plants. The few cases in which municipal operation is not as successful as it should be are due to bad management or poor construction, or both. The management may be bad because it is hampered by politics, or because the manager himself is not the trained electrician and practical business man he ought to be. Cities are more liable to this kind of error than private companies, though the owners of the latter not infrequently place some favorite or relative in command with little regard for his fitness or ability. The excellent results of public electric plants show that on the whole their management has been very good, but there can be no doubt that if civil service principles were firmly established, and all appointments were permanent and were made on grounds of merit and ability alone, the results would be still better than they are."

In a paper on "Public Health and National Defense" Mr. Frank Buffington Vrooman makes a convincing argument for improved sanitation. "The death rate of the German army is reduced to five per thousand, less than one-half that of the civil population of the same ages,

showing the superior effectiveness of organized sanitation, which, of course, it is possible to institute only by national legislation."

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* publishes as its opening article the address on the subject of "The Twentieth Century," delivered by Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court before the graduates of the Yale Law School, June 24, 1895. Mr. Brown sums up as follows: "It has been given to the Nineteenth Century to teach the world how a great republic can be founded on principles of justice and equality; it will be the duty of the Twentieth to show how it can be preserved against the insidious encroachments of wealth as well as the assaults of the mob. The progress of all civilization has been from the reign of will to the reign of law, and as a rule that government is freest whose courts of justice are purest. Freedom and injustice are ill-mated companions; and at the basis of every free government is the ability of the citizen to apply to the courts for a redress of his grievances, and the assurance that he will there receive what justice demands. So long as we can preserve the purity of our courts we need never despair of the Republic."

Says Maurus Jókai, in a chapter of "Literary Recollections": "I participated in the deadly conspiracy of an oppressed nation. The king has favored me with distinction. I have been an indigent hero, reduced to giving lessons in Hungarian for two florins a month. I have been the fortunate director of great enterprises. I have supported all the disasters that destiny can inflict, and I have tasted all its favors. The gallows rope has passed around my neck as well as the ribbon of a medal of honor. The glorious dust of exaltation has covered me alike with the blackest marks of calumny. More than any other mortal, perhaps, I have been loved and hated. Therefore judgment can be passed on my books only from a knowledge of my life."

Dr. J. M. Rice advocates the substitution of teacher for text-book, not, however, the total doing away with the use of books, for he admits that in certain subjects they will always be required, but holds that under proper instruction the pupil will become so much interested in the subject that he will voluntarily go to books for further information. He argues that when the teacher takes the place of the text-book, the child is by no means relieved of a task; "on the contrary, in a recitation conducted on scientific principles, the child is obliged to perform intellectual labor more severe in character, though less dull and mechanical, than when he commits the contents of the text-book to memory. When he studies the text-book he acquires his information simply by exercising his memory; in a scientific recitation, on the other hand, he is obliged to bring many of his faculties into play in order to accomplish his task."

Professor Albert S. Cook, of Yale, writes appreciatively, and at times enthusiastically, of "Chautauqua; its Aims and Influence." Perhaps the charge of "superficiality" so often brought against Chautauqua work was never so ably met as in this paper.

Professor Eric Schmidt, of the University of Berlin, describes the literary remains of Goethe, in the editing of which he has been employed for some years.

Mr. Henry J. Fletcher labors to find a remedy for the present rapid drift of our population to the great cities. "When the farmer and villager begin to study more how

to enrich and beautify farm and village life, when perfect roads, daily mails, the telephone, the electric railway, the manual training school, shall have carried into the remotest corners the blessings of the new civilization, it may be that the incentive to live in cities will be largely removed."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from the article by the Rev. Dr. Mendes on "The Solution of War," from Worthington C. Ford's "Turning of the Tide," and from the directions given by Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D., on "What to Avoid in Cycling."

Mr. Andrew Lang's remarks on "Tendencies" in Fiction," while frank are on the whole encouraging:

"Happily there are other 'tendencies' than those of frivolity, fashion, bad taste, vice, sham social science, sciolistic theology and hysterics. There is the good old tendency to love a plain tale of adventure, of honest loves and fair fighting. We have no Scott, we have no Dickens, we have no Fielding, but we have honest upright romancers, who make us forget our problems and the questions that are so much with us in the air of moor and heath, on the highway, on the battle field, in the deadly breach. Our novels in this kind are not works of immortal genius: only five or six novelists are immortal. But the honest human nature that they deal with, the wholesome need of recreation to which they appeal—these are immortal and universal."

The Hon. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has a practical scheme to utilize private yachts as a naval auxiliary. Steam yachts, he thinks, might be so constructed as to be easily converted into torpedo boats, while answering all the purposes of the private owner in time of peace. The Government should have the privilege of chartering or buying such boats in time of war, and, by special agreement, the use of them for a few days each year for drill or training purposes at a time when the owners would need them least.

In an article on "Leo XIII and the Social Question" the Rev. J. A. Zahm declares that the famous Encyclical on Labor was due largely to American influences. "In 1887, when the memorial concerning the Knights of Labor was forwarded to Rome, the Christian world still hesitated. But this document was the trumpet note which settled the issue. Rome spoke, the encyclical *Rerum Novarum* was promulgated, and timid Catholic Europe breathed a sigh of relief."

"Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," by Goldwin Smith, is a survey of the tendencies in recent religious thought as exemplified in the works of Drummond, Balfour and Kidd. This is Professor Smith's own conclusion: "There can be no hope, apparently, of laying new foundations for a rational theology in any direction excepting that of the study of the universe and of humanity as manifestations of the supreme power in that spirit of thorough going intellectual honesty of which Huxley, who has just been taken from us, is truly said to have been an illustrious example. That we are made and intended to pursue knowledge is as certain as that we are made and intended to strive for the improvement of our estate, and we cannot tell how far or to what revelations the pursuit may lead us. If revelation is lost to us, manifestation remains, and great manifestations appear to be opening on our view. Agnosticism is right, if it is a council of honesty, but ought not to be heard if it is a council of despair."

SOCIAL ECONOMIST.

WHILE most of the reviews are making greater or less concessions to the distractions and frivolities of the summer months, Professor Gunton's vigorous little monthly fully maintains, in the dog days, its character as "a journal of statesmanship, economics and finance." The vigor, pointedness and snap of its articles are as marked in August as they were in January.

In an article on "Financing the United States Treasury" the editor makes a plea for the establishment of a federal bank, with branches, "after the model of the banks devised in 1791 by Hamilton and Morris, and in 1816 by Madison, Gallatin and Dallas. The functions of such a bank will be in part (1) to maintain and enforce redemption of all bank notes in gold by whatsoever bank the notes shall be issued throughout the United States; (2) to insure the Government Treasury of the United States against a run for gold on any and every possible demand by so utilizing and financing the credit of the United States that the more debt it owes the more it will attract gold, and the larger its payments the greater will be its means of payment; (3) to promote low and equal rates of interest throughout the United States and freedom, elasticity and energy in production; (4) to attract foreign trade by presenting to foreign merchants an institution of as great power to loan bank credit in all parts of the globe as any in the world."

Professor Arthur B. Woodford calls attention to the fact that the poorer agricultural portions of the country are not those where mortgage indebtedness is the greatest. "Debts abound where there is wealth and industrial opportunity, and because of industrial opportunity."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* for August is a strong number. We notice elsewhere Mr. Burroughs' appeal to Lord Salisbury to sacrifice Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Burroughs, no doubt, writes nonsense, but it is nonsense that is very frequently heard just now in the mouths of irate Tories of the old school, who calculate that Mr. Chamberlain cannot control more than a dozen or twenty votes, and therefore can be snubbed or cast out with impunity.

An anonymous writer recalling the story of the French efforts to shut the English out of the American continent, says: "We are again confronted in Africa and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula with just such a barrier as was set up before our fathers in America and in India. Once more the French are intent on having colonies, and they have other Father Bobés to state their claims. These 'publicists' are prepared to demonstrate that whole continents belong to France because this or the other French traveler has crossed them. The pretension of old, which was to confine the English between the Alleghanies and the sea, has its equivalent in the effort to shut the interior of Africa to the Niger Company. The claim on the valley of the Mississippi has its copy in the valley of the Mekong. And the comparison does not end there. In the nineteenth, as in the eighteenth century, the French can do everything with a colony except provide it with colonists. Governors and soldiers they can send in abundance. Their forts spring up over hundreds of miles. Colonel Archinard is just such another as the French explorers of America."

The moral of the whole story, of course, is that it is no good trying to colonize unless colonists are produced.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE articles relating to the general election and the work that lies before the new British ministry are dealt with elsewhere.

WHAT HERBERT SPENCER'S GOSPEL LEADS TO.

Prof. St. George Mivart reviews the discussion between Mr. Balfour and Herbert Spencer. He says: "Were the doctrines of Mr. Spencer really accepted and believed, they must sap the foundations of physical science, which they make logically impossible, while they directly tend to banish from existence all that gives value to effort or dignity to human life."

In the course of his remarks Prof. Mivart raises a point in remarks which will probably be somewhat bitterly resented. He says: "We should be grateful to Mr. Spencer if he would point out to us amongst the members of his own 'persuasion' those who emulate St. Francis of Assisi in love of the poor and suffering, or St. Vincent of Paul in personal devotion to helpless infancy, or St. Francis Xavier in laborious zeal for the propagation of 'truth,' or Father Damien in a life's self-sacrifice for lepers. It is one thing to talk of altruism, to grimace and posture, and quite another to follow the example of men like those who have been just mentioned. Some 'oral continence' as to the faults of Christians would not sit ungracefully on men who, whatever their repute as professors, are not much known as performers of heroic acts of self-denial."

A DEFENSE OF PRAYER.

The Rev. Wm. Barry, D.D., writes an article on this subject in reply to Mr. Norman Pearson. Dr. Barry's standpoint is clearly expressed in the following extract:

"There is a life in man which the senses cannot comprehend, nor physical science measure its height and its depth. Before all things it is personal, conscious, secret, turned toward the invisible, at home in eternity. Its very essence is communion with the Supreme; and it prays because it loves. I do not envy the mortal who has never known its influence. And I am certain that so long as physics and metaphysics take realities into their consideration, and are willing to be guided by the testimony of the spirit to its own experiences, the life of devout prayer will be acknowledged as the only one which secures what is best worth having. Unless the Eternal can speak to us, and we to Him, all the saints, poets, religious-minded have been victims of delusion. But the spiritual life is too deeply rooted, and its effects are too momentous and beneficent, for delusion to be the true account of it. Moral rectitude is the essence of civilization; and prayer is the normal method upon which that rectitude has been stayed up since man came to know that he had a conscience."

STARS AND MOLECULES.

The Rev. Edmund Ledger, the Gresham lecturer on astronomy, writes with considerable lucidity upon the relations between the stars, which are the greatest, and the molecules, which are the smallest, of material things. He says: "Our view of every sun, the explanation of its heat maintenance, the knowledge of its constitution, the knock of meteorite against meteorite, or even of star against star—all these in their vastness inextricably involve the knocks of molecules so small that it is difficult to believe that such minuteness can be real."

How small the molecules are may be imagined from the following passage: "All gases are composed of atoms

or molecules, of which there are *millions of millions of millions* in a cubic inch. These myriads of mites are ever flying about with intense velocities. Each knocks against or encounters its fellows, it may be five thousand millions of times, it may be twenty thousand millions of times, in a second. By the energy of these knocks heat is evolved, or pressure produced upon any surface which bounds or restrains the gas."

SIR EDMUND DU CANE ON THE PRISON PROBLEM.

Sir Edmund Du Cane's paper on the Report of the Prison Committee is very much like an address from the prisoner at the dock, who was asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Sir Edmund Du Cane roundly condemns "the proposal of the committee that association for industrial work should be 'extended gradually throughout the prisons' as retrogressive and revolutionary. The present system of cellular separation is the result of long years of discussion."

As to the report as a whole, he says that it is somewhat uneven: "In some parts solid and substantial, with valuable observations and suggestions; in others impracticable, and as if framed in deference to some windy theories. Several of the recommendations cannot be carried into effect without legislation, and very many others would involve such large expenditure that I doubt if the committee would have made them if they had had before them responsible evidence on this point. I strongly hope that each recommendation may be considered most carefully by the light of practical knowledge and experience, and that it will only be adopted if it is clear that it constitutes advance and not retrogression in the treatment of criminals."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Miss Anne M. Earle gives a very interesting account of the result of the University Extension Movement in the United States: "It has turned the current of thought and discussion in whole communities from every-day gossip into the great, broad stream of human history and science; they have been set talking about 'Shakespeare, Milton, Copernicus, Napoleon, Bismarck and Gladstone, instead of about their neighbors; and it is not too much to claim—it is absolutely true—that often the entire social life of a village or country town has thus been changed. The demand for the best literature has increased enormously."

She appends to her paper a prize essay on the "Influence of Puritanism on National Character."

THE POSITIVISTS' HOPE.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, replying to Mr. Mallock's attack upon "Positivism," thus affirms the faith that is in him: "This positive scheme of social progress has been pronounced by Mr. Mill to be a stupendous achievement, almost without error or defect. At any rate, it has so far satisfied me, and kindred considerations have satisfied very many people who are far from being Comtists, that on the whole, in the main, the human race has been advancing in a steady, but not continuous, movement from far distant ages and from a state of almost brutal rudeness to that state of relative intelligence, goodness and ascendancy over nature which man can honestly claim to-day. And the review of the past and the present emboldens us to hope that, when the specters of antique superstition no longer disturb our good sense the future may yet reserve to man a purified civilization and a renovated earth, where he shall find happiness, peace and true humanity."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere "A Conservative M.P.'s" protest against some of Lord Salisbury's appointments.

DISPAUPERIZATION.

Mr. T. Mackay, in a paper entitled "Empiricisms in Politics," urges politicians to desist from invoking the state to improve the condition of the working classes, and suggests that there is plenty of good work to be done in other directions. He says: "It would be easy to name other spheres of action where there is need of intelligent, disinterested and unremitting labor. Dispauperization means the restoration of independence, not the abolition of poverty; that is the next step. The whole question of working-class investment is full of problems of the highest importance. Most pressing, perhaps, among these is the organization of a cheap system of credit. In England the useful institution of co-operative banks is in its first infancy. Yet as Mr. Wolff has clearly shown us from the example of other countries, it is an instrument most potent and beneficial in helping to spread the advantages of property over an ever-widening area. Again there is room for endless experiment and for the exercise of the highest constructive ability in devising terms of industrial peace between labor and capital which will satisfy the legitimate claims of both."

CAPTAIN LUGARD ON AFRICAN TRADE ROUTES.

Captain Lugard defends the proposal to make the railway to Uganda against the criticism to which it has been subjected by Mr. Scott-Elliott, who advocates the lake route, and by a writer in the *London Times*, who wished to make the railway between the Bamako and Senegal. Speaking of the Bamako and Senegal railway, Captain Lugard says: "The bulk of this railway plant, inclusive of warehouses and down to even such minutiae as guards' watches, etc., lies unused at the present moment in the arsenals at Woolwich, after ten years' deterioration by climate. The opportunity passed by for the time, but it is my opinion—an opinion I think unanimously held by Egyptian officers and officials—that it has now again presented itself, and that the moment has arrived when a rapid advance from Egypt would meet with little resistance from the Dervishes before Berber was occupied. It is, however, mere folly to urge that a railway shall be made unless we have definitely made up our minds to the greater question and decided to occupy Berber. For that purpose an army will be required, and more money may possibly be spent on the military operations than on the railway itself."

THE SCARE ABOUT CARTRIDGES.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's paper upon "Cartridges" discusses the possibility in England of the overturning of the Government upon an absolutely hollow pretext. Lord Rosebery's administration fell because of the assertion that Mr. Campbell Bannerman had not supplied sufficient cartridges for the magazine rifle. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, who does not like Mr. Campbell Bannerman, writes this paper in order to point out that England has plenty of cartridges, and that if Mr. Campbell Bannerman had taken a little more pains he could easily have smashed the opposition on this point. Mr. Chamberlain said that England had only 30,000,000 cartridges, and as he believed that the Japanese had 700,000,000, he made a great deal out of England's deficiency. But what does Mr. Wilkinson tell us? He asserts that if Mr. Campbell Bannerman

had referred to the Intelligence Department he could have assured the Government that during the whole of the Franco-German war, which lasted over six months, the million men who fought under the German standard only used 30,000,000 cartridges altogether, so that so far from England's store being insufficient, she had enough cartridges in stock to have supplied the whole German army with every cartridge that it required in one of the greatest of recent wars.

THE AUGUST CRUSH.

Mr. H. D. Traill, in a paper on the "Autumn Holiday," suggests that Londoners who could take their holiday in June or July should do so, so as to make more room for people who can only go abroad in August to Continental places of resort: "They can contribute ostentatiously enough to holiday funds, days in the country, and so forth for the children of the poorer classes. Let them now do something for the benefit of adults in the same class of society, but in circumstances less prosperous than their own. We do not ask them to pay for our holidays, though that may come in time. All we demand of them is that they should take their recreation at a different time of the year, and thus do what is in their power to relieve the excessive pressure to which the resources of English and foreign hotels are subjected in the month of August."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* has one strong article on the Transvaal, which is noticed elsewhere. The other articles, some account of which will be found in other pages, are Prof. Beesly on "A Strong Second Chamber," Wilkinson's "Timely Truths for the Ins and Outs," Mr. Low's plea for "Ministerial Responsibility," Mr. Stobart's "Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Party," and Mr. Brodrick's "Personal Characteristics of Professor Huxley."

PRISON REFORM.

Mr. Laslett Browne, in a paper entitled "Common Sense and Crime," generally poos-poops not so much the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on the Prisons as the committee itself. He says: "It was composed almost entirely of amateurs and mere theorists, and there is little in its report to save it from the limbo which awaits so many useless and unpractical Parliamentary papers. The committee entered upon its labors with marked prejudice against the prison board, and carried through its inquiry in a very narrow and ungenerous spirit."

Mr. Browne admits, however, that something should be done, especially with the punishment of minor offences. He says: "What is wanted is a wider application of the system of fines, or the creation of some new sort of institution, something in the nature of a true workhouse—a place where work under detention is obligatory, but with a régime less irksome and severe than that of a prison. Relegation to such establishments, if they existed, might be for considerably longer periods, during which various reformatory influences, especially those including practical or technical instruction, might be successfully applied. Nothing much can be done with prisoners whose detention lasts only a few days."

He strongly deprecates any hasty or ill-considered change, but says: "If there is any alteration it should be in the direction of abolishing recondite and more or less barbarous processes which still obtain in prison. One of these is the treadwheel and crank, the whole system

of 'unproductive' labor, which the committee very properly condemn ; another is the continued clinging to cellular confinement, the strict isolation of individuals, which is essentially an artificial condition of existence, and which never yet has proved effective either as regards reformation or deterrence."

A CANADIAN SCHEME FOR DEFENDING ENGLAND.

Colonel Boxall, in replying to Mr. Clowes's paper on railway batteries, gives an interesting account of a scheme drawn up by a Canadian engineer for protecting the English coast by batteries. It is as follows: "Mr. Girouard obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers through the Royal Military College of Canada, and was the first of those cadets to deliver a lecture at the theatre of the institution. It is, as General Laurie pointed out at the time, an interesting fact that this scheme for the protection of the coast of England should come from a young Canadian. Of the total length of 1,900 miles of English coast, 1,270 can theoretically be defended from the railway based on a range of 7,000 yards for gun fire and 3,500 yards for machine guns ; 425 miles of coast are inaccessible, thus increasing the total defended to 1,695 miles, or 89 per cent. of the whole.

"Of the counties close to London, and of the great manufacturing centres, viz.: Lancashire, Cheshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Essex, Kent and Dorset, 92 per cent. is defensible. An estimate of the cost is given, and Mr. Girouard's present views are that, even on the extreme basis that all the waters defensible from the existing railways might have to be defended, the cost of the actual artillery, including thirty-one 22-ton, 106 medium guns, 150 quick-firing guns, 155 carriages (guns mounted in pairs), machine guns, carriages, emplacements and sidings might be provided for about one million pounds."

WHAT THE NORWEGIAN LIBERALS WANT.

Professor Sars states the case of the Norwegian Liberals as at least intelligible. He says : "The Norwegian Liberals hold that Norway is not only not bound by contract to the existing Swedish management of the foreign affairs and the foreign representation of both countries, but that this arrangement is incompatible with formal stipulations in the Norwegian Grundlov as well as with the principle of equality and equal rights of both the countries contained in the first clause of the Rigsakt, and that it is therefore quite illegal. As its programme, for which it obtained a majority at the last general election, the Liberals have demanded : Dissolution of the existing fusion between the countries, in so far as it is not fixed by contract ; that Norway and Sweden should have each their own minister, responsible for the foreign policy to the national representations ; and that both countries should have their separate consular and diplomatic services, which would not preclude their being in many cases represented by the same person.

"Good-fellowship can only be gained by reducing the union to the limits determined by the historical and geographical conditions ; a defensive alliance, a common king, community in war and peace, nothing more."

AN OLD SCHEME FOR UNIFYING SCANDINAVIA.

Carl Siewers describes a project put forth by Carl XV, of Sweden, about the time of the Danish-German war. "The proposed treaty of union was as follows : Sweden, Norway and Denmark enter into a union by which in future these three powers will have a common foreign pol-

icy, and a common army and navy, as well as a common understanding in all cases where this may be naturally beneficial to the nations so closely related and so similarly developed as those of Scandinavia. In order to pave the way to this goal a Federal Parliament is at once to be created, consisting of an upper and a lower house. . . . He of the two kings who may survive the other becomes king of the three northern kingdoms."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE most important article in the *Contemporary Review* is Dr. Dillon's paper on the "Condition of Armenia," which is dealt with elsewhere. Ouida's denunciation of the Crispi Dictatorship and Mr. Massingham's explanation of the Liberal defeat are also noted on other pages.

THE GHOST AS THE ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT AND ART.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has a very interesting paper entitled "Orator and Poet, Actor and Dramatist," in which he traces the evolution of oratory, poetry, acting and the drama, and finds that they all originated more or less in the belief of our ancestors in the ghost. Poetry had its origin in the invocations addressed to the spirits of the departed, and it is because the negroes don't believe that ghosts live longer than a short time after the death of the body that African kingdoms are so temporary. With the negro the notion is that the double of the dead man does not long remain extant. Whether or no any dream about him, he is supposed to have perished finally. "We have seen how powerful an aid to consolidation and permanence is the supposed supernatural power of a deceased ruler; and hence it appears not improbable that the lack of this belief in an immortal God, and consequent lack of the established worship of one, is a chief cause of the transitory nature of the African monarchies." As it is with government, so it is with poetry and the drama. Both spring from religion, and religion was largely a product of a belief of the possibility of communicating with the spirits of the dead. "As in pagan societies, so in Christian societies, the priest-poet, appointed eulogizer of the deity he serves, is the first poet; and that the poets we distinguish as secular have gradually arisen by differentiation from him."

THE WESLEY GHOST.

Mr. Andrew Lang contributes a short paper on the rappings and other manifestations of psychic phenomena at the Epworth Rectory. The paper takes the form of a reply to Dr. Salmon's theory that Hetty Wesley did all the rappings herself. Mr. Lang has a hypothesis of his own. He thinks that the phenomena were much more likely to have been produced by the cunning men of the village who hated the Wesleys, and who had been preached against by John Wesley's father. Mr. Lang thus summarizes his objections to Mr. Salmon's theory of Hetty's guilt:

"Every single reason for suspecting Hetty has been shown to apply (except her sense of humor) at least as forcibly to Nancy. The dates on which suspicion is based, the dates of the cessation and reappearance of the phenomena, seem to me to be incorrect. Jeffery did not leave off for good when Sam was expected, nor did he begin, after a peaceful interval, as soon as Sam's safety was ascertained. All these things are fundamental parts of Dr. Salmon's system—all these things are refuted by the contemporary evidence. I venture confidently to ask for an acquittal of my fair and unfortunate client."

THE ALPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald writes a very interesting paper describing his experience in mountaineering in New Zealand. It is a paper full of vivid description and mountaineering incident. On one occasion Mr. Fitzgerald was within a hair's breadth of death. When he was crawling along a precipice six thousand feet sheer drop, a large boulder caught him full on his chest and hurled him head foremost. Fortunately his companion had hold of the rope, which as it ran out took all the skin off his fingers and burned his hands. He dangled like a pendulum on the rock face for a moment, and then was hauled up, bleeding and shaken, to a place where he once more could get foothold. Notwithstanding this he went on to the top of the mountain. It is evident that mountaineering in New Zealand has all the charm of the risk of sudden and violent death which constitutes so much of the fascination of Alpine climbing.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE most interesting article in this number of the *Quarterly* is noticed elsewhere: A picture of "Londoners at Home."

THE ARMADA.

The first place in the *Quarterly* is given to a review of Professor Laughton's "Armada." It tells once more the famous story of the prolonged battle which led to the foundation of England's sea power. The reviewer entirely agrees with the Professor in repudiating the common delusion that the destruction of the Armada was due not to the valor of the English sailors, but to the storm which scattered the ships which the English cannon had spared. He says it was the growing sea power of England—still unrecognized by the nation, and grievously misunderstood by its rulers—which brought the Armada to nought. The men who fought in the Channel against the power of Spain had already mastered the secret of the sea:

"There is scarcely a principle of naval warfare as interpreted by centuries of subsequent experience which these men did not implicitly recognize and explicitly illustrate. Act always on the offensive; find the enemy and fight him; make his coast your frontier, and never let him cross it unchallenged; if you cannot beat him today, follow him and fight him to-morrow; if you do not follow him, he is certain, if he knows his business, to follow and fight you when you have lost the advantage of time and place, which is half a victory; take no thought of his military enterprises until the naval issue is decided; if you are victorious, or even until you are finally beaten, they cannot be undertaken; if you are beaten, they cannot be impeached—these, in plain words, are the eternal maxims of the strategy that makes for sea power. It is because Howard and his comrades understood and applied them, and Philip and Sidonia did not that the heritage of the world's sea power was taken from Spain and given to England in 1588."

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MONK.

This is an interesting article intended to vindicate the monastic orders which were suppressed by Henry VIII. The reviewer says: "A great wrong has been done, knowingly or unknowingly, to the memory of a multitude of men who, with rare exceptions, according to their lights, seem on the whole to have done their duty well and faithfully. It was only fair—now that the real story is better known—that we should teach our

children to look on the large majority of these hapless men and women as victims deserving our pity and respect than as guilty culprits who met with a righteous doom. In England for some 400 or 500 years the monk was the great artist, as well as the great patron of art. The obligations of our country for several hundred years to the monastic orders in the matter of education and literature, in the production and multiplication of books, if not of so conspicuous a nature as in the case of art, still are by no means to be forgotten by the historian of the work of the monks."

The article is devoted to a minute description of the actual life led by the monks in these monasteries, a life which in the opinion of the reviewer powerfully influenced our life and on the whole for the good. If they were so good, then why were they destroyed? He answers because the monks came to care for their own salvation and not for that of the nation in which they lived. Their fatal error was their exclusiveness, by which they lived for themselves and failed to find the key to the people's heart.

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

IN the *Scottish Review* the most important paper from the point of view of political discussion is Dr. J. G. Bourinot's carefully written comparison between the Constitution of the Canadian Dominion and that suggested for the Australasian Commonwealth. Dr. Bourinot knows his Canada well and thinks a great deal of it. He thinks that it would have been a great deal better if the Australians had modeled their proposed Constitution on Canadian rather than on American lines. There is an interesting paper on "Fragments of Caithness Folk Lore," from which it would seem that witches are more numerous in that northern county than they seem to be in Southern Britain. But the part about witches only forms one fragment of an article which gives a most interesting account of the beliefs of the inhabitants of the very far north. "The Archaeology of the Pentateuch" is the title of an interesting paper by Major Conder of exploration fame. Major Conder thinks that the present theory of the Pentateuch is altogether crumbling away under the difficulties of its own creation, while the increasing knowledge, archaeological and otherwise which is being accumulated will lead to the establishment of a more reasonable view as to its authenticity and historical value. "The Vision of Tundale" gives an account of a poem of the other world which preceded Dante and Milton by centuries. Tundale was a native of Ireland. The poem seems to have been a very remarkable one, and shows that the Celt anticipated the Italian in the general idea of a poem dealing with heaven, hell and purgatory. Mr. William Wallace, who writes upon "Some Aspects of Recent Poetry," says that the earlier Victorian period has been broken with and we are face to face with verse of a different order: "It has vigor, audacity, self-consciousness, and at least the instinct for splendor in style. But it has also many and equally obvious weaknesses—ultra-sensuousness, Herrick-like affectations, grotesque ornateness, no less grotesque minuteness in the description of details."

There is an historical paper on Sir Andrew Melville, a Scottish free lance of the seventeenth century, a description of *Sancta Sophia* at Constantinople, and Professor Seth's graduation address, in which he describes three years of Scottish University life under the new ordinances.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THEIR is a long and interesting article upon Sir William Petty, who was active in settling the Cromwellians on Irish soil. He had a great deal of trouble and not too much purpose. Thirty-two thousand officers, soldiers and others had lands allotted them, but they failed to furnish a permanent English garrison for the conquered country. The writer says : "The Cromwellian settlement was soon very nearly effaced. Two or three thousand owners of Irish land, alien in race and faith from the people around them, and divided from it by the most evil memories, were in a century all that remained of it. But the Cromwellian settlement was the principal cause of the great rising of the Irishry in 1689-90 ; it was the ultimate source of Irish agrarian crime ; it has ever since embittered Irish landed relations."

GOOD ADVICE TO JAPAN.

An article based upon Mr. Norman's and Mr. Curzon's books, as well as some others which were recently published upon Japan, is interesting reading, but contains little that is new. The writer closes by counsiling the Japanese to avoid attempting too much : "Japan has won great conquests by a spirited and ambitious policy ; but the war being over the real burden of the future begins—which is to defend and keep them. She will long have to maintain her forces on the footing of a war establishment, and, with the exception of the large pecuniary indemnity she is bound to receive, no immediate results can be profitable enough to the exchequer of the 'Rising Sun' to repay the sacrifices she has made. In fact, this peace with China leaves the Japanese with

two wars on her hands more formidable than the scattered armies of the Celestial Empire. These are great and difficult tasks, demanding large supplies of troops and money ; and the best advice the friends of Japan can give that interesting nation is to concentrate their resources at home and shun the treacherous lure of foreign territorial conquests."

OTHER ARTICLES.

A writer on Robert Louis Stevenson comes to the conclusion that the novelist has been overrated. He says : "Deliberate analysis confirms us in the belief that Stevenson owed much of his fame to the personal liking of his contemporaries ; nor can we discover either novelty or profundity in his social philosophy. It should satisfy the ambition of any author to have a multitude of readers for his mourners."

A review entitled "Bateson on Variation of Organic Life" includes a notice of Mr. Beddard's *Animal Coloration*, and is notable on account of the writer's constant reiteration that the flood of Darwinian illusion which has overspread the land for the space of more than a generation is beginning gradually to subside. He praises Mr. Beddard and Mr. Bateson for agreeing with him, and declares that both show "a combination of wide and deep philosophical views with persevering observations and patient and ample records of facts and phenomena. They have given us studies of nature from fresh points of view. And it is to the frank interrogation of Nature herself, free from preconceptions, that we, above all things, desire to send biological students, instead of the exclusive contemplation of phenomena through the colored medium of a popular theory."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

EVERY month the French reviews number among their contributors several of those great writers who have passed out of sight if not out of memory; among them Marshal Davout, Charles Gounod and Taine contribute their quota to the *July Revue de Paris*.

They who make a study of the Napoleonic era should read Davout's official account of the Prussian campaign of 1809. The continuation of Gounod's charming memoirs cannot fail to be of wide and permanent value, especially as he describes therein his sojourn in Italy at the Roman Académie de France and his close friendship with the great painter Ingres, who often told him he might have made an even better painter than musician. To the end of his life Gounod kept among his most precious relics a portrait of himself done by his friend during those happy years in Rome. The drawing represents the composer of "Faust" seated at a piano before Mozart's "Don Juan."

It was in Italy that Gounod made the acquaintance of Fanny Henzel, the sister of Mendelssohn, and herself a composer of rare merit, who introduced the young Frenchman to German music and musicians.

M. Ernest Daudet, the brother of the famous novelist, gives an eloquent account of the rôle played by the Chouans, the Breton Royalist freebooters who performed so many deeds of heroism during the revolution under the First Empire. According to their latest historian, if the Allies had not entered Paris the Chouans would have provoked a general uprising in La Vendée. It is strange to think that so much valor and power should

have been wasted on behalf of such a man as Louis XVIII, who finally owed his short-lived reign to the enemies of France rather than to those who had remained faithful to the old dynasty both during the revolutionary period and through the First Empire.

M. Albert Sorel gives an account of the negotiations which took place between General Hoche and the Irish party with reference to an attack on England by the revolutionary forces, then under the command of the famous French general. Striking is the report of a conversation between Hoche and Wolfe Tone, to whom Ireland is indebted for the stirring ballad of the "Shan Van Voght." Hoche asked, "What form of government would suit Ireland if the expedition were successful?" Wolfe Tone answered, "A republican." Hoche inquired, "Are you sure of this?" "As sure as I can be of anything ; this I know, in Ireland they think of nothing else." "And is there no fear," asked Hoche, "that the Catholics will wish to establish a separate monarchy in favor of their chiefs?" "No fear at all." This remarkable conversation took place after a dinner party given by Carnot.

In the same number will be found the conclusion of Taine's Belgian and Dutch diary, and also the concluding portion of Lucien Perry's valuable historic paper on "Catherine the Great and the Prince de Ligne," which includes the Prince's fine testimony in favor of his imperial friend, written some days after her death. "None could have told that she was a short woman, everything about her was measured and methodical ; she possessed the art of listening, and even when her mind was full of other things she seemed to be hearing what others said.

Those who invent anecdotes, and who pose as possessing special knowledge, those who are indifferent and speak ill of others in order to say something clever, or by way of making a living, the ill-intentioned, the unkind, will perhaps attempt to diminish her celebrity; but truth will triumph. The reality of all which I myself witnessed will be remembered, the love and admiration of her subjects, the love and enthusiasm of her soldiers. I have seen them in the trenches cut down by the enemy become consoled and prepared for fresh efforts on hearing the name of 'Matouschka,' their mother and their idol."

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* seldom deals with startling subjects, but its contents are never without interest for those who read them with care. The first article in the July 1 number is upon the organization of universal suffrage, and opens with the statement that almost every political party in France considers that things are now going badly in the state. The old Parliamentarians have parted with their illusions and strike their breasts, regretting their own mistakes, and to those lamentations, audible to an attentive ear, the country replies nothing. The writer of the article, M. C. Benoist, thinks that universal suffrage as practiced in France is anarchistic and will lead to anarchy. He discusses the best way of grouping and organizing the innumerable voters and uses the symbol of groynes pushed out into the sea to make us understand what he means. He says it is no use any longer cradling ourselves in the political dreams current before 1848; we have nothing to do with such prehistoric methods, living as we do in an epoch later by half a century.

To the same number M. Edouard Rod contributes an essay upon Goethe. German literature has never been popular in France, and that from causes quite independent of the war of 1870. The French had no Carlyle to translate the genius of Germany in magnificent prose, and the power which Goethe exercised on the rest of Europe has never been fully appreciated in France. M. Rod's remarks on the famous memoirs which have been familiar to the English reading public for fifty years should be interesting to students. Goethe, he remarks, never described himself as an artist pure and simple; he pretended, on the contrary, to be a master of philosophy, and to teach his readers how best to govern their lives, whether by the example of his fictitious personages or by the lessons taught in his own autobiography. To use a modern phrase, they are tendency writings. The great man of Weimar is described by the French writer with a total absence of the glamour with which Carlyle and George Henry Lewes invested their hero.

"Russian Finance," by M. G. Levy, is reassuring in tone, with this exception, that the writer considers that the Bank of Russia is too much given to philanthropic transactions. To set this national institution on a more rigorous business footing would be, he says, "the crowning of the work of financial restoration undertaken in 1888 and pursued with so much success by Alexander III and Nicholas II, and of which France has aided and followed the development with a degree of interest on which it is not necessary to insist."

Most seasonable is an article by M. J. Rochard upon French seaside and inland bathing stations. The town population of France is steadily increasing; fifty years ago there were three peasants to one citizen, now they

are nearly even, and the yearly emigration by a large number of the inhabitants of the towns to the seaside and watering-places helps to neutralize the bad effects of this state of things. M. Rochard hopes that the seaboard of France will become more and more an aquatic suburb, the more so that everybody travels, and the expenses of foreign tours will constantly tend to become cheaper. This interesting article would bear reprinting as a pamphlet.

The Vicomte de Vogüé writes somewhat obscurely on the literature of Mediæval Europe, and takes for his text a late publication of Gaston Paris.

The second July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* opens with an article by M. Faguet upon Auguste Comte, and is based upon two books—that written by M. de Roberty upon Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer and that by Père Gruber, a Jesuit author, who, it seems, has written a scrupulous and conscientious work. Comte is here described as having been extraordinarily childlike and prodigiously proud, at no time of his life knowing anything of mankind, though he recoiled from injustice to himself. He perpetually wondered at the inconstancy, ingratitude and want of insight in his fellow creatures. He complained of his wife as being without the instinct of kindness or veneration, and as having what he termed a purely revolutionary nature. This man, who was quiet and simple, whose manners were cold and polite, and who dwelt in a small student's chamber, believed that no worldly rank was so great, and even no place in the spiritual hierarchy so desirable, but what he might aspire to it by a sort of natural claim, and he believed in the height of his own future achievements and their reward, considering himself to be the only being who had perhaps ever deserved either. Not only did he think that he had absolute right to live according to his own perceptions of that which was desirable, but he believed that his own perceptions created an ultimate rule for all mankind. Thus he wrought out a picture of the universe made in his own image, and projected his own portrait in infinitude.

The Kiel Canal and the modern fleets of the world form the subject of a second article by an anonymous writer. The idea of a German maritime canal was not, it seems, new, since in the month of June, 1777, Prince Frederick of Denmark, who afterward became king, lifted the first sod of the cutting of the canal which connects the river Eider with the bay of Kiel—the Northern Sea with the Baltic. Germany has now a colonial empire, and if a great war arose the connection [with the open sea would be of the first importance, and so the writer considers that England, Russia and the Scandinavian kingdoms are bound to turn their attention, quite as much as is France, to the future importance of the Kiel Canal. Inasmuch as the canal is in its nature a warlike instrument, it will conduce to war if Germany finds it all-important and essential to her interest.

The second article on the English contemporary drama is severe on Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, and analyses with considerable shrewdness the conditions which led to the gradual extinction of "cup and saucer" comedy.

The most genuinely interesting paper in either number of the *Revue* is by M. Amelineau, and deals with some recent excavations in Egypt undertaken by a M. Naville, who followed the traces of Marriette Bey in the celebrated Temple of Deir, built in the eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty, about 1700 years before our era, by an Egyptian queen in honor of her father's achievements. This particular Pharaoh, Thothmes I, had associated his daughter

with himself in the government, as many other Pharaohs had associated their sons, and she repaid him by building this temple to his memory. Those taking an interest in Egyptian lore will do well to procure the article.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

“**L**A NOUVELLE REVUE” becomes each month more and more of a political pamphlet; two articles on the strategic rôle of the French fleet, an exhaustive analysis of the Alsace-Lorraine question, a discussion on the German plan of campaign, and a somewhat venomous article on the English occupation of Gibraltar, make, together with Madame Adam’s own “Letters on Foreign Politics,” a formidable amount of matter devoted in various shapes and phases to the god of war, the more so that the fine verses of George Meredith in 1870 also form a feature of the July 1 number.

What remains of general interest is, however, valuable. M. Rodoachi continues and concludes his life of Princess Renée de France, a beautiful gentle French princess who married into Italy and became, as may be imagined, to the horror of the people of Ferrara, a disciple of Calvin. She returned to France when widowed to become a pillar of the Reformed Church, and sheltered many a fugitive Huguenot in her chateau of Montargis.

It is not easy to understand what is meant by the article dealing with “Snobbism and Mysticism.” It seems a somewhat confused attack on that section of Parisian society which has of late become enamoured of “Liberty materials, anaemia, Greek robes, the Pre-Raphaelism of Burne-Jones, stained glass windows, Edgar Poe, the Primitives, Sarah Bernhardt and Huysmann’s novels dealing with the unseen.”

Ibsen’s poems have inspired M. Khan with some curious theories. He points out that the Swedish writer is only known as a dramatist, and that unlike Björnsen, who has been in his day novelist, poet, politician and playwright, Ibsen has never published a story and not even written his views on the Swedish and Norwegian separation question; and yet, continues the French critic, when he was a young man, the author of “The Doll’s House” published a small volume of verse, the first dating from 1850, the last from 1875. For preface to the volume Ibsen placed the lines, of which the following is a rough translation :

“Life is spent in warring with spirits,
We are rooted in by our brain and our heart.”

Many of the poems deal with the Prussian-Danish War and are full of intense patriotism, and some few verses, written during the siege of Paris, were so violent that they never were included in the German edition of his works. M. Khan considers that Ibsen the poet gives the key to Ibsen the dramatist, and he declares that these verses throw a clear light on the soul of a great writer.

M. D’Almeras begins a series of articles on Paris, interesting alike to the lover of the picturesque and to those concerned with the historical and social side of the town. He begins with the Marais, a quarter little visited by English visitors, and yet possessing some of the most curious streets and houses on the Continent, among others the beautiful Hotel Carnavalet, where Madame de Sévigné wrote her celebrated letters, and which has now become a museum filled with relics of the Revolution.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

PROFESSOR PASQUALE VILLARI contributes to the July numbers of the *Nuova Antologia* the opening chapters of a series of articles on “Sicily and Socialism.” Without bringing forward any new facts or theories concerning the present deplorable condition of the island, he deals with the whole problem in a broad, discriminating spirit. The recent troubles, he insists, were entirely social and economic, not political, in character, and in his first article he deals exhaustively with the condition of the workers in the sulphur mines, who number altogether some 200,000. So out of gear is the whole economic system on which the labor is based, that whereas the miners work under the most insanitary conditions at a starvation wage, the smaller mine owners are so crushed by the heavy export duties and by the mining royalties exacted by the land owners that they make no profit at all, save by an unscrupulous use of the truck system which flourishes in full force. The second article explains the complicated land system of Sicily, with its small free holds, elaborately irrigated and devoted to the cultivation of vines and fruit trees, which predominate near the towns, and the “*latifondi*” of the interior, vast stretches of country belonging to an absent landlord, who alone profits by the hopelessly inferior system of agriculture in vogue, while the peasantry exists in a chronic state of semi-starvation. Add to these grievances an unjust and oppressive system of taxation, and it is not surprising, as Professor Villari points out, that socialistic doctrines have obtained a firm footing in the island.

Signor R. de Cesare, in an apparently well informed article (July 15), dwells on the bitter feeling produced throughout Italy by the Pope’s letter forbidding Catholics to take part in the recent elections. The order was expressed in more stringent terms than on any previous occasion; nevertheless the proportion of abstentions—41 per cent. of the electorate—was lower than usual. De Cesare attributes the issue of the letter mainly to the indiscretion of Cardinal Hohenlohe in publicly drinking to the health of Crispi at a banquet, and to the consequent representations of the French Ambassador; but the cause seems hardly adequate to the effect if the Pope had really intended to allow Catholics to vote. In his indignation with the Papal policy the author declaims against “the indomitable and melancholy egotism” and “the intellectual poverty” of those who inspire the policy of the Vatican in regard to Italian affairs, and maintains that the distinction that is drawn by the Church between municipal and parliamentary elections, in the former of which the Catholics are urged to vote and in the latter commanded to abstain, is entirely illogical.

To the *Riforma Sociale* (July 10), the editor, Signor Nitti, contributes a thoughtful article on the right definition of labor.

The persistent interest taken in English and American literature by Italians is displayed by a very readable article in the *Antologia* (July 1), on the influence exercised on the development of English lyrical poetry by the visit of Sir Thomas Wyatt to Italy in 1526, by a study (July 15) of Edgar Poe, and in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (July 15) by a very learned and lengthy dissertation on the religion of William Shakespeare, favoring the theory that he lived and died a Catholic.

THE NEW BOOKS

I. OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

IT has always been said that a general election is fatal for the time being, to bookseller and publisher alike. Times change ; and for once, I hear, the trade in books has revived rather than declined with the dissolution. But still, no doubt, the sudden upheaval is responsible for the postponement of more than one volume of importance, and as a result, this short following list of what has been selling best includes two or three titles not strictly belonging to the present month :

“Trilby.” By George du Maurier.

“Celibates.” By George Moore.

“Gerald Eversley’s Friendship : a Study in Real Life.” By the Rev. J. E. C. Weldon.

“The Story of Bessie Costrell.” By Mrs. Humphry Ward.

“The Alps from End to End.” By Sir William Martin Conway.

“Conventional Lies of Our Civilization.” By Max Nordau.

“Trilby,” it would seem, is achieving something of the success over here that it has already made in America ; while the appearance of Mr. George Moore’s “Celibates” shows that the author of “Esther Waters” has at last captured the book-buying public. But I do not think that “Celibates” will add at all to his reputation. It is made up of three separate stories, of which the first, “Mildred Lawson,” takes up three hundred of the odd five hundred pages the volume contains. Studies of celibate character, of types averse to marriage, they show undoubted cleverness, but too often the kind of cleverness that has not sufficient command of its own qualities. Again and again Mr. Moore allows his work to suffer from that old intrusive lack of reticence which more than anything else was responsible for the comparative failure of his earlier works, and which, no doubt, he learned from his whilom master, the author of “Nana.” Nor has the book any of that large humanity of motive which, so much to its advantage, informed every chapter of “Esther Waters,” and redeemed its serious faults. There Mr. Moore was sympathetic ; in “Celibates” he returns to his old hard, dispassionate habit of treatment—a habit which, whatever its artistic merits, has seldom characterized a great book, and never a popular.

“Gerald Eversley’s Friendship,” the next book of fiction on the list, is a school story, by the Head Master of Harrow. Mr. Weldon was one of the gentlemen, surely, who a year or two ago protested against the “real life” of the French author I have just mentioned. His “study of real life,” at least, does not err on the side of undue realism. It is overloaded with matter, however, especially toward the end ; and although readable, is not going to be a school classic like “Tom Brown’s School-days ;” nor will it ever reach the popularity of those other school stories by a schoolmaster—“Eric” and “St. Winifred’s.” Both Mrs. Humphry Ward’s “The Story of Bessie Costrell” and Sir William Martin Conway’s “The Alps from End to End” appeared on the 1st last month. Their reappearance goes to prove that the reading public is not as inconstant as we have been made to believe. It has remained faithful to Mrs. Humphry Ward, and it has not yet tired of the seemingly endless literature of Alpine and other climbing.

How far Max Nordau’s “Conventional Lies of Our Civilization” owes its immediate success to the Nordau “boom,” which followed the appearance of “Degeneration” it is difficult to say. The present translation is from the seventh edition of the German work, and that its note is much the same as that of the later and more famous volume is suggested sufficiently by the title of its first chapter, “Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.” Again, we find Dr. Nordau the uncompromising critic. His statement of “the lie of religion,” “the lie of a monarchy and aristocracy,” “the political lie,” “the economic lie,” “the matrimonial lie,” and a whole series of “lies” under the comprehensive title of “miscellaneous,” is as strenuous and fearless as the most sensation-loving reader could desire. He draws, in fact, an indictment, readable enough certainly, but generally wrong-headed, against most of the characteristic features of our civilization. We have one writer in England whom he sometimes reminds me of—the author of “The Quintessence of Ibsenism,” Mr. George Bernard Shaw.

Among the other books of the month I think you will like best “The Land of the Muskeg,” not merely for its numerous illustrations, its excellent maps, and its interesting letterpress, but because of the author, a very good portrait of whom appears as the frontispiece of the volume. Mr. H. Somers Somerset is the son of Lady Henry Somerset, who only attained his majority this year, and we have in his “The Land of the Muskeg” probably the best book of the kind that has ever been written by so young a man. It is a book of travel and adventure in lands rarely visited by the English hunter. Mr. Somerset formed the chief of a hunting party which penetrated into Alberta and Athabasca, and afterward crossed the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia. As a record of traveling in regions as yet unsophisticated by civilization, where real Indians can be found and where young adventurers can risk their lives in as many ways as human ingenuity can devise, Mr. Somerset’s book will command itself, and it deserves a wide popularity. There are so few articulate persons who have traveled through the Hudson Bay Company’s territory that when one comes along with such a natural talent for observation as Mr. Somerset it would be unpardonable for him not to have given us some of these pen and pencil pictures of the unknown country through which he has passed. The “Muskeg,” which gives its name to the book, is not, as some imagine, a wild beast, but a fearsome natural product in the shape of a bog.

To take the “solid subjects” first, I think that the new book of the most historical interest is the volume “The Crimea in 1854 and 1854,” in which General Sir Evelyn Wood has collected, with considerable amplification and revision, and with the addition of many illustrations and maps, the series of articles on the Crimea which he contributed last year to the *Fortnightly Review*. Then there is the third and final volume of Dr. Reginald Sharpe’s “London and the Kingdom,” a history derived mainly from the archives in the custody of the Corporation at the Guildhall. It is an official history, too, “printed,” the title page tells us, “by order of the Corporation under the direction of the Library Committee.” To the excellent Cambridge Historical Series has been added a volume by Mr. Edward Jenks, “The History of the Australasian Colonies from their Foundation to the

Year 1893," bound by the size of its subject to be an abstract merely, but an abstract which the author's skill, the maps and the excellent index have rendered most useful. "A Short History of the Catholic Church in England" is, of course, intended for the general reader; while "The Legitimist Kalendar for the Year of Our Lord 1895," by the Marquise de Ruvigny and Raineval, is a curiosity rather than a serious book.

A volume of a very different type is Mr. Edward F. Strange's "Alphabets: a Handbook of Lettering with Historical, Critical and Practical Descriptions," one of Mr. Gleeson White's Ex-Libris Series, treating the subject from the standpoint of historical beauty rather than that of historical value or antiquarian research. The result is a work of extreme interest to every reader to whom the printed book has an appeal apart from the meaning conveyed by its contents. The illustrations number nearly two hundred, and give examples of all sorts of different types and letterings, both ancient and of to-day. Thus there are specimens of the alphabets designed by Mr. William Morris, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Selwyn Image and other designers of note who have experimented in this particular medium.

Of distinctively biographical interest I have not much to mention, but Professor R. K. Douglas's "Li Hung Chang," the new volume of Mr. Jeyses's Public Men of To-day Series, makes an excellent introduction to the modern history of China, and to the study of its future developments. Of purely personal matter there is very little, but as a sketch of the Chinese Viceroy's public career and of his influence it could not be bettered. Then Archbishop Whately's famous brochure, "Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," has been reprinted; and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has brought up to date and reissued in a popular form his "Sir Henry Irving: a Record of Over Twenty Years at the Lyceum."

You will find four or five books of great political value. Of these perhaps we should be most grateful for the two new volumes—the fifth and sixth—of Mr. Charles Booth's "Life and Labor of the People of London." The first of these deals with the building trades, wood workers and metal workers; the second with precious metals, watches and instruments, sundry manufactures, printing and paper and the textile trades. Each has an exhaustive index, and is thoroughly illustrated with diagrams. The amount of labor which their preparation entailed upon Mr. Booth and his assistants must have been enormous, but it is equaled by their value. Then there is "The Problem of the Aged Poor," by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., one of the gentlemen who turned out Sir William Harcourt at Derby. It is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with the extent and causes of old age pauperism and the means of meeting it, the question of old age pensions, and the conclusions which Mr. Drage draws from his investigations and considerations. He ventures to publish this book, he says, because "the Report of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor has given, for various reasons, so little satisfaction." On a subject of equal practical interest is Mr. Chance's "The Better Administration of the Poor Law," a volume of Mr. C. S. Loch's Charity Organization Series, designed to serve as a guide to the administrators of the Poor Law. Mr. Chance advocates the restriction of outdoor relief with a view to its virtual abolition. Dr. F. H. Wines' "Punishment and Reformation: an Historical Sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System" hails from America, and naturally has a good deal to say about "the honorable part which the United States has borne

in the movement for a better recognition of the rights even of convicted criminals." "This is not," says the author, "a book on prisons, much less on the organization of Government prisons." It is designed rather "as an aid to legislation and a guide to the formation of a correct public opinion."

A suggestive scientific work, and one to which specialist critics have not taken very kindly, on account of the heterodoxy of the theory it advances, is Mr. Charles Dixon's "Migration of British Birds." It deals with the post-glacial emigrations of British birds as traced by the application of a new law governing the geographical dispersal of species, and is put forth as "a contribution to the study of migration, geographical distribution, and insular faunas." More orthodox, and dealing generally with the same subject, is Mr. F. E. Beddard's "A Text-Book of Zoogeography," a volume of the Biological Series of the Cambridge Natural Science Manuals. It has useful maps, and aims at giving the principal facts of its subject without an undue profusion of detail.

The literature of religion and theology has had no very serious contributions, although it is difficult to estimate the effect which a book like Mr. Coventry Patmore's "The Rod, the Root, and the Flower" may have on its readers. It is a collection of aphorisms and short passages dealing with various matters mundane and divine, characterized by extreme shrewdness and clearness of presentation. Mr. Patmore describes his work here as "being mainly that of the poet, bent upon discovering and reporting how the 'loving hint' of doctrine has 'met the longing guess' of the souls of those who have so believed in the Unseen that it has become visible, and who have thenceforward found their existence to be no longer a sheath without a sword, a desire without fulfillment." Mr. C. L. Marson's "The Fellowship of Christ" is a collection of "short exercises" from modern writers intended to serve "for the devout reader" as a help and a starting point for meditation. All sorts of writers have been ransacked for suitable passages, from John Stuart Mill to Mrs. Lynn Lynton, and Canon Scott Holland writes a preface to the volume. You will find a curiosity in the shape of a reprint, in *fac-simile*, of "The Soldier's Pocket Bible," more generally known as "Cromwell's Soldier's Bible," which was compiled and issued for the use of the Commonwealth Army in 1643. This little book has a bibliographical introduction, and a preface by Lord Wolseley, in which he says that "the soldier who carries this Bible in his pack possesses what is of far higher value to him than the proverbial marshal's baton."

In the way of literary criticism and essays the most important book is Mr. C. W. G. Warr's "The Greek Epic," a volume of the Dawn of European Literature Series, dealing with the literature of prehistoric Greece, Homer and the Homeric Poetry, and Hesiod and the Hesiodic "Theogony." Rather more modern in its subject is Mr. Oliver Elton's "An Introduction to Michael Drayton," printed for the Spenser Society and containing a good portrait, a *fac-simile* signature, a bibliography and an index. If you want seriously to study the author of "A Ballade of Agincourt," here is your opportunity. And finally, Mr. H. S. Salt's "Selections from Thoreau," a volume of the Eversley Series, is likely to do a good deal to make the author of "Walden" better known in England. The selections given, though moderate in compass, are, says Mr. Salt, "typical of Thoreau in almost all his moods and aspects." The frontispiece portrait of the American writer is a delightful presentment of the man.

II. RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOME BOOKS ON AMERICAN THEMES AND PLACES.

The National Military Park, Chickamauga—Chattanooga. An Historical Guide. By H. V. Boynton. Octavo, pp. 322. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. \$1.50.

Undoubtedly the book of the month, so far as timeliness is concerned, is General H. V. Boynton's volume. Without disparagement of others, it may be said that General Boynton has been the most active man in the movement which has resulted in the creation of the great national military park which is to be dedicated this month. It was first suggested in 1888 that Northern and Southern soldiers might well unite to preserve the field where both, in a military sense, won such renown. At that time, upon the National Military Park grounds at Gettysburg only the lines occupied by the Federal troops had been marked. Southern officers who had participated in the great battle of Chickamauga joined heartily with Northerners in the appointment of committees for carrying out the new project. Congress acted promptly and favorably, and the work proceeded. The official dedication of the grounds is to take place on the 19th and 20th of the present month. General Boynton's book includes a description of the park, a satisfactory guide for visitors to the battle grounds and vicinity, a history of the movement for the creation of the park, and above all a very valuable and impartial account of the Chickamauga campaign—more than a hundred pages of the book being devoted to this clear and thoroughly accurate story of the military movements about Chickamauga in 1863. Many thousands of visitors will attend the ceremonies of dedication, and they will find this book of General Boynton's almost indispensable.

Patriotic Citizenship. By Thomas J. Morgan, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: American Book Company. \$1.

General Thomas J. Morgan has had a varied career which has peculiarly fitted him for the preparation of a book intended to inculcate the principles of patriotism and of good citizenship. He fought bravely for the preservation of the Union, has held high public office with great credit, and has had many years of responsible experience at the head of educational institutions. The present volume is upon an original plan. It contains a series of chapters upon patriotism, the flag, the great periods and episodes in the history of the United States, the principles of civil and religious liberty, the problems of emigration, labor and capital, and so on. The author asks a series of questions and then proceeds briefly to answer them. Each question and answer is followed by a page or two of quotations from American writers in further elucidation of the topic. The book is so arranged as to be a very useful one for school reading, and it can readily be made the basis for much familiar discourse between teacher and pupils. It seems to us a volume that is likely to commend itself very warmly to our public school authorities.

Heraldry in America. By Eugene Zieber. Quarto, pp. 427. Philadelphia: Department of Heraldry, Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company. \$10.

The production of this beautiful volume from an American press should be a sufficient answer to the charge so frequently brought against our people that they are negligent of matters concerning their own ancestry. Mr. Zieber's exhaustive work does not indeed afford any encouragement to the few upstarts among us who are trying to create family coats of arms *de novo*, but it states in a clear and methodical way the facts necessary to a rational interpretation of heraldic laws and principles. It discusses the meaning of historic emblems in the light of national development, and it offers practical suggestions on the use of heraldry in our modern era. In short, the book is an exponent of the highest type of legitimate pride of ancestry and of country. To the artist, the architect and the writer it will be an indispensable aid, and many outside these professions will consult it with interest and profit. The mechanical execution of the volume is superb; the 950 illustrations are all excellent, and the press work represents the latest approach to perfection in the printer's art. Full descriptions are given of American national and State flags, seals and coins. One very interesting chapter is devoted to the insignia of American colonial societies and patriotic orders.

Recollections of Life in Ohio, from 1813 to 1840. By William Cooper Howells. Octavo, pp. 221. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. \$2.

The late William Cooper Howells, of Ohio, was born in South Wales and was brought by his parents to the United

States in 1808, when he was one year old. A very few years later his family migrated from the East to Ohio. In his old age William Cooper Howells began to write his recollections of Ohio life in the period from 1813 to 1840. The book was not quite completed when he died, and his distinguished son, William Dean Howells, the novelist, wrote the concluding chapter and provided the volume with an introduction. William Cooper Howells was a man of high personal character, self-educated for the most part, but of great intelligence, had the philosophic temperament and the literary impulse, published a newspaper for a number of years, started a magazine, wrote poetry, studied medicine, tried his hand at different kinds of business, and in short went through life with all the advantages and all the disadvantages that belonged to a new State like Ohio in that period. This volume is a very valuable one because of the clear and simple accounts it gives of material, intellectual and religious conditions in central Ohio in the period between the War of 1812 and the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840. It is a valuable addition to the literary memorials of a great State.

Memorials of the Minnesota Forest Fires in the Year 1894, with a Chapter on the Forest Fires in Wisconsin in the Same Year. By Rev. William Wilkinson. Octavo, pp. 479. Minneapolis, Minn.: Norman E. Wilkinson. \$2.

The Minnesota forest fires of last year were a notable event in the history of the State. Some hundreds of people perished and great loss of property was occasioned. The Rev. William Wilkinson, of Minneapolis, who participated worthily in the relief work, has written a complete account of the fires and of the work of rescue and subsequent financial relief. The volume contains numerous illustrations, including a number of remarkably fine portraits of prominent Minnesota people.

Health and Pleasure on America's Greatest Railroad. Octavo, pp. 504. New York: Published by the Passenger Department of the New York Central Railroad. \$1.

The New York Central Railroad Company's "Health and Pleasure on America's Greatest Railroad" is a remarkably well edited and successful account of the attractions along its lines or accessible by means of its routes. The illustrations are very numerous and exceedingly well printed and the volume has permanent value.

Tourist's Guide-Book to South California. By G. Wharton James. Paper, 12mo, pp. 457. Los Angeles, Cal.: B. R. Baumgardt.

Professor G. Wharton James' Tourist's Guide-Book to South California is an indispensable volume for the traveler who would equip himself with a convenient, intelligent and spirited account of the country, the towns, the products and the diverse attractions of that region. Professor James is a high authority upon the history of the old Spanish missions, and within brief compass he succeeds in telling the traveler just those things that he would be most desirous of knowing.

The Tourist's Guide Through the Hawaiian Islands. By Henry M. Whitney. Paper. 8vo, pp. 177. San Francisco: San Francisco News Company. 75 cents.

This Hawaiian guide seems to be accurate and well edited, and it is pronounced by persons well qualified to have an opinion the best Hawaiian guide-book that has yet appeared.

American Steam Vessels. By Samuel Ward Stanton. Quarto, pp. 496. New York: Smith & Stanton. \$5.

Mr. Samuel Ward Stanton has succeeded in developing a remarkably interesting volume out of a great series of pen drawings which were on exhibition at the World's Fair and which showed the various types of steam vessels that have been built from the time when Fulton made his first experiments down to our latest battle ships and ocean greyhounds. It is a large volume of about 500 pages, with an interesting picture of some particular ship on each page.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Suppressed Chapters and Other Bookishness. By Robert Bridges. 12mo, pp. 159. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Those who have read "Droch" from time to time in the pages of *Life*, or have made his acquaintance through his

collection of papers entitled "Overheard in Arcadie," will not need any coaxing or persuasion to induce them to read this delightful new book. Like its predecessor, it is a book about books and authors. In some of the chapters the leading characters of the most talked-about novels of the past year are brought upon the stage and made to perform in their characteristic manners under Mr. Robert Bridges' inimitable management. This is by all means the most entertaining book in the field of current literary criticism that has appeared for a year, and, we should also add, the truest and wisest. Mr. Bridges has a delicate satire that is always ready to do duty in favor of wholesome literature, and against the mawkish, the impudent, the morbid and the "decadent."

Goethe's Faust. By Kuno Fischer. Vol. I. 12mo, pp. 218. Manchester, Iowa: H. R. Wolcott. \$1.25.

Mr. H. R. Wolcott, of Manchester Iowa, who has been an intelligent student of philosophy and literature under Professor Kuno Fischer at Heidelberg, has undertaken the translation of Professor Fischer's essay upon Goethe's *Faust*. Mr. Wolcott is his own publisher. The translation will appear in two volumes. The first one, which is before us, contains Professor Fischer's discussion of *Faust* literature before Goethe. The second volume will appear in about six months. Mr. Wolcott deserves great credit for the character of this translation and for the manner in which he has brought out the volume.

Coleridge's Principles of Criticism. With introduction and notes by Andrew J. George, M.A. 16mo, pp. 255. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

Professor A. J. George has edited for students and general readers selected parts of Coleridge's great work, "Biographia Literaria," and it may well be read by those who would ground themselves in the true principles of literary criticism.

A Trip to England. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 32mo, pp. 136. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

This reprint in cheap form of Professor Goldwin Smith's little essay, entitled "A Trip to England," is most welcome. It stands almost unique as an essay which is at once an enduring piece of literature, a contribution to history and a veritable guide-book. Those who have not read it and who may obtain it upon our recommendation will be disposed to thank us for the suggestion.

Philip Vernon. A Tale in Prose and Verse. By S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 55. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

Over at Edinboro', where they know so much about literature, learning and medicine, they have just now pronounced Dr. S. Weir Mitchell the chief ornament of the medical profession in the United States and have conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Dr. Mitchell is poet and novelist and many things else besides man of science and eminent medical practitioner. This little tale of his, which curiously mingle prose and poetry, very well exemplifies his refined and fastidious accomplishments as a literary artist.

Legends of Florence, Collected from the People and Retold by Charles Godfrey Leland. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland has gathered at first hand from the common people of Florence a wonderful collection of old stories and legends which have come down by word of mouth from earlier days, and which have to do with places and buildings in and about Florence.

Tales of the Fairies and of the Ghost World. Collected from Oral Tradition in Southwest Munster by Jeremiah Curtin. 12mo, pp. 198. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

No one else has ever shown so much industry or ability as Mr. Jeremiah Curtin in the collection of Irish folk-lore tales. The present volume is a remarkably valuable addition to the previous books for which we are indebted to Mr. Curtin.

Myths of Northern Lands. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: American Book Company.

Many good books have been written upon the Scandinavian mythology; but perhaps the ordinary reader would find no other volume in this field so systematic and complete for the purposes of standard information as this one by Mr. Guerber. It contains a number of stirring illustrations, and has much merit.

Game Birds at Home. By Theodore S. Van Dyke. 16mo, pp. 219. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.50.

Mr. Van Dyke well remarks that "to the majority of sportsmen love of nature is the principal element in the love of hunting." His charming volume on our game birds, including essays on the Bob White, the woodcock, several varieties of grouse, wild ducks, geese, cranes, and other American birds that sportsmen seek, is written in such a way as to please the nature lover, whether he ever carried a fowling-piece or not.

Essais et Études. Par Émile de Laveleye. Deuxième série, 1875-1882. Paper, 8vo, pp. 418. Paris: Félix Alcan. 7 fr. 50.

Although the late Professor Émile de Laveleye, of Belgium, had published so long a list of works in book form, including many volumes of collected essays, there still remained at the time of his death a large number of valuable contributions which had been made by him at different times to French, Belgian, Italian and other periodicals, which had never been collected. There appeared last year a volume of these essays and studies, made up of papers written by Professor de Laveleye between the years 1861 and 1875. We have now a second volume, including papers written between 1875 and 1882, and a third volume is yet to follow. Twenty-one essays are included in this second volume, and they are upon topics of great diversity, exhibiting the wide range of M. de Laveleye's interest and knowledge as a publicist. These volumes should be secured by all our principal libraries.

Mariana: An Original Drama in Three Acts and an Epilogue. By José Echegaray. 16mo, pp. 126. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This is a very notable specimen of the European literary drama of the present decade.

The Vanishing Fair. By H. H. Van Meter. Quarto, pp. 40. Chicago: The Literary Art Company.

Mr. Van Meter's little poem on "The Vanishing Fair" has been sumptuously published with a number of beautifully printed illustrations. It is an attractive reminiscence of the White City and in every way a good specimen of Chicago workmanship.

FICTION.

Dr. Gray's Quest. By Francis H. Underwood. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.75.

The late Dr. Francis H. Underwood was one of Boston's most worthy men of letters, and his novel "Quabbin" was a New England story of high merit, entitled to an enduring place in our literature. This new book, "Dr. Gray's Quest," had been finished only a few days before its author died. It reveals Mr. Underwood's great knowledge of New England life and character, as well as his experience of life in Europe. It is a novel of merit and importance.

When Charles the First was King. A Romance of Osgoldcross 1632-1649. By J. S. Fletcher. 12mo, pp. 418. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

It is a pleasure to commend so genuinely good a story as Mr. Fletcher's adventurous historical novel of the times of Charles the First. Its comprehension of the spirit of the times which it attempts to portray is remarkably vivid and faithful. The story has a quaint charm of style and plenty of love and fighting.

"The Little Huguenot: A Romance of Fontainebleau." By Max Pemberton. 32mo, pp. 177. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. send us Max Pemberton's "The Little Huguenot," a romance of the Forest of Fontainebleau, one of the most idyllic and winsome of all the bits of fiction that we have seen this year.

Old Man Savarin, and Other Stories. By Edward William Thomson. 16mo, pp. 289. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

Mr. Edward William Thomson is a rising Canadian writer whose work deserves the attention it is receiving. His French Canadian tales are in their way as good as Mr. Cable's Louisiana Creole stories. The present volume contains fourteen short stories and we have pleasure in commanding it.

The Story of Bessie Costrell. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 16mo, pp. 180. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mrs. Ward's artistic little story, which has been widely read as a short magazine serial, is now printed in attractive book form. "The Story of Bessie Costrell" deals with life among working people in an English village.

A Truce, and Other Stories. By Mary Tappan Wright. 16mo, pp. 287. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

A volume of unusually good love stories by a writer of versatility and charm.

Foam of the Sea, and Other Tales. By Gertrude Hall. 16mo, pp. 299. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This is a volume of very well invented and readable stories.

Doctor Izard. By Anna Katharine Green. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

One of Anna Katharine Green's characteristic stories of crime and mystery, everything being cleared up in the final chapter.

The "Buckram" Series: "The Master-Knot," by Conover Duff; "The Time Machine," by H. G. Wells; "Tenement Tales of New York," by J. W. Sullivan. 18mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents each.

Most important of all the 18mo fiction libraries is the "Buckram" series of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. In this series have come to us J. W. Sullivan's "Tenement Tales of New York," which include, in our judgment, about the most remarkable bits of American realism that have appeared this year. As a companion of the above, in an entirely different style, though most excellent and readable, is H. W. Nevins's little volume entitled, "Slum Stories of London." This is the series which has earlier given us "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Indiscretion of the Duchess," and several other of Anthony Hope's books. "The Time Machine" is an ingenious piece of work that suggests Frank Stockton. W. C. Scully's "Kafir Stories" carry us into the field of African adventure and are intensely interesting. Conover Duff's two stories, "The Master-Knot" and "Another Story," are amusing New York tales cast in the form of correspondence.

A Fiend Incarnate. By David Malcolm. 18mo, pp. 213. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

The Major's Favorite. A Novel. By John Strange Winter. 32mo, pp. 191. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

Messrs. J. Selwin Tait and Sons have launched a new library in small volumes, which they entitle the "Zenda" series. David Malcolm's "A Fiend Incarnate" opening the list. This is a story of forgeries, bank frauds and startling detective episodes. The same publishers issue "The Major's Favorite," a charming little novel by John Strange Winter, a companion of her favorite story, "Mignon's Secret."

A Free Lance in a Far Land. By Herbert Compton. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

An exceedingly lively story of a young Englishman's adventures in India, where he became King Sooleeman of Sooleempoor. The story rattles along in a most readable fashion.

The New Moon. By C. E. Raimond. 12mo, pp. 213. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

This English story deals with some of the same motives that furnish the theme for Sudermann's story, "The Wish." The superior moral insight of the German novel is striking when the two books are compared.

The Curse of Intellect. Anonymous. 12mo, pp. 177. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This little book is a satire upon things in general. It tells of a man who, being satiated and disgusted with the human beings about him, goes to Africa and brings back to London a monkey, which he trains to take part in social life. The book is at least amusing.

The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan. By James Morier. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The adventures of Hajji Baba is an old classic, famous in the days of our grandfathers. James Morier had lived for

many years in Persia in the British diplomatic service. He was an artist as well as an author. The story itself involves a most comprehensive, satirical picture of the manners, customs and life of Persian people.

Yale Yarns: Sketches of Life at Yale University. By John Seymour Wood. 16mo, pp. 307. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The Yale constituency is large enough to read a book of slight stories and sketches which bear the college name. The book will also find interested readers in other colleges.

The Story of Fort Frayne. By Capt. Charles King. 12mo, pp. 310. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. \$1.25.

An excellent novel of frontier army life, the scene being laid in Wyoming and the whole story being in Captain King's best manner.

Bullet and Shell: A Soldier's Romance. By George F. Williams. Octavo, pp. 454. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.50.

Here we have a new edition of a book that has been deservedly popular for a dozen years. In the form of a vivid story it carries us through the scenes of the civil war as they appeared to a private soldier. It has won the highest commendation from great generals on both sides of the war and is a book that will be particularly popular with boys for generations yet to come.

Ferragus, Chief of the Dévorants, and The Last Incarnation of Vautrin. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 422. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

The latest in the series of Katharine Prescott Wormeley's Balzac translations, in Roberts Brothers' attractive edition.

The Zeit-Geist. By L. Dougall. 16mo, pp. 184. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

This story by an English traveler in the British North American colonies finds its scene in northern Canada. Its hero is a reformed drunkard, and its tone is distinctly religious and ethical.

What They Couldn't: A Home Story. By "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden). 12mo, pp. 424. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.

The "Pansy" books are almost numerous enough to form a Sunday school library by themselves, inasmuch as this new one is Mrs. Alden's ninety-fifth story. They are always wholesome stories, written to inculcate moral and religious views, and they maintain an average literary excellence that many writers of more pretentious literary ambitions might well emulate.

The Boy Soldiers of 1812. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

The Watch Fires of '76. By Samuel Adam Drake. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

These companion volumes are excellent stories for the boys, and are designed not only to stimulate interest but also to convey considerable knowledge of the two American wars in England.

Celibates. By George Moore. 12mo, pp. 453. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Under this title of "The Celibates" Mr. George Moore has grouped three distinct stories—namely, "Mildred Lawson," "John Norton" and "Agnes Lahens." Mr. Moore's work savors strongly of what some one has called the Max-Nordau period of literary art. The types are not pleasant, and the treatment lacks delicacy, but Moore is a writer of no little force.

The "Unknown" Library: "The Beautiful Soul," by Florence Marryat; "The Making of Mary," by Jean Forsyth; "A King's Diary," by Percy White; "Dr. Endicott's Experiment," by Adeline Sergeant. 18mo. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents each.

The publishers have issued an ample supply of summer novels attractively gotten up, with open type and very narrow page, small enough to carry in the pocket and brief enough to read at an hour's sitting. Of this sort are the four new volumes in Cassell's "Unknown" Library, mentioned above. The original plan of withholding authors' names has

long since been abandoned in this series, though it continues to be published under the name first adopted. Florence Marryat's is an English society story in the author's usual vein; "The Making of Mary" is a story of Michigan and theosophy; "A King's Diary" is the love story of a young English literary man with a small income and large aspirations; "Dr. Endicott's Experiment" is like thousands of other society stories that English women writers are turning off to order. This entire series, which the Cassell Publishing Company have been running for several years, is in the course of reissue in paper covers at 25 cents per volume.

A Gender in Satin. By "Rita." 32mo, pp. 197. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

In Putnam's "Incognito" library there appears "A Gender in Satin," of which it is enough to say that it is by the author of "A Husband of No Importance."

The Honor of the Flag. By W. Clark Russell. 32mo, pp. 196. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

The "Autonym" Library, which is identical in style with the "Incognito" series, issues a volume of short sea stories by W. Clark Russell. This diminutive volume contains eight stories.

The Phantom Death, and Other Stories. By W. Clark Russell. 32mo, pp. 226. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

A Question of Color. By F. C. Philips. 32mo, pp. 147. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

Chiffon's Marriage. By Gyp. 32mo, pp. 236. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

Chiffon's Marriage. By Gyp. 18mo, pp. 243. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 50 cents.

Another volume of W. Clark Russell's stories appears in an attractive form from the press of Frederick A. Stokes Company. The same publishers issue "A Question of Color," by F. C. Philips, a story involving the race question. In this "Twentieth Century" series the Stokes Company also issue "Chiffon's Marriage," translated from the French of "Gyp" (Comtesse de Mantel). The same story comes to us in a different translation from the press of Lovell, Coryell & Co.

Gray Roses. By Henry Harland. 16mo, pp. 208. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Nine stories by the author whose pseudonym of "Sidney Luska" is better known than his own name. Harland finds his characters chiefly among English people living away from their own country, and the scenes are for the most part in Paris, in the Latin Quarter.

The Third Volume. By Fergus Hume. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

This is a novel about a novel. It tells of a three-volume story the plot of which turns upon an actual murder committed a number of years previously. Certain details which appear in the third volume of the novel actually lead to the unraveling of the original crime.

The Ladies' Juggernaut: A Novel. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: Home Publishing Company. \$1.

A story of international marriages, with scenes laid in several American watering places and European cities.

Women's Tragedies. By H. D. Lowry. 16mo, pp. 242. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The Girl From the Farm. By Gertrude Dix. 16mo, pp. 208. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Two volumes of English short stories full of morbid psychology and unpleasant conclusions.

At the Relton Arms. By Evelyn Sharp. 16mo, pp. 225. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

At the First Corner, and Other Stories. By H. B. Marriot Watson. 16mo, pp. 196. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Two love stories by English women writers, dealing somewhat seriously with current social questions.

Monochromes. By Ella D'Arcy. 16mo, pp. 319. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The Fair Maid of Fez. A Novel. By St. George Rathbone. 16mo, pp. 248. New York: Home Book Company. 50 cents.

Parson Thring's Secret. By A. W. Marchmont, B.A. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

Oriole's Daughter. By Jessie Fothergill. 12mo pp. 321. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

The Tiger Lily: A Story of a Woman. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo, pp. 270, New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

St. Ann's. By W. E. Norris. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

The Three Graces. A Novel. By The Duchess. 12mo, pp. 304. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Water Tramps; or, The Cruise of the Sea Bird. By George Herbert Bartlett. 32mo, pp. 313. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Juliette Irving and the Jesuit. A Novel. By T. Robinson Warren. 12mo, pp. 281. New Brunswick, N. J.: J. Heidingsfeld.

Roberta. A Novel. By Blanche Fearing. 12mo, pp. 424. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Diseases of Personality. By Th. Ribot. 12mo, pp. 163. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

This is an authorized translation of a work which was first published in France in 1884, and ran through three subsequent editions. Its discussion of the disorders of the personality, "the unity of the ego," is based altogether on the researches of the so-called "experimental psychologists." The treatise as a whole merits careful study.

Thinking, Feeling, Doing. By E. W. Scripture, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 304. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. \$1.50.

Dr. Scripture has had the courage to attempt a popular book upon the new experimental psychology. It is altogether a remarkable book, and we must predict for it a great success. It is full of diagrams and illustrations, and while thoroughly scientific it is fascinatingly interesting. It is arranged in such a way as to be useful for schools, for individual study, and for winter evenings in the family circle. It explains a great number of interesting experiments, many of which the reader can try for himself with home-made apparatus.

Biological Lectures Delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Holl in the Summer Season of 1894. Octavo, pp. 294. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.65.

This is the third volume of the Wood's Holl lectures thus far published. The only doubt as to the future continuance of the useful work of publication seems to arise from the uncertainty attending the financial support of the marine laboratory itself. It is to be hoped that all such uncertainty will be speedily removed. While only a limited number of students can make use of the advantages offered each summer at Wood's Holl, the influence of the institution on the advancement of biological science throughout our country is becoming more marked every year. The publication of these lectures is in itself a great boon to such students and teachers of biology as are unable to take part in the practical laboratory work at the seaside.

The Telephone Systems of the Continent of Europe. By A. R. Bennett. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.50.

While this work was written from the point of view of an electrical engineer, it contains the most exhaustive infor-

mation yet published on the subject of telephone tariffs, service and regulations. The author's investigation of these problems has been minute and searching, and the results are well worthy of consideration. The book is elaborately illustrated; the tables of rates and other data are explicit, and bear evidence of great care in their preparation.

The Principles of Physics. By Alfred P. Gage, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 645. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.55.

This is a more extended treatise than either of the author's previous manuals of physics. The volume as a whole is new, though much of the material of the author's earlier works has been incorporated in it. The discussion of electricity has been entirely rewritten.

Elements of Geometry, Plane and Solid. By John Macnie, A.M. 16mo, pp. 374. New York : American Book Company. \$1.25.

A Dictionary of the English Language. Abridged from Webster's International Dictionary. Octavo, pp. 736. New York : American Book Company. \$1.50.

This new edition of Webster's Academic Dictionary is an entirely new work, abridged directly from the International, the typography of which has also been adopted. The page is printed in two columns instead of three; the number of illustrations has been more than doubled; the amount of matter has been greatly increased, and the new method of indicating pronunciation is used. Otherwise, the essential features of the old Academic have been retained.

El Desdén con el Desdén. A Comedy in Three Acts by Don Augustin Moreto y Cabaña. Edited, with notes, by Alexander A. Herder. Paper, 12mo, pp. 128. New York : William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

This little play is classed among the deeper and more serious comedies of Moreto and ranks as one of his best. Twenty pages of notes, in English, have been added by the editor, who provides in this way a suitable introduction to the study of the classic Spanish drama.

Contes et Légendes. Part I. By H. A. Guerber. 16mo, pp. 183. New York : American Book Company. 60 cents.

A collection of legends and fairy tales to be used as an introduction to French reading. A vocabulary and a few notes are added.

The New Gradatim. By H. R. Heatley and H. N. Kingdon. Prepared by W. C. Collar. 16mo, pp. 189. Boston : Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

This new edition of "Gradatim" contains, in addition to the Latin anecdotes included in the former edition, the "Story of the Argonauts" and the "Story of Ulysses." Other important additions have been made, making the book one of the most complete of its class. As an easy Latin translation book it probably has no superior.

A Brief Descriptive Geography of the Empire State, for the Use of Schools. By C. W. Bardeen. Octavo, pp. 126. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 75 cents.

The plan of this book seems to us most commendable; it combines the essential features of geography and gazetteer, without sacrificing interest or attractiveness. The descriptions of New York's natural scenery are illustrated by reproductions of photographs representing scenes chosen because of their typical character. The chapter on "Railway Journeys," with its numerous maps, forms an excellent guide to a detailed knowledge of the State's chief centres of population. The information given seems generally fresh and reliable.

Complete Geography. By Alex. Everett Frye. Quarto, pp. 191. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.55.

The maps and illustrations in this edition of Frye's Geography are to be especially commended. The relief maps, in

particular, are excellent. Two series of general maps are used—one set of simple outline maps for study and another set of full maps for purposes of reference. The illustrations are engraved from photographs.

Pan-Gnosticism : A Suggestion in Philosophy. By Noel Winter. 16mo, pp. 184. New York : Transatlantic Publishing Company.

We prefer to allow the author himself to characterize this somewhat technical and dialectical essay. He calls it: "The outlines for a methodized course of thought, in which is submitted a proposition transfiguring the present ultimate conclusions of philosophy—and to the effect that inscrutability is absolute mystery involve an absurdity; that, in fact, theoretically speaking, knowledge is possible of everything concerning which there is possibility of ignorance."

RELIGION.

The Religions of India. By Edward Washburn Hopkins. Octavo, pp. 625. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$2.20.

The first volume in the series of "Handbooks on the History of Religions," edited by Dr. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, and published by Ginn & Co., is a work on "The Religions of India," by Prof. Edward Washburn Hopkins, of Bryn Mawr College. The scholarly reputations of both author and editor attest the merits of this volume. An important feature of the work is the appended bibliography.

Rays of Light From All Lands. Edited by E. C. Towne, A. J. Canfield and George J. Hagar. Octavo, pp. 866. New York : Gay Brothers & Co. \$2.75.

Another convenient and useful book in the department of comparative religions is "Rays of Light From All Lands," edited by the Rev. E. C. Towne, the Rev. A. J. Canfield, D.D., and Mr. George J. Hagar. This work embraces careful résumés of the religious creeds of mankind, authoritative accounts of the various churches and communions, and the most important utterances at the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago, in 1893. The book is sold only by subscription.

The Christian Consciousness : Its Relation to Evolution in Morals and in Doctrine. By J. S. Black. 12mo, pp. 255. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

This book places the "Christian consciousness" along with the Bible, the Church and the Reason as a source of authority in religion. "Our Ideal has become real to us in Christ. He is not only our Hero and Example and Leader, but we have a consciousness of Him. He is found in us and we are found in Him."

The Baptism with the Holy Spirit. By Rev. R. A. Torrey. 12mo, pp. 67. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

No other of Mr. Moody's associates possesses the ability and training of Mr. Torrey, who has won so many friends at Northfield this season. Mr. Torrey discusses in this book the meaning of baptism with the Holy Spirit, the necessity and possibility of such a baptism, how it can be obtained, and how spiritual power is lost. His treatment of the theme is fresh and suggestive.

The Congregational Year-Book, 1895. Octavo, pp. 519. Boston : Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Company. \$1.

The last issue of the Congregational Year-Book contains official statistics of all the Congregational churches in the United States, with lists of ministers and accounts of the benevolent societies which are under Congregational auspices.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-Monthly.) September.

Sources of American Federalism. Wm. C. Morey.
Amendments to the Italian Constitution. G. A. Ruiz.
Representation in New England Legislatures. G. H. Haynes.
The Income Tax Decisions. C. G. Tiedeman.
The Formulation of Gresham's Law. W. M. Daniels.
Vacation Courses in Politics and Economics at Berlin.
The London School of Economics. E. J. James. W. A. S. Hewins.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. September.

Chickamauga. Bradford Torrey.
The Plot of the Odyssey. William C. Lawton.
John Smith in Virginia. John Fiske.
Guides: A Protest. Ag. es Reppier.
President Polk's Administration.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Century Magazine.—New York. September.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XI. William H. Sloane.
Hunting Customs of the Omahas. Alice C. Fletcher.
The National Military Park. H. V. Boynton.
Life in the Tuilleries under the Second Empire. Anna L. Bicknell.

Aquatic Gardening. J. H. Connally.
Recollections of Henry Clay. Madeleine McDowell.
David Teniers, the Younger (1610-1690). T. Cole.
On the Writing of History. Woodrow Wilson.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. September.

Notable Inns Around London. Nettie L. Beal.
The Arts and Industries of Venice. P. Molmenti.
The Dominion of Canada. W. H. Witherow.
Henry W. Grady. Clark Howell.
Fresh Air Work in New York City. William H. Tolman.
Constantinople.—III. J. P. Mahaffy.
Lands of the English Tongue. S. P. Cadman.

Cosopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. September.
In the Realm of the Wonderful. Charles B. Hudson.
The Ancient Capital of Cuba. John T. Hyatt.
Brigham Young and Modern Utah. John A. Cockerell.
A House-Party at Abbotsford. Nina L. Smith.
A Famous Crime. George C. Holt.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. September.

The Business Situation in Review. Newton Sharp.
The Emancipation of Labor by Machinery. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
Natural Science Training for Engineers. Prof. N. S. Shaler.
Labor Legislation in the United States. George Kirby Holmes.
The Modern Problem of Grade Crossings. Wm. O. Webber.
The Earliest Transatlantic Steamships. Samuel Ward Stanton.
Surveying and Mapping a City. C. H. Rice.
The Revolution in Steel Making. William Metcalf.
Ontario Drain Tunnel and Electric Plant. C. R. McKay.
The Architecture of Modern Hospitals. E. C. Gardner.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. September.
Mishaps and Mysteries of the Sea. Mary Titcomb.
The Factory Towns of England. Edward Porritt.
The Story of the Samovar. W. S. Harwood.
The Death of Professor Huxley.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. July.

Shutter Photography. Hugo Erichsen.
Beginners' Column.—XXI. Locality. John Clarke.
A Simple Camera Shutter. George M. Hopkins.
A Magnesium Torch. August.

Plagiarism in Photography. Verta Lacrosse.
Artistic Posing in Photography. John Tarbell.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. July.

The Russian State Church. Bryan J. Clinch.
Pure vs. Diluted Catholicism. A. F. Hewitt.
About the Utah Saints.
Old Testament Subjects in Early Christian Art. R. Seton.
Gustavus Adolphus. Reuben Parsons.
The Opening of a Judicial Instruction. G. Peries.
The Newly Discovered Syriac Gospels. A. J. Maas.
Controversy in High Places. A. F. Marshall.

Italy's Silver Jubilee. William Poland.
A Benedictine Restoration. R. F. O'Connor.
Catholic Protectories and Reformatories. Richard H. Clarke.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. August.
Biometallism and Currency.—I. Joshua Douglass.
Plea for a Sound Currency and Banking System. A. R. Foote.
The True Basis of Political Reform. Linton Satterthwait.
A Cure for the Gerrymander. John Haynes.
Necessity of State Labor Tribunals. Norman T. Mason.
Cleveland Conference for Good City Government. Clinton R. Woodruff.
Populism Considered as an Honest Effort for Better Conditions.
Balance of Occupations. R. C. Barnett.

The American Monthly.—Washington. July.
With Freedom's Banner. Clara C. Newton.
Causes Which Led to the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Rohrer.
The Future America. Harriet B. Larabee.
General Andrew Pickens.—I. James H. Rice.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. August.
The Etiology of Small-Pox. J. C. Bay.
Affinities of the Lepidopterous Wing. V. L. Kellogg.
Fluorine as a Test for Fossilization of Animal Bones.
Contributions to Coccidology. T. D. A. Cockerell.

The Architectural Record.—(Quarterly.) New York. July.
Architecture in London. Barr Ferree.
A French Dining Room of the Upper Middle Class.
Architecture in Spain.—II. Charles A. Rich.
The Royal Polytechnikum at Berlin. A. F. M. Lange.
Architectural Aberrations.—XIV.
The Education of an Architect. Henry R. Marshall.

The Arena.—Boston. August.
A Battle for Sound Morality. Helen H. Gardner.
The Telegraph in England. Walter Clark.
Arbitration Treaty between England and the United States.
The People's Lamps. Frank Parsons.
The August Present. B. O. Flower.
Women on the Single Tax.
Public Health and National Defense. F. B. Vrooman.
Napoleon Bonaparte.—II. John Davis.
Human Destiny. W. E. Manley.
The Brotherhood of India.

Art Amateur.—New York. August.
Style in Landscape Painting.
Painting from Nature. A. L. Baldry.
Pen-Drawing for Photo-Engraving. Ernest Knauff.
Talks on Embroidery.—XIV. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. August.
Women Portrait Painters. Polly King.
Beyond the Pyrenees: Notes of Travel in Spain.—VIII.
Furniture Drawing and Designing. James Thomson.
Lace-Making.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—Woking, England. July.
India in Parliament in 1894-5 and the Situation in India.
The Protest of the Madras Land Owners. R. Lethbridge.
The Native Press of India.
The Future of Chitral and Neighboring Countries.
The Armenian Question. Hormuzd Rassam.
The British Occupation of Egypt. Abdullah Ash-Sharqi.
British East Africa.
The Swazis and the War with Makato. A. G. C. Van Duyl.
New Zealand. Hon. Sir Robert Stout.

Atlanta.—London. August.
How a Girl Lived in Ancient Athens. S. E. Hall.
The Most Noble Orders. Mary Howarth.
Inns of the Middle Ages. Dr. A. H. Japp.
A Marjorean Village. Florence Freeman.
Westfield College, Hampstead. C. S. Maynard.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. August.
The Conduct of Business by Companies.
Politics and Finance.
Fictitious on Non-Existing Payee.
The Recovery from the Panic of 1893 in the United States.

Biblical World.—Chicago. August.
Use of Hebrew in New Testament Study. J. Poucher.
The Jewish Apocalypses. George H. Schodde.
An Introduction to the Quran.—VI. Gustav Weil.
Mythic Elements in the Old Testament.—I. C. M. Cady.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. August.
Moral Tactics in the Army. Major-Gen. W. E. Montague.
Some German Novels.

Chamois-Hunting in the High Alps. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.
An Indictment of Parliaments. Helen Zimmern.
The Manx Shearivater: A Poor Relation of the Albatross.
Reminiscences of a Poultry Yard.
Tarpon Fishing in Texas. Edith A. Bailey.
Heaths, Mosses, and Meres. "A Son of the Marshes."
The General Election: Britain in the Box.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. July 15.
The Woolen Industry in the South of Ireland.
Railway Communication between Europe and India.
German Agriculture.
The Italian Cotton Industry.
Belgian Tariff Modifications.

The Bookman.—New York. July.
The Old Booksellers of New York. W. L. Andrews.
The Drama of Revolt. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
The Books of Life. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Borderland.—(Quarterly.) London. July.
Is Man Immortal? Symposium.
Mrs. Annie Besant. With Portrait and Horoscope.
The Cures at St. Winifride's Well, Holywell.
Spiritualism as a Study and as a Religion.
Spirit-Photography. J. Traill Taylor and Mr. Riko.
The Astral Plane and Its Inhabitants. C. Leadbeater.
What I Think of Theosophy Now. Dr. Franz Hartmann.
What is Esoteric Christianity? E. Maitland.

Calcutta Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.
The Real Madame Sans-Gêne. C. Johnston.
The Eastern Soudan. Lieut-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.
Recollections of an Indian Civilian. H. G. Keene.
Our Trade with the Persian Gulf.
Bengal: Its Castes and Curses. Continued.
Indian Usury Laws. J. Bentham.
Halayudha: His Life and Times. B. Goswami.
The Mohammedan Coinage of India before the time of Babar.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. August.
School in an Air Castle. Watson Griffin.
Bigamy Under the Canadian Code. Richard J. Wicksteed.
Woman Suffrage in Canada. Edith M. Luke.
The New English Ministry. Thomas E. Champion.
Through Okanagan and Kootenay. Constance Lindsay.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. August.
Tea on the Terrace of the House of Commons. A. F. Robbins.
Divers: People Who Face Death. A. E. Bonser.
Adelina Patti: Interview. With Portraits.
On Western Islay, Scotland. J. Baker.
The Ark of the Jamrachs. W. B. Robertson.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. August.
Electric Elevators. Joseph Sachs.
The Cost of Steam Power. Charles E. Emery.
The Cost of Water Power. Samuel Webber.
Preventing Electrolysis of Buried Metal Pipes. I. H. Farnham.
Engineering Fallacies. Henry Morton.
Compressed Air for Engineering Workshops. C. H. Heggen.
Cableways for Unloading Vessels. William Hewitt.

Catholic World.—New York. August.
The Public Hall Apostolate. J. M. Cleary.
Uraniborg and Tycho Brahe. A. Hinrichs.
The City of the Soul and Its Churches. O. Shipley.
Better Than a Trip to Europe. H. H. Neville.
A Seemingly Liberal Check in Europe.
Turkey and the Armenian Crisis. Theodore Peterson.
More Light on "The Light of Asia." R. M. Ryan.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. August.
Our Production and Consumption of Wheat. R. H. Wallace.
The Humors of Newspaper Enterprise.
Story of Lee Pig. Guy Boothby.
Mallorca. A. Walters.
Castles Dangerous.
United States' North Atlantic Pilot Chart.
Banking in Ireland.
The Gentle Art of Bookbinding. Violet Chambers Tweedale.
Taka Koji: A New Substitute for Yeast.
Chautauqua.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. August.
Echoes of the Armenian Massacre. John N. Wright.
The Transformation of Korea. Samuel A. Moffett.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. July.
Archbishop Laud. Continued.
The Mosaic Law and the Higher Criticism.
Socialism and the "Christian Social Union."
Sir Richard Owen.
The Historical Geography of the Holy Land.

The First Twenty Years of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Saint Francis of Assisi. The Early History of English Poetry. Dr. Denny's Studies in Theology.

Contemporary Review.—London. August.

The Condition of Armenia. E. J. Dillon. In the New Zealand Alps. With Map. E. A. Fitzgerald. Sir Edward Hamley and the Egyptian Campaign. Sir W. Butler. Orator and Poet, Actor and Dramatist. Herbert Spencer. The Crispi Dictatorship. Ouida. Marriage and Divorce. Canon Knox Little. The Diatessaron; a Reply. J. Rendel Harris. The Wesley Ghost. Andrew Lang. The Parliamentary Débâcle—and After. H. W. Massingham

Cornhill Magazine.—London. August.

Switzerland: In Chalet Land. Anuradhapura, India; the Place of the Sacred Bo-Tree. Corsica; the Land of the Bandit.

Critical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Canon Cheyne's Introduction to the Book of Isaiah. Prof. Watson's "Comte, Mill and Spencer." Prof. J. Iverach. Dr. Drummond's "Via, Veritas, Vita." Rev. F. B. A. Williams. Sir J. W. Dawson's "Meeting Place of Geology and History." Dr. James Kidd's "Morality and Religion." W. P. Paterson.

The Dial.—Chicago. July 16.

Thomas Henry Huxley.

August 1.

A Year of Continental Literature.—I.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Science in Fetters. Prof. St. George Mivart. Bishops of Exeter in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. The Book of Daniel. Rev. J. A. Howlett. Origin and History of the Septuagint. Dr. C. van den Biesen. The Medieval Service Books of Aquitaine. R. Twigge. Bells and Bell Customs. Miss Florence Peacock. The Light of Faith. Rev. Fr. David. Mary Tudor and the Reformers. Rev. J. D. Breen. Mr. Balfour's Philosophy. Dr. W. Barry.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Accident Insurance. Henry W. Wolff. Some Points in the Political Theory of the Early Middle Ages. Popular Control. Rev. F. S. Macaulay Bennett. Thoughts of a Workman Concerning the Plea for a Living Wage. The Factory Children. The Stigma of Pauperism. Edwin Cannan.

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.

Depression Corrected. Archery.

The Life of Sir William Petty. Bateson on Variation of Organic Life. The Works of Robert Louis Stevenson. Problems of the Far East: Japan, etc. Life and Correspondence of Sir Bartle Frere. Mr. Arthur Balfour on the Foundations of Belief. Adam Smith and His Friends. A Political Retrospect.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. August.

Humors of Electrification. C. W. Radcliffe-Cooke. Moorland Idylls. Grant Allen. George Palmer on Reading. F. Dolman. Aix-en-Provence. W. H. Pollock. The Dogs' Home, Battersea. B. Tozer.

The Forum.—New York. August.

The Twentieth Century. Henry B. Brown. The Bond Syndicate: Its Excellent Work. A. B. Hepburn. My Literary Recollections. Maurus Jókai. Substitution of Teacher for Text-book. J. M. Rice. Chautauqua: Its Aims and Influence. Albert S. Cook. Is the Income Tax Socialistic? W. H. Mallock. The Goethe Archives. Eric Schmidt. The Drift of Population to Cities. Henry J. Fletcher. The Deep Waterways Problem. E. V. Smalley. An Appeal to Housekeepers. Christina Goodwin.

Fortnightly Review.—London. August.

A Strong Second Chamber. Professor E. S. Beesly. Timely Truths for the Ins and the Outs. Kosmo Wilkinson. Bourget's "André Corneille." Russell P. Jacobus. Boer, Africander and Briton. Major F. I. Ricarde-Seaver. Ministerial Responsibility. Sidney Low. Common Sense and Crime. Laslett Browne.

Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Party. W. L. Stobart. Railway Batteries and Armored Trains. Colonel Boxall. Norway and Sweden: The Case for Norwegian Liberalism. Professor Sars. A King's Scheme of Scandinavian Unification. Carl Sivers. The Spectroscope in Recent Chemistry. R. A. Gregory. Eleanor Duse. William Archer. Professor Huxley. Hon. G. C. Brodrick and Others. Oxford Degrees for Women. Rev. T. H. Grose and Prof. Case.

Free Review.—London. August.

The March of Socialism in France. A. Hamon. The Logic of Ghosts. J. M. Robertson. A Negro on the Negro Question. Prof. W. S. Scarborough. Impressions of Oxford. Wm. Wharton. The Natural History of the Christian Religion. J. P. Gilmour. The General Election. J. M. Robertson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. August.

The Fall of Rhodes. H. N. Crellin. Mrs. Gaskell. Mat Hompes. More Adventures of M. de Forbin. E. Perronet Thompson. Rural Banks. Mrs. E. M. Lynch. Curious Acts of Parliament. A. J. Gordon. A Visit to Bonifacio; Corsica. J. N. Usher. Poetic Pride. H. M. Sanders.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Princess Zora. S. M. Miller. Cupid's Ways in Many Climes. J. F. Wilson. A Giant Hoax (the Cardiff Giant). Albert L. Parkes. Daniel C. Beard. W. A. Cooper. Music in America.—IV. Rupert Hughes.

Green Bag.—Boston. August.

Roger B. Taney. Edward S. Taney. Moral Insanity as a Defense to Crimes. Frank B. Livingston. Thackeray's Legal Career. Tanglin, or the Poison Ordeal of Madagascar. The English Law Courts.—III. The Court of Appeal.

Home and Country.—New York. August.

Some Beautiful Statuary. Josephine Angell. The Parkman-Webster Tragedy. Henry Mann. Cuba, the Gem of the Antilles. Rosa G. Abbott.

Homiletic Review.—New York. August.

The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis. Old Syriac Gospels Recently Discovered at Mt. Sinai. C. M. Cobern.

Sensational Preaching. T. D. Witherspoon.

Hiram, King of Tyre. William Hayes Ward.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. July.

The Apocalypse of Abraham and Its Kindred. Rev. K. Kohler. Philosophical Aspects of the Doctrine of Divine Incarnation. Specimens of a Commentary and Collated Text of the Targum to the Prophets. Nahum. The References to the "King" in the Psalter, in Their Bearing on Questions of Date and Messianic Belief. Qirqisani, the Karaite, and His Work on Jewish Sects. The Ninth Mehabbereth of Emanuele Da Roma and the Tresnor of Peire de Corbiac.

Corrections and Notes to Agadath Shir Hashirim.

Philo Concerning the Contemplative Life.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. June.

The Chicago Sanitary District Canal.—IV. E. R. Schnable. Should Our Patent Laws Be Abolished or Modified? John Richards.

Pressure and Impulse in Motive Engines. John Richards.

Engineering Education. L. S. Randolph.

Wooden Bridge Construction on the Boston and Maine. J. P. Snow.

Bridge Deflections. Malverd A. Howe.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. August.

Our Juvenile Delinquents. M. McG. Dana.

The Growth of Internationalism. Benjamin F. Trueblood.

Humane Progress in History. Herman F. Hegner.

Boys' Club. Cyrus C. Lathrop.

Permanent Improvement of Neighborhoods. Clare De Graffinreed.

London Quarterly Review.—London. July.

The Foundations of Faith.

"Social England."

Memoirs of Mrs. Augustus Craven.

Sir William Petty.

Labrador.

Social Anatomy. Edward Fitzgerald. Some Phases of the Eastern Question. *Longmans' Magazine*.—London. August. Fables. R. L. Stevenson. *Marseilles*. W. H. Pollock. The Transporting Power of Water and the Making of Land. *Macmillan's Magazine*.—London. August. Antarctic Explorations. St. Swithin's, Winchester; The Last Years of a Great Monastery. Giuseppe Parini. The Men of the Hills, Scotland. The Pedlar; a Decayed Profession. *Menorah Monthly*.—New York. August. Monism and Monotheism. Pairs and Even Numbers in the Talmud. Falk Vidaver. *Midland Monthly*.—Des Moines, Iowa. August. The Dells of the Wisconsin. Fanny K. Earl. A Naturalist's Voyage Down the Mackenzie.—III. Frank Russell. A Summer in Sonoma. Edwin Preston. *Missionary Herald*.—Boston. August. Notes on Ruk and Mortlock Islands. F. M. Price. Minister Denby on Missions in China. *Missionary Review of the World*.—New York. August. An Apocalyptic Crisis in Papal History. A. T. Pierson. Missionary Work in the New Hebrides. J. H. Laurie. Obligation of the Church to Evangelize the World. G. E. Moule. Present Condition of the Work in Japan. J. P. Moore. *Music*.—Chicago. August. The Music Critic. Grace Alexander. Influence of Music upon Life and Health. E. A. Smith. Uses of a Conservatory of Music. E. Dickinson. Street Musicians and Singers. Paul Gsell. *National Review*.—London. August. A Royal Residence in Ireland. St. Loe Strachey. The Making of Ministers. The Autumn Holiday. H. D. Traill. Routes in Africa. Capt. F. D. Lugard. The Literature of Cookery. Colonel Kenney-Herbert. Empiricism in Politics. T. Mackay. The Fruit Farming Fiasco in California. J. L. Macdonald. Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. Sir F. Pollock. The Case of Madame de Donault. J. J. Brown. Cartridges. Spenser Wilkinson. Fraternal France. Admiral Maxse. *Natural Science*.—London. August. Some Casual Thoughts on Museums. Sir Henry H. Howarth. Bud Variation and Evolution. Rev. George Henslow. Chemistry and Physics in the *Challenger Report*. A. R. Scott. The Newcastle Museum of Natural History. Alexander Meek. Professor Huxley. Prof. E. Ray Lankester and Others. *Nineteenth Century*.—London. August. The General Election: What Does It All Mean? Dr. J. Guinness Rogers. The Rout of the Faddists. Edward Dicey. The House of Lords. Lord Ribblesdale. W. H. Mallock's Theological Pessimism. Frederic Harrison. New British Markets: Western China. Holt S. Hallett. Tibet. C. E. D. Black. Spencer *versus* Balfour. Prof. St. George Mivart. The Prison Committee Report. Sir Edmund Du Cane. Stars and Molecules. Rev. Edmund Ledger. University Extension in America. Miss A. M. Earle. A Dialogue on the Drama. H. A. Kennedy. The Old Age Homes in Austria. Miss Edith Sellers. A Defense of Prayer. Dr. William Barry. *North American Review*.—New York. August. The Menace of Romanism. W. J. H. Traynor. Female Criminals. Arthur Griffiths. "Tendencies" in Fiction. Andrew Lang. The Solution of War. H. Pereira Mendes. The Yacht as a Naval Auxiliary. Wm. McAdoo. What to Avoid in Cycling. Benjamin W. Richardson. The Turning of the Tide. Worthington C. Ford. The New Administration in England. Charles W. Dilke. Leo XIII and the Social Question. J. A. Zahm. Personal History of the Second Empire.—VIII. A. D. Vandam. Guesses at the Riddle of Existence. Goldwin Smith. *Our Day*.—Springfield, Ohio. August. The School of the Kingdom. Hervy S. McCowan. Leo Tolstoi: A Character Sketch. Frances Handley. The Holy Spirit as Known to Science. Joseph Cook. Are We Becoming Socialists? Harris Weinstock. *Outing*.—New York. August. Deep Sea Fishing off Santa Barbara. H. C. Booth. Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Allahabad to Cawnpore. The Cup Champions of 1896. R. B. Burchard. Polo in the West. J. B. Macmahan. Army Signaling. Maj. Howard A. Giddings. *Overland Monthly*.—San Francisco. August. A Chapter on Bicycles. H. Ansot. What Indiana has Done for California. J. A. Woodson. In the Capay Valley. Rounseville Wildman. Personal Recollections of Senator H. S. Foote. George Baber. *Pall Mall Magazine*.—London. August. Birds: When Leaves are Green. "Son of the Marshes." The Palace of Fontainebleau. A. F. Jaccaci. The Follies of Fashion. Mrs. Parr. A Reflection on the Habits and Tastes of Fish. N. Pearson. *Philosophical Review*.—London. July. The Absolute and the Time-Process. Prof. John Watson. The Ethical System of Richard Cumberland. Dr. E. Albee. Hylozoism. Prof. W. A. Hammond. The Theory of Inference. W. W. Carlile. *Photo-American*.—New York. July. Pin-Hole Cameras. A Simple Collodion Emulsion and How to Use It. Changes That Platinum Prints are Liable to. Pizzighelli Printing-Out Process. Methods of Improving Negatives and Prints. The Examination of Photographic Lenses. *Photo-Beacon*.—Chicago. July. Accidents. C. W. Piper. A Substitute for Ground Glass. W. K. Burton. Art and Practice of Collotype. W. A. Denovan. *August*. Stops and Shutters. The Use of Supplementary Lenses. When to Use Orthochromatic Plates. W. de W. Abney. Moving Objects and Pictorial Photography. H. W. Bennett. A System of Controlling Development. C. W. Piper. *Photographic Times*.—New York. August. Astronomical Photography. E. E. Barnard. Enlarging and Reducing. F. C. Lambert. Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—III. A. B. Aubert. *Popular Science Monthly*.—New York. August. Orator and Poet, Actor and Dramatist. Herbert Spencer. The Continued Growth of Scientific Interpretation. A. D. White. Art and Eyesight. Lucien Howe. The Physical Element in Education. E. L. Richards. Apparatus for Extinguishing Fires. John G. Morse. The Motive for Scientific Research. Hubert L. Clark. Pleasures of the Telescope.—VI. Garrett P. Serviss. Argon, the New Constituent of the Air. J. T. Stoddard. The Nervous System and Its Relation to Education. J. Ferguson. The Work of Ideas in Human Evolution. Gustave Le Bon. Sketch of Charles Upham Shepard. *Presbyterian Quarterly*.—Richmond, Va. July. Primeval Man. Francis R. Beattie. Ratramn and the Transubstantiation Controversy. D. Moore. Anselm. L. G. Barbour. Young People's Societies. E. Brantly. Kidd's Social Evolution. George S. Patton. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.—Boston. July. Industrial Arbitration in the United States. E. Cummings. The Quantity Theory of Money. Francis A. Walker. The Origin of Interest. E. Böhm-Bawerk. Von Thünen's Theory of Natural Wages.—II. H. L. Moore. Risk as an Economic Factor. John Haynes. Effect of an Eight Hours Day on Wages. C. Beardsley, Jr. *Quarterly Review*.—London. July. The Armada. J. A. Symonds and Walter Pater: Latter-Day Pagans. Londoners at Home. The Passing of the Monk. Ancient Rose-growers. The Friendly Society System. Parodies.

Tischendorf's Greek Testament.
The Evil Eye.
Islam.
Old Age Pensions.

Review of the Churches.—(Quarterly.) London. July.
Clerical Celibacy. Dean Farrar and Archdeacon Sinclair.
Is Separate Education of the Sexes a Mistake? Symposium.
The Archbishops' Committee on Voluntary Schools.
Should the Church Sanction the Marriage of Innocent Divorced.

Review of Reviews.—New York. August.
Theodore Roosevelt: A Character Sketch. Julian Ralph.
The Clearing of Mulberry Bend. Jacob A. Riis.
The Third Salisbury Cabinet. William T. Stead.
The Record of the Rosebery Administration.

The Rosary.—New York. August.
Zola at Lourdes.—II. John A. Mooney.
Our Lady's Assumption. Eliza A. Starr.
St. Philip Benizi. C. H. McKenna.
The Catholic Club and Its Library. E. J. McGuire.

The Sanitarian.—New York. August.
European Cholera Invasion. C. W. Chancellor.
School Hygiene. S. S. Herrick.
Sewerage and Drainage of Bremen.
Mechanism of the Respiratory Organs. G. H. Patchen.

Social Economist.—New York. August.
Financing the United States Treasury.
Protection and Farmers.
Schools of the Practical Arts.
The Cost Theory of Value.
The Vacuum in our Currency System.
What Brought the Factory Acts. W. F. Crafts.
Debts that Indicate Prosperity. Arthur B. Woodford.
The Manitoba School Question.

Scottish Review.—(Quarterly.) Paisley. July.
Sir Andrew Melville: A Scottish Free Lance. J. G. Alger.
The Canadian Dominion and Australian "Commonwealth."
Fragments of Caithness Folk-lore. Frank Rinder.
Archaeology of the Pentateuch. Major C. R. Conder.
"The Vision of Tundale." W. A. Craigie.
Some Aspects of Recent Poetry. William Wallace.
Sancta Sophia, Constantinople. Robert Weir Schultz.
Three Years under the New Ordinances. Prof. A. Seth.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. August.
Shorthand for German. G. R. Bishop.
Law Reporting Department. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. July 15.
Centenarians. With Portraits. Netta Esplin Cargill.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. Continued. H. W. Lucy.
The Romance of Our News Supply. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Some Notable Hymns and Hymn Writers. F. A. Jones.
Some Remarkable Wedding Cakes. F. Steelcroft.

Students' Journal.—New York. August.
Form a National Association.
Death of W. O. Wyckoff.
The Accumulation of Wealth. Thomas B. Reed.
Engraved Shorthand—eight pages.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. August.
How Money is made in London. Dr. A. Heine.
Congresses. R. March.
The Crusades. Professor Funk.
The North American Pacific Railway. E. Kuttka.
Dahlem.—Leipzig.
June 39.

The Kroy Tapestry at Greifswald. G. Stephani.
Eberhard im Bart, First Duke of Württemberg, 1445-1496.
July 6.

College Rowing in Germany. H. Wickenhagen.
Castle Dwasielen in Rügen.
July 13.

Jubilee of Carola Wilhelmina Technical School at Brunswick.
July 20.

The Evangelical Congress at Erfurt. A. Stöcker.
My War Experiences. H. von Konarsky.
July 27.

August Hermann Francke and the Francke Institutes.
My War Experiences. Continued. H. von Konarsky.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 14.
The Cathedral, Aix-la-Chapelle. H. S. Rehm.

Sunday at Home.—London. August.
Rev. Dr. John Cairns. With Portrait. James Macaulay.
The Fountain of Capernaum. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
Sunday in St. George's East and the London Docks.
Sketches from Uganda, by Bishop Tucker.

Temple Bar.—London. August.
The Passing of Philip II of Spain. A. Harcourt.
Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883.
John Ruskin, Prof. John Couch Adams, Prof. Blackie.
V. M. Garshine; a Russian Writer.

The Treasury.—New York. August.
The Work of St. John's Guild, New York.
The Law as a Teacher. W. W. Case.
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 England's Trade Unions. Frantz Pio.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photog-	Ed.	Education.	NatR.	National Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NSR.	New Science Review.
ArchR.	Architectural Record.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
A.	Arena.	F.	Forum.	NAR.	North American Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OD.	Our Day.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	G.J.	Geographical Journal.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atlanta.	G.	Godey's.	PMM.	Park Mall Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).	HC.	Home and Country.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BW.	Biblical World.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineers.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	JMSL.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CalR.	Calcutta Review.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	R.	Rosary.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CW.	Catholic World.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	LudM.	Ludgate Magazine.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
C.	Cornhill.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CritR.	Critical Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	WR.	Westminster Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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